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—	2 1/2	—	—	1 1/4	—	12 1/2	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
—	12 1/2	—	—	6 1/4	—	62 1/2	—	50	—	60
—	20	—	—	9 3/4	1	—	—	80	—	96
—	20 1/2	—	—	10 1/4	1	10	—	85	1	—
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	43	—	1	9	2	12 1/2	1	70	2	—
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	60
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	20
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	40
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—

SWITZERLAND.
Scale: 1 to 1.000.000
Railways
High roads
Footpaths & Bridle-paths
RAILWAY MAP of NORTHERN ITALY
Longitude East & from Greenwich
Neuchâtel
Lac de Neuchâtel
Fribourg
Lausanne
Genève
Lac Léman
Lac de Genève
Chaux de Fonds
Le Locle
Porrentruy
Delémont
Soleure
Berne
Thun
Interlaken
Brienz
Lucerne
Zug
Zürich
Schaffhausen
Frauenfeld
Winterthur
Constance
Lac de Constance
Bregenz
Coire
Chur
Davos
Glarus
Altorf
Bellinzona
Locarno
Lugano
Lac Majeur
Lac de Lugano
Como
Lecco
Milan
Bergamo
Brescia
Verona
Lac de Garde
Trente
Bolzano
Innsbruck
Landeck
Meran
Brixen
Sterzing
Botzen
Bruneck
Lienz
Klagenfurt
Villach
Tarvis
Udine
Conegliano
Belluno
Feltre
Treviso
Venise
Padoue
Vicence
Vérone
Mantoue
Modène
Parme
Plaisance
Crémone
Pavie
Novare
Turin
Suse
Pignerol
Coni
Cuneo
Mondovi
Ceva
Savone
Gênes
Alexandrie
Tortone
Voghera
Casale
Verceil
Ivrée
Aoste
Chambéry
Annecy
Albertville
Grenoble
Briançon
Gap
Digne
Nice
Antibes
Cannes
Draguignan
Toulon
Marseille
Aix
Arles
Avignon
Orange
Carpentras
Nîmes
Montpellier
Béziers
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Perpignan
Toulouse
Montauban
Agen
Bordeaux
Libourne
Périgueux
Limoges
Tulle
Brive
Cahors
Figeac
Rodez
Millau
Mende
Le Puy
Aurillac
Clermont
Riom
Vichy
Moulins
Nevers
Auxerre
Sens
Fontainebleau
Melun
Paris
Versailles
Meaux
Provins
Troyes
Chaumont
Langres
Dijon
Beaune
Chalon
Mâcon
Bourg
Lyon
Vienne
Valence
Montélimar
Orange
Tarascon
Aix
Marseille
Toulon
Hyères
Fréjus
Cannes
Antibes
Nice
Menton
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Oneglia
Albenga
Finale
Savone
Gênes
Rapallo
Chiavari
Sestri
Spezia
Carrare
Massa
Pise
Livourne
Lucques
Pistoie
Florence
Prato
Arezzo
Sienne
Grosseto
Orbetello
Civita Vecchia
Rome
Tivoli
Frascati
Albano
Velletri
Terracine
Gaëte
Capoue
Naples
Caserte
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Stilo
Gerace
Reggio
Messine
Milazzo
Palerme
Trapani
Marsala
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Alicudi
Filicudi
Panarea
Ustica
Favignana
Levanzo
Marettimo
Pantellaria
Malte
Gozo
Comino
La Valette
Cagliari
Oristano
Sassari
Porto Torres
Alghero
Bosa
Nuoro
Iglesias
Carloforte
Sulcis
Tempio
Terranova
Castelsardo
Ozieri
Macomer
Bonifacio
Corse
Ajaccio
Bastia
Calvi
Ile Rousse
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Sartène
Corte
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SWITZERLAND

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

ITALY, SAVOY, AND TYROL

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 65 Maps, 14 Plans, and 11 Panoramas

TWENTIETH EDITION

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.

1903

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the thirtieth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. North Switzerland; II. Central Switzerland, Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. Western Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Chamonix, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. South-Eastern Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of North Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimize the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The information already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable. Annotated hotel-bills are always welcome.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on *Siegfried's Atlas of Switzerland* and

on *Dufour's Map* (p. xxvi), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities and from the Editor's own experiences. Six of them appear for the first time in this issue.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Bürkli* of Zürich (60 c.) and *Stämpfli* of Bern (60 c.), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. $3^1/_3$ in.). Comp. p. xxxvii. — DISTANCES on highroads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in an up-to-date establishment, and also to be well managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'fair' or 'very fair'. At the same time he does not doubt that there are many equally deserving houses among those not starred or even mentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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59. Environs of Locarno (1 : 150,000); p. 480.
60. Lago Maggiore (1 : 250,000); p. 488.
61. Environs of Pallanza (1 : 65,000); p. 488.
62. Environs of Stresa (1 : 65,000); p. 489.
63. Lakes of Como and Lugano (1 : 250,000); p. 496.
64. Environs of Como (1 : 28,000); p. 502.
65. Key Map of Switzerland (1 : 1,900,000), after the Index.

Plans of Towns.

Bâle, p. 2; Constance, p. 33; Zürich, p. 38; St. Gallen, p. 60; Ragatz, p. 76; Lucerne, p. 100; Bern, p. 162; Neuchâtel, p. 231; Geneva, p. 248; Lausanne, p. 264; Coire, p. 390; Lugano, p. 474; Locarno, p. 480; Milan, p. 503.

Panoramas and Views.

Rigi-Kulm (p. 114); Pilatus (p. 118); Bern (p. 163); Niesen (p. 173); Mürren (p. 189); Faulhorn (p. 202); Flégère (p. 307); Eggishorn (p. 348); Gorner Grat (p. 368); Piz Languard (p. 448); Monte Generoso (p. 479).

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, including light and attendance.
A. = Attendance.
B. = Breakfast.
L. = Light.
Déj. = Déjeûner, Luncheon.
D. = Dinner.
S. = Supper.
Rfmts. = Refreshments.
M. = English mile.
ft. (') = Engl. foot.
N. = North, northern.
S. = South, southern.
E. = East, eastern.
W. = West, western.
r. = Right.
l. = Left.
hr. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
c., ca. = circa, about.
comp. = compare.
fr. = franc.
c. = centime.
M = mark.
pf. = pfennig.
K. = crown.
h. = heller.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

I. Plan of Tour.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection, June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best season; but above a height of 6500 ft. snow-storms may occur at any time except in thoroughly settled weather. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the more frequented routes through the Bernese Oberland at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc. The most loftily situated hotels are generally closed till the end of June.

Switzerland has long been popular as a winter-residence for invalids (comp. p. xx), but of recent years it has become also a favourite resort (especially in Dec. and Jan.) for pleasure-seekers attracted by the bright and bracing climate and by the various winter-sports. Many mountain-hotels, in addition to the recognized health-resorts, are now open all the year round (comp. p. xxiii). The winter-sports, which are carried on with great spirit at these, include skating, tobogganing, lugeing (coasting on bob-sleighs), and snowshoeing (with Norwegian 'skis'); and annual competitions are held at Davos, St. Moritz, Arosa, Leysin, and elsewhere.

Distribution of Time. ONE MONTH, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from *Bâle* to *Neuhausen;* visit the *Falls of the Rhine;* by railway to *Zürich* (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 13)	1
From Zürich by railway viâ *Zug* and *Arth-Goldau* to the *Rigi-Kulm* (RR. 25, 30, 28)	1
From the Rigi by railway to *Vitznau* (or on foot to *Weggis*); by steamboat to *Lucerne*, and one day at Lucerne (RR. 28, 27, 26)	1½
By steamer on the *Lake of Lucerne* to *Brunnen;* visit the *Rütli*, *Axenstein*, etc. (R. 27)	1
By steamer from Brunnen to *Flüelen* (or by steamer to the *Tells-Platte* and thence on foot by the Axenstrasse to Flüelen); by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Göschenen;* by omnibus or on foot to *Andermatt* (RR. 27, 32, 33)	1
By carriage or on foot over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 35); walk over the *Grimsel* to the *Grimsel Hospice* (R. 52)	1-2
Drive or walk down the *Hasli-Thal* (Handegg Fall) to *Meiringen* (RR. 52, 50)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the *Bernese Oberland*, by the *Great Scheidegg*, to *Grindelwald*, with ascent of the *Faulhorn* (RR. 51, 49)	1-2
By railway from Grindelwald over the *Little Scheidegg* (*Eiger Glacier*, *Lauberhorn*) to *Lauterbrunnen* (Staubbach; R. 47) and *Mürren* (R. 47)	1

	Days
Walk viâ the *Obere Steinberg* to *Trachsellauenen* and back to Lauterbrunnen; by railway to *Interlaken* (R. 47)	1
Excursions from *Interlaken* (*St. Beatenberg*, *Schynige Platte*, *Brienzer Rothhorn*, etc.; RR. 46, 45, 50)	2
By railway or steamer to *Spiez*; railway to *Frutigen*; drive or walk to *Kandersteg* (R. 53)	1
(Excursions from Kandersteg to the *Oeschinen-See*, *Gastern-Thal*, etc.).	(1)
Walk from Kandersteg over the *Gemmi* to *Bad Leuk* (with visit to the *Torrenthorn*); walk or drive to *Leuk-Susten* station (R. 53); by railway to *Visp* (R. 79) and *Zermatt* (R. 83)	1-2
Excursions from Zermatt (*Gorner Grat*, *Schwarzsee*, etc.; R. 83)	2
Railway to *Visp* (R. 83) and *Martigny* (R. 79)	1
To *Chamonix* by the *Col de Balme*, the *Tête-Noire*, or *Salvan* (RR. 73, 74)	1
Chamonix (R. 72)	1-2
By railway to *Geneva* (R. 71)	½
Geneva and Environs (R. 65)	1
By steamboat on the *Lake of Geneva* (R. 66) to *Montreux* (*Chillon*, *Glion*, etc.)	1-2
By railway to *Lausanne*; several hours at Lausanne; by railway in the afternoon to *Freiburg* (RR. 66, 62)	1
By railway to *Bern* (R. 62); at Bern (R. 42)	1
By railway to *Bâle* (R. 4); at Bâle (R. 1)	1

A fortnight additional may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are easily visited.

	Days
From *Rorschach* or *Zürich* to *Pfäfers* and *Coire* (RR. 14, 18, 20, 88)	1
Railway to *Thusis* (R. 88); visit the *Via Mala* as far as the third bridge (p. 421); Albula Railway to *St. Moritz* (RR. 98, 100)	2
Drive to the *Maloja* and back (R. 100); in the evening to *Pontresina* (R. 101)	1
Pontresina (*Morteratsch* and *Roseg Glaciers*; ascent of the *Piz Languard*, etc.; R. 101)	2-3
Diligence over the *Bernina* to *Tirano*; railway viâ *Sondrio* to *Colico* (R. 103); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 112)	1½
Bellagio (*Villa Serbelloni*, *Villa Carlotta*, etc.); then viâ *Menaggio* and *Porlezza* to *Lugano* (RR. 112, 111)	1
Environs of Lugano (*Mte. San Salvatore* or *Mte. Generoso*; R. 107)	1-1½
Steamboat to *Ponte Tresa*, railway to *Luino* (R. 111); steamer to the *Borromean Islands* and to *Pallanza* or *Stresa* (R. 109)	1
Steamboat to *Laveno*, and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne* (RR. 109, 32)	1
Or by railway and diligence over the *Simplon* to *Brigue* (R. 79)	1

So comprehensive a tour as the above is, of course, rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

I. Eight Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.)

1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich*.

2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne*.

3rd. By the *Brünig Railway* to *Meiringen* (*Gorge of the Aare*; *Pilatus* or *Brienzer Rothhorn* ½-1 day extra) and *Brienz*; by steamboat to the *Giessbach* and *Interlaken*.

4th. Railway to *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern Alp* to *Grindelwald* (better partly on foot, taking another day).
5th. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Innertkirchen*.
6th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*.
7th. By the *Furka* to *Andermatt* or *Göschenen*.
8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle*.

II. Twelve or Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.
7th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*. Drive to *Fiesch;* walk or ride to the *Hôtel Jungfrau*.
8th. Ascend the *Eggishorn;* walk viâ the *Rieder Alp* to *Brigue*.
9th. By railway to *Visp* and *Zermatt*.
10th. Ascend the *Riffelberg* and *Gorner Grat*, etc.
11th. Railway to *Visp* and *Loueche;* walk or drive to *Bad Leuk*.
12th. Over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg;* drive to *Frutigen;* train to *Bern*.

III. Eighteen Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)

1st-10th. As in Tour II.
11th. By train to *Visp* and *Martigny*.
12th. Over the *Tête-Noire* or the *Col de Balme* to *Chamonix*.
13th, 14th. Excursions from *Chamonix*.
15th. By *Salvan* to *Vernayaz;* by train to *Montreux*.
16th, 17th. To *Glion (Naye)*, *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*.
18th. To *Freiburg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from Bern to *Neuchâtel*).

IV. Eighteen to Twenty Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.
10th. Ascend the *Gorner Grat* and return to *St. Niklaus*.
11th. Cross the *Augstbord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Meiden*.
12th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc*, *Hôtel Weisshorn*, or *Vissoye*.
13th. To *Zinal* and back.
14th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*.
15th, 16th. At *Evolena (Arolla* and *Ferpècle)*, and return to *Sion*.
17th, 18th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or by railway to *Lausanne*, *Freiburg*, and *Bern*).
(Or: 16th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny*. 17th-20th. To *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. Seven Days from Bâle.

(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Bern* and *Interlaken*.
2nd. To *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern Alp* to *Grindelwald*.
3rd. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Meiringen*.
4th. Over the *Brünig* to *Alpnachstad* (ascent of *Pilatus*) and *Lucerne*.
5th. By the *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Laveno;* steamboat to *Stresa (Borromean Islands)*.
6th. By *Luino* and *Lugano* to *Bellagio*.
7th. Steamer to *Como;* St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne*, etc.

VI. Eight or Ten Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by railway to the *Rigi-Kulm*.
2nd. Descend to *Vitznau;* steamer to *Brunnen* (*Axenstein*, *Rütli*, etc.).

(One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner-Thal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Stäfeln*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)
3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.
5th. By *Como*, or by *Porlezza*, to *Bellagio*.
6th. Walks at Bellagio; steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.
7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*)

VII. Twelve to Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VI, with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)
1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
7th, 8th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz*.
9th, 10th. *Pontresina* (*Schafberg*, *Piz Languard*, etc.).
11th. *Albula Railway* to *Thusis* and *Coire*.
12th. To *Ragatz* (*Pfäfers*) and *Zürich*.

VIII. Sixteen to Eighteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VII, with the addition of the *Val Tellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)
1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
10th. Through the *Val Tellina* to *Bormio*.
11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch* (*Piz Umbrail*) to *St. Maria* in the *Münster-Thal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).
12th. Over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbruck* to *Schuls*).
13th. Cross the *Flüela Pass* to *Davos*.
14th. To *Alveneu-Bad* and thence by rail to *Thusis*.
15th, 16th. To *Coire*, *Ragatz*, and *Zürich*.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the **Jura** (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 32), by the Falls of the Rhine; the **Weissenstein* (p. 19), near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 16), near Olten; the *Schafmatt* (p. 16), near Aarau; the *Chasseral* (p. 14), the *Chaumont* (p. 233), and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 234), in Canton Neuchâtel; the **Signal de Chexbres* (p. 244), the **Signal de Bougy* (p. 263), the *Dôle* (p. 262), and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 247), in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps:**

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 65), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 68), and *Sentis* (p. 68), in Canton Appenzell; the **Uetliberg* (p. 48), the *Pfannenstiel* (p. 50), and the *Bachtel* (p. 53), near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 54), near Wesen; the *Alvier* (p. 57), near Sargans; the *Hörnli* and *Nollen* (p. 59), near Wil; the *Sonnenberg* (p. 101), the **Rigi* (p. 110), **Pilatus* (p. 118), **Stanser Horn* (p. 144), *Mytenstein* (p. 125), *Niederbauen* (p. 104), and *Fronalpstock* (p. 107), near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Titlis* (p. 148), near Engelberg; the *Napf* (p. 158), in the Emmen-Thal; the *Homberg* (p. 159), in the Seethal; the **Schänzli* (p. 167) and the *Gurten* (p. 170), near Bern; the *Moléson* (p. 284) and *Jaman* (p. 285), in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 257), the *Voirons* (p. 260), and the *Môle* (p. 299), in Savoy, near Geneva; the **Rochers de Naye* (p. 273), near Glion; the *Chamossaire* (p. 288), near Villars; the *Grammont* (p. 291), near St. Gingolph.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: **Monte Generoso* (p. 479), **Monte San Salvatore* (p. 477), and *Monte Brè* (p. 477), near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Mottarone* (p. 489) and *Monte Nudo* (p. 485), on Lago Maggiore; *Monte San Primo* (p. 500), near the Lake of Como; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 326), near Aosta; the *Crammont* (p. 324), near Pré St. Didier.

3. Among the **High Alps**: *Niesen* (p. 173), *Amisbühel* (p. 178), *Heimwehfluh* (p. 182), *Abendberg* (p. 182), *Sulegg* (p. 184), *Harder* (p. 182). **Schynige Platte* (p. 184), **Mürren* (p. 188), *Schilthorn* (p. 190), *Obere Steinberg* (p. 187), *Wengern Alp* (p. 194), **Lauberhorn* (p. 196), *Männlichen* (p. 196), **Faulhorn* (p. 201), **Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 205), **Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 212), **Gemmi* (p. 217), *Männlifluh* (p. 224), and *Wildhorn* (p. 227), in the Bernese Oberland; the **Pizzo Centrale* (p. 137), on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 143), **Eggishorn* (p. 349), *Sparrhorn* (p. 342), *Torrenlhorn* (p. 219), *Pierre à Voir* (p. 281), **Gorner Grat* (p. 368), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 365), **Bella Tola* (p. 364), and *Pic d'Arzinol* (p. 356), in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 317), **Flégère* (p. 307), *Buet* (p. 302), and **Brévent* (p. 307), near Chamonix; *Piz Umbrail* (p. 468), on the Stelvio route; *Muottas Muraìl* (p. 448), *Schafberg* (p. 447), **Piz Languard* (p. 448), *Piz Ot* (p. 432), *Flüela-Schwarzhorn* (p. 399), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 406), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 412), and *Piz Muraun* (p. 416), in the Grisons.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *Simplon* (R. 79). The *St. Gotthard* (RR. 32, 33) is of interest less for itself than for the approaches to it on the N. and S. Next to these ranks the *Splügen* (R. 96), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 97). The easiest approach to the Engadine is by the *Albula Railway* (R. 98); and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (RR. 100, 104) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 103) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Val Tellina, the journey through which has, however, been much facilitated by the railway from Tirano to Colico (p. 462). The famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 77), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 197), *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 186), *Meiringen* (p. 203), *Engelberg* (p. 145), *Maderaner-Thal* (p. 139), *Kandersteg* (p. 215), *Evolena* (p. 356), *Zinal* (p. 362), *Zermatt* (p. 367), *Saas* (p. 376), *Chamonix* (p. 303), *Courmayeur* (p. 322), *Macugnaga* (p. 380), and *Pontresina* (p. 443), at all of which experienced guides abound.

English Church Services.

Services are held during the season in almost all the more frequented places in Switzerland by chaplains appointed by one or other of two English societies: *viz.* the Colonial and Continental Church Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

There are English Churches at *Aigle* (p. 277), *Les Avants* (p. 274), *Axenstein* (p. 107), *Baveno* (p. 488), *St. Beatenberg* (p. 178), *Belalp* (p. 342), *Bellagio* (p. 499), *Bex* (p. 278), *Cadenabbia* (p. 499), *Chamonix* (p. 303), *Champéry* (p. 292), *Chandolin* (p. 361), *Château-d'Oex* (p. 285), *Clarens* (p. 270), *Davos-Platz* (p. 401), *Eggishorn* (p. 349), *Engelberg* (p. 145), *Finhaut* (p. 314), *Geneva* (p. 248), *Glion* (p. 273), *Grindelwald* (p. 197), *Interlaken* (p. 179), *Kandersteg* (p. 215), *Lausanne* (p. 254), *Locarno* (p. 480), *Lucerne* (p. 96) *Lugano* (p. 474), *Maloja* (p. 441), *Meiringen* (p. 203), *Montreux-Territet* (p. 270), *St. Moritz* (p. 435), *Mürren* (p. 188), *Neuchâtel* (p. 241), *Neuhausen* (p. 32), *Ormont-Dessus* (p. 282). *Pontresina* (p. 343), *Riffel Alp* (p. 367), *Rosenlaui* (p. 208), *Saas-Fee* (p. 377) *Saas-Grund* (p. 376), *Samaden* (p. 431), *Sierre* (p. 339), *Stresa* (p. 489), *Tarasp* (p. 457), *Vevey* (p. 265), *Villars* (p. 288), *Zermatt* (p. 367), and *Zürich* (p. 39).

At the following places the services are held in hotels or Swiss churches: *Adelboden* (p. 221), *Andermatt* (p. 136), *Arolla* (p. 356), *Arosa* (p. 394), *Axenfels* (p. 107), *Baden* (p. 25) *Bâle* (p. 3), *Ballaigues* (p. 277) *Bérisal* (p. 343),

Bex (p. 162), *Bignasco* (p. 482), *Binn* (p. 350), *Brienz* (p. 205), *Brünig* (p. 151), *Brunnen* (p. 106), *Bürgenstock* (p. 116), *Campfer* (p. 439), *Caux* (p. 273), *St Cergues* (p. 262), *Champex* (p. 329), *Chaumont* (p. 233), *Chexbres* (p. 244), *Coire* (p. 390), *Comballaz* (p. 286), *Constance* (p. 34), *Disentis* (p. 415), *Divonne* (p. 262), *Engstlen Alp* (p. 153) *Evolena* (p. 356), *Felsenegg* (p. 91) *Fionnay* (p. 336), *Frutigen* (p. 214), *Gersau* (p. 105), *Gimmelwald* (p. 190), *Göschenen* (p. 130), *Grimentz* (p. 361), *Heiden* (p. 64), *Hospenthal* (p. 136), *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (p. 495), *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 186), *Leysin* (p. 277), *Louèche-les-Bains* (p. 21-), *St. Luc* (p. 363), *Macolin* (p. 14), *Macugnaga* (p. 380), *Maderaner-Thal* (p. 139), *Martigny* (p. 2[illegible]), *Mauvoisin* (p. 336), *Mayens de Sion* (p. 355), *Menaggio* (p. 498), *Montana* (p. 340), *Mont-Barry* (p. 284), *Monte Generoso* (p. 479), *Morgins* (p. 292), *St. Niklaus* (p. 306) *Pallanza* (p. 486), *Les Plans* (p. 278), *Poschiavo* (p. 461), *Ragatz* (p. 75), *Randa* (p. 316), *Rheinfelden* (p. 23), *Rhone Glacier Hotel* (p. 347), *Rieder Alp* (p. 350). *Riffelberg* (p. 367), *Rigi-Kaltbad* (p. 110), *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 111), *Salvan* (p. 315), *Schinznach* (p. 27) *Seelisberg* (p. 105), *Le Sepey* (p. 283), *Sonnenberg* (p. 101), *Spiez* (p. 176) *Stachelberg* (p. 82), *Stresa* (p. 483), *Thusis* (p. 405), *Torrent Alp* (p. 219), *Weggis* (p. 103), *Weissenstein* (p. 19), *Weisshorn Hotel* (p. 361), *Wengen* (p. 193), *Wesen* (p. 51), and *Zinal* (p. 362).

Alpine Glow *(Alpenglühen)* is the name given to the rich glow seen on the snowy peaks and rocky summits of the Alps a few minutes after the setting sun has disappeared from view, while the valleys are already in twilight.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15 fr., or even less, if he selects the more modest inns. The traveller, on the other hand, who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition (comp. p. 309).

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In gold there are coins of 20 fr., in silver of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr., in nickel 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. The only silver coins with legal currency are the Swiss, Italian, French, and Belgian 5 fr. pieces, the Swiss pieces of 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr. issued since 1873, the French pieces of the same value issued since 1864-66, the Belgian coins of the same denomination with the portrait of Leopold II., and the Greek ones with the portrait of George I. All others should be refused, as they cannot be exchanged without serious loss. A number of cantonal banks issue legal tender notes of 50, 100, 500, and 1000 fr.; these, however, are payable, not in gold, but in silver or paper, which are, indeed, practically the only money circulating in Switzerland, gold being at a premium of 50 c. or more for 100 fr. One franc = 100 c. = $9^1/_2 d$. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes, issued by many of the English and American banks, are safer for carrying

large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 60-70 c.). — For *Savoy* (Chamonix) gold pieces or French banknotes are requisite.

III. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity. For walking tours in the French and Italian frontier-districts a passport is indispensable. A passport is also necessary (even for minors) to obtain the 'permis de séjour' without which no foreigner is allowed to reside in a canton. Cyclists (comp. p. xxvi) are advised to carry a passport.

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through *Buss*, 4 Adelaide Street, Strand (charge 4*s.*, including agent's fee); *C. Smith & Son*, 23 Craven Street, Charing Cross (inclusive fee 4*s.*); *Thomas Cook & Son*, Ludgate Circus (fee 3*s.* 6*d.*); and *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet Street (fee 5*s.*). An extra charge is made for each *visa*, should such be necessary.

Custom House. Luggage undergoes a slight examination at the Swiss frontier. The duty on cigars is $1^1/_2$ fr. and on tobacco 75 c. per kilogramme ($2^1/_5$ lbs.), but 50 cigars or so and about $^1/_2$ lb. of tobacco are usually passed free. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

IV. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Montreux, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bedroom, light, and attendance $3^1/_2$-5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1^1/_2$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; luncheon ('déjeuner', 'Gabelfrühstück') 3-4 fr.; table-d'hôte dinner ('dîner') 4-6 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*. The traveller should at once ascertain at the office the charges of the rooms. Absence from table-d'hôte is apt to be looked at askance. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families and parties, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges. — In the following pages, when not otherwise indicated, R. (room) is used to include light and attendance. 'Pension' generally includes room, full board, service, and lights (but see p. xix).

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bedroom $1^1/_2$-2 fr., breakfast 1-$1^1/_4$ fr., table-d'hôte 2-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'. In many of the more remote mountain-inns, however, the prices are higher owing to the difficulty and cost of the transport of supplies. The sensible traveller will easily make allowance for this; and he will generally find the entertainment remarkably good under the circumstances. Previous enquiry as to charges is quite customary.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they try to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity (p. xxxiii), and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be written or telegraphed for and the answer should be prepaid.

Most travellers err in giving too large **Gratuities**. When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. In any case the amount of the fees should never exceed 5-10 per cent of the bill. In some of the best hotels the servants are forbidden to accept gratuities. When practicable, the bill should be settled at the cashier's office, not through a waiter.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland; and most of the hotels also make pension arrangements with guests who stay for 4-5 days and upwards. The charge for board and lodging varies from $4^1/_2$ to 10 fr. or more, and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. It is always advantageous, when possible, to make arrangements for 'pension' in advance by writing to the landlord on a 'reply post-card'.

V. Climate of Switzerland. Health Resorts.

In a mountainous country such as Switzerland the influence of height upon climate may naturally be studied in almost every conceivable gradation. Valuable conclusions have been reached by the meteorological observatories devoted to the investigation of elevated climates, not only on the higher Alps but also in the Jura and among the lower mountains.

The *Purity of the Atmosphere* stands in direct ratio to the height above the sea-level. Apart from accidental interruptions, caused by the presence of manufactories or similar sources of atmospheric impurity, the number of bacteria steadily diminishes as we ascend, until at about 1850′ above the sea-level they entirely disappear. Thus the mountain-air, free from substances producing fermentation or putrefaction, is beyond doubt antiseptic in its effects.

The *Warmth* of the atmosphere is in inverse ratio to the height. Among the Alps the average fall in temperature is, on the N. side about 0.9° Fahr., and on the S. side about 1.2° Fahr., for every 330′ of ascent. The mean temperature of the three months of summer is 67.4° F. in Vienna, 65.3° in Berlin, and 64.6° in Dresden; among the Alps it is, *e.g.*, only 57.4° at Gais, 57° at St. Beatenberg, 56.8° at Churwalden, 56.5° at Engelberg, 50.9° at Sils-Maria, 50.2° at Arosa, and 48.2° on the Rigi-Kulm.

The *Decrease of Atmospheric Pressure* as we ascend is important. The barometer, indicating a pressure of 30 in. at the sea-level, falls to 28 in. at 1640′, to 26½ in. at 3280′, and to 24¾ in. at 4920′. Anyone who mounts rapidly from the valleys by a mountain-railway (*e.g.* to the Rigi or to Davos) must be conscious of a distinct diminution of pressure. At the same time the greater intensity of the sun's rays is immediately felt on the higher levels, where 'sunburning' takes place much more rapidly than in the warmer valleys.

The *Moisture* in the air is by no means constant at high levels, but evaporation is much more copious than in the plains. This is especially obvious in the Grisons; fresh meat exposed to the dry, pure, cold air of that region dries up without putrefying.

The increased frequency of *Rain* is a disagreeable characteristic of the mountain-regions. The tendency towards rain, and at the height of summer to thunder-storms, is especially noticeable in the afternoon.

The crest of the Alps acts as a huge dividing-wall between the Polar and the Equatorial *Winds*, the latter of which frequently deposit their moisture in the form of rainfall on the S. side of the mountain-range. The best-known wind is the *Föhn*, a warm S. wind that blows with great impetuosity in E. Switzerland and the upper valleys of the Rhine, Linth, Reuss, and Rhone, and is frequently followed by sudden and heavy rain. On its approach the atmosphere appears thick and the mountains are enveloped in haze,

though sometimes, on the contrary, they stand out with unusual distinctness. The barometer rapidly falls, while the thermometer rises; man and beast feel languid; and finally a storm bursts that is sometimes not without danger to the incautious. The Föhn is reckoned to blow for 17 days in spring, 5 days in summer, and 16 days in autumn. The cold N. wind, known as the *Bise*, which blows in the direction of Geneva, between the Bernese Oberland and the Jura, is little noticeable in summer. Mention must be made of the numerous local winds that prevail at the higher levels and are of importance to invalids; *e.g.* the uniform morning-wind, blowing down-hill, in regular alternation with the evening-wind, blowing up-hill.

The higher inhabited regions of Switzerland may be divided into three zones. The lowest of these, the *Hill Region*, between 1300′ and 2600′ above the sea-level, embraces the banks of the lakes in N.E. and Central Switzerland and the adjacent mountain-slopes, on which the walnut-tree and chestnut flourish in full luxuriance. At the height of summer this region is often too hot, but a pleasant refreshment is afforded by the lake-baths. The warmest of the lakes is the Lake of Constance (68-75° Fahr.). The second, or *Mountain Region*, extends from 2600′ to 3900′. Within its limits are numerous towns and villages, while deciduous and coniferous trees flourish. Within the third, or *Alpine Region* (3900′ to 6550′), only coniferous trees are found, and these but to a limited extent. The mountain-climate, with its characteristically cold and rarified atmosphere, reigns supreme. Numerous admirable resorts, rendered accessible even for the weak and delicate by means of mountain railways and diligences, are to be found on the mountains and in the elevated valleys of this region.

The most important climatic consideration in judging of a health-resort is its *Height* above the sea-level, though occasionally other factors demand attention. Part of S. Switzerland, more especially the N. banks of the lakes of Geneva and Lugano, has a warm, N. Italian climate, in consequence of its admirable protection from the N. wind, its low elevation above the sea-level, and the exposure to an unusually powerful sun; so that the pleasantest seasons for a visit are spring and autumn, when the whey-cure and grape-cure are in full swing. In summer, visitors in search of health are glad to retreat to a station one stage higher.

In comparison with the adjacent countries, Switzerland possesses few forests; and the Swiss forests have little effect in increasing the atmospheric moisture or in moderating the extremes of temperature. In these respects the large expanses of water in N. and Central Switzerland are of more importance. The Canton of Appenzell, the original home of the whey-cure, occupies a somewhat peculiar position; for its extensive grassy slopes and pastures operate very much as forests do elsewhere, and produce a moist and warm climates in summer.

Among the invalids who derive advantage from frequenting the elevated health-resorts of Switzerland, those subject to *Pulmonary* and *Nervous Ailments* are by far the most numerous. For pulmonary and rheumatic patients and for all unable to stand strong currents of air, protection from the wind is essential; and that, though frequently found in Alpine valleys, is scarcely to be looked for on isolated mountains. The shores of the Lake of Geneva or the health-resorts in Appenzell are recommended to sufferers from dry catarrh. In cases in which inflammatory conditions of the respiratory organs are accompanied by continued night-sweats, the patients, if free of fever, will find it advantageous to ascend to higher levels where the evaporating power of the dry climate encourages the absorption of the cutaneous excretions. Invalids suffering from chronic catarrh accompanied by *Emphysema* must not be rash, but must content themselves with heights averaging from 2600′ to 3900′. Those with weak hearts, palpitations, and so forth must, of course, avoid ascents altogether. The elevated valleys of Davos and Arosa are those most frequented for *Phthisis*. The best time to visit them is winter, when, after the season's snow has fallen, they are free from both dust and wind.

In the case of *Nervous Patients*, with irritable conditions of their organs, the climate is not the sole factor to be considered in the choice of a health-resort. The general social conditions also demand careful attention. *Neurasthenics* may be driven frantic by brass bands, by the rattle of the nine-pin alley, or by other noisy amusements; and the effect of the grandest Alpine air may in this manner be frustrated. *Convalescents*, in a state of prostration after an acute illness, and those suffering the penalties of excessive *Mental Strain*, often, if the remedy is not too heroic for them, regain their tone and strength with marvellous rapidity by a residence of some weeks at a height of 5000-6000′. For other patients a medium height of 3000-4000′ is sufficient, and there is no lack of admirable resorts at this elevation. *Neuralgic Patients*, who suffer from sciatica or tic-douloureux, often become worse instead of better in dry and breezy situations, and should prefer some sheltered resort by the seaside or in an Alpine valley not too high up. The same remark applies to sufferers from *Insomnia*, who, moreover, should pay careful attention to the quietness not only of the resort in general but of their selected hotel in particular.

Among the Swiss *Hydropathic Establishments* of a more than native vogue the following may be mentioned: Mammern (1335′), Champel-sur-Arve (1405′), Divonne (1543′), Brestenberg (1568′), Affoltern (1640′), Buchenthal (1673′), Albisbrunn (2115′), Schönbrunn (2215′), Schöneck (2250′), Giessbach (2360′), Felsenegg and Schönfels on the Zuger Berg (3065′), Engelberg (3356′), and Zuoz (5615′).

Height in Engl. Feet.

Height above Sea Level of Swiss Health Resorts.

At those places in the following list marked by a dagger (†) accommodation may be obtained in winter also (comp. p. xii).

600′. †Lago Maggiore (Pallanza, Stresa, Baveno, Locarno) 636′; †Lake of Como (Bellagio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio) 700′; †Lugano 905′.

1200′. †Lake of Geneva (Montreux, Vevey, etc.) 1220′; Lake of Constance (Rorschach, Horn, Arbon) 1305′; Lake of Zurich (Horgen, Wädenswil, etc.) 1340′; Aigle 1375′; Lake of Zug (Zug, Immensee, Walchwil) 1385′; Walensee (Walenstadt, Murg, Mühlehorn, Wesen) 1400′; Bienenberg 1415′; Bignasco 1424′; Bex 1427′; Neuchâtel 1433′; Lake of Lucerne (Lucerne, Hinter-Meggen, Hertenstein, Weggis, Vitznau, Gersau, Brunnen, Tell's Platte, Beckenried, Buochs) 1435′; Neuhausen 1443′.

1500′. Stans 1500′; Muri 1590′; Bad Schauenburg 1590′; Wolfsberg 1690′; Wolfenschiessen 1700′; Amsteg 1710′; Lake of Thun (Thun, Oberhofen, Gunten, Spiez) 1840′; Bönigen 1856′; Interlaken 1863′; Quarten 1760′; Wilderswil 1925′; Chexbres 1940′; Meiringen 1968′; Glion 1970′.

2000′. Hôtel Dolder 2050′; Waid 2065′; Wimmis 2075′; Axenfels, Morschach 2120′; Lichtensteig 2123′; Stachelberg 2178′; Fridau 2185′; Walzenhausen 2225′; Mornex 2230′; Obstalden 2237′; Schöneck 2250′; Faulenseebad 2265′; Schönbrunn 2290′; Evilard 2312′; Filzbach 2335′; Monnetier 2336′; Wolfhalden 2350′; Sonnenberg (near Lucerne) 2350′; Schöneck 2350′; Langenbruck, Giessbach, Rieden, Axenstein 2360′; Ägeri-See 2380′; Feusisberg, Gimel 2395′; Rüttihubelbad 2414′; Ramsach 2427′; Hütten 2428′; Thusis 2445′; Flüeli-Ranft 2450′; Fleurier 2455′; Farnbühlbad 2460′; Wartenstein 2463′; Lungern 2480′; Faido 2475′.

2500′. Emmeten 2550′; Appenzell 2560′; Lauterbrunnen 2615′; Sigriswil 2620′; Voraueu 2640′; Grub 2643′; Heiden 2655′; St. Gervais 2680′; Weisbad 2695′; Waldstatt 2700′; Frohburg 2700′; Mont-Barry 2706′; Schwarzenberg 2760′; Seelisberg 2770′; Herrgottswald 2800′; Zimmerwald 2815′; Aeschi 2818′; Uetliberg 2865′; Ballaigues 2855′; Twannberg 3865′; Charmey 2955′; Bürgenstock 2925′; Flühli (Entlebuch) 2930′; Melchthal 2933′; Macolin 2960′; Gonten 2970′; Trogen 2975′; Seewis 2985′.

3000′. Rossinières 3025′; Salvan 3035′; Corbeyrier 3045′; Schönfels 3065′; Gais 3075′; Felsenegg 3085′; Weissenfluh 3100′; Lanzo d'Intelvi 3105′; Vättis 3120′; †Château-d'Oex 3150′; †Les Avants 3188′; Zweisimmen 3215′; Elm 3215′; Marécottes 3280′; Ober-Balmberg 3280′; Brünig 3285′; Weisstannen 3300′; Menzberg 3314′; †Le Pont (Lac de Joux) 3320′; Laax 3324′; Unterschächen 3345′; Engelberg 3360′; Eigenthal 3380′; Côte aux Fées 3415′; †Chamonix 3415′; †Grindelwald 3415′; St. Cergues 3432′; Hasleberg 3443′; Champéry 3450′.

3500′. Leuk 3527′; Richisau 3590′; Saxeten 3600′; Isenfluh 3610′; †Caux 3610′; Les Plans 3610′; Waldhaus Flims 3700′; Schweibeu Alp 3705′; St. Niklaus 3708′; Abendberg 3735′; Disentis 3765′; Gryon 3770′; St. Beatenberg 3775′; Sörenberg 3812′; Chaumont 3845′; Airolo 3865′; Ste. Croix (Les Rasses) 3880′; Savognin 3900′; Kandersteg 3900′; Alagna 3905′; †Klosters 3940′; Ormont-Dessus 3940′; Hôtel Generoso 3960′; Chesières 3970′; Schuls 3980′; Churwalden 3985′.

4000′. Vissoye 4006′; Courmayeur 4015′; Finhaut 4060′; Vals-Platz 4095′; Argentière 4100′; Villars 4100′; Grimmi Alp 4135′; Vulpera 4160′; Wengen 4190′; Weissenstein 4220′; Stoos 4242′; Mayens de Sion 4260′; Rigi-Klösterli 4320′; Meien 4330′; Macugnaga 4343′; Rosenlani 4363′; Morgins 4405′; Maderaner-Thal 4442′; †Adelboden 4445′; La Comballaz 4475′.

4500′. Evolena 4520′; Urnerboden 4527′; Gressoney 4545′; Bergün 4550′; Gimmelwald 4550′; Morgins 4630′; St. Antönien 4658′; Schimberg-Bad 4680′; †Leysin 4690′; Binn 4720′; Rigi-Kaltbad 4730′; Andermatt 4738′; Wiesen 4770′; Lenzerheide 4845′; Rigi-First 4795′; Lac

Height in Engl. Feet.

Champex 4820′; Hospenthal 4870′; Voirons 4875′; Fionnay 4910′; Axalp 4985′; †Sanatorium Beauregard 4920′; Parpan 4935′.

5000′. Bérisal 5005′; Montana 5085′. †Davos 5115′; Grimentz 5 50′; Saas-Grund 5125′; Hôtel Pierre-à-Voir 5250′. Rigi-Staffel 5270′; Pralong 5275′; Zermatt 5315′; San Bernardino 5335′; Mürren 5385′; St. Luc 5390′; Rigi-Scheideck 5412′; Guarda 5413′.

5500′. Zinal 5505′; Mauvoisin 5570′; Zuoz 5615′; Seewen Alp 5640′; †Samaden 5670′; †Arosa 5900′; Saas-Fee. Meiden 5900′; Göschener Alp 5905′; Sils 5930′; Pontresina 5940′; †Maloja 5940′; Silvaplana 5958′.

6000′. Hôtel Piora 6000′; Engstlen Alp 6033′; †St. Moritz 6033′; Melchsee-Frutt 6165′; Rieder Alp 6315′; Chandolin 6340′; Cresta-Avers 6357′.

6500′. Arolla 6570′; Oberalp-See 6654′; St. Gotthard 6870′.

7000′. Belalp 7110′; Eggishorn 7195′; Riffel Alp 7307′; Hôtel Weisshorn 7694′.

VI. Walking Tours. Maps.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a table-d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leathern drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are a field-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* of seasoned ash, 5-6′ long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary; the former may usually be borrowed at the hotel and the latter is generally furnished by the guide. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10′ between each pair. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain-expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with

wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for *bruises*, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *Diarrhoea* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

Maps. The possessor of the present Handbook is independent of small-scale maps of Switzerland. Among those on a larger scale are: —

**Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1:25,000, mountains 1:50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office under the superintendence of *Col. Siegfried* and known as the 'Siegfried Atlas'. The conformation of the ground is indicated by contour-lines at intervals of 10 and 30 mètres. Price, 1 fr. per sheet; four sheets in one, lithographed, 2 fr., mounted 3 fr. 30 c.

Older than the above is the *Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, also from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of *General Dufour*); scale 1:100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2 fr. (unmounted).

For Chamonix, *Imfeld & Barbey's* Map of the 'Chaîne du Mont-Blanc' (1:50,000; 10 fr.), and *Mieulet's* 'Massif du Mont-Blanc' (1:40,000; 5 fr.).

Cycling Maps, see p. xxix.

VII. Cycling Tours.

The cyclist goes to Switzerland for the scenery and for nothing else, and the distinctive part of Swiss scenery lies in its mountains; hence cycling in Switzerland means riding on mountain-roads. Switzerland is, therefore, a country to ride through on one's

way to somewhere else, rather than one in which to settle down and make short excursions from fixed centres. That can he done on the plain, or on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, or by the Lake of Lucerne, hut the ambitious rider aspires to the mountains.

The machine taken should be adapted to mountain work. It should be well-tried and trusted rather than new. It should he fitted with strong hrakes, rim hrakes for preference, one on each wheel. The tyres should he new and of good material, and hefore the journey is undertaken the machine should be thoroughly overhauled by a competent repairer, so that the cyclist may have reasonahle assurance that there is no hidden flaw in any part. The gear should be low (under 60 inches). There are few satisfactory repairers to be met with outside the larger towns, and the rider should consequently take with him the articles most likely to he required for a summary repair, and should, in addition, be sufficiently skilful to remedy the more common accidents to machines. If he is not, he would do well to ride in the company of some one who is.

No one who is not fairly strong and in good condition should attempt the Swiss passes. Long stretches of country have to he covered at a time, and there is usually a vast amount of walking and pushing one's machine to he gone through. Some of this may occasionally he avoided hy hiring hoys to do the pushing, hnt even then the amonnt of walking is apt to he fatiguing to any hut a hardy pedestrian. At one time it was a simple matter for the tired cyclist to hoist his machine on to a passing diligence and himself take a seat in the vehicle, hut postal diligences are no longer allowed to carry unpacked cycles. German and French cyclists sometimes hire a horse to walk up a steep road, and tie their machines one after the other to a long rope, the end of which is fastened to the animal's traces. They are thus enahled to sit their machines on the way up, but must of course he ready to put foot to earth every time the horse stops. English cyclists usually prefer to plod on foot; hence the necessity for good condition.

All-wool underclothing is essential on account of the frequent and sudden changes of temperature. Boots are preferable to low shoes, as the dust consists of hard particles which work their way through socks and penetrate hetween the toes, where they are apt to cause inflammation and render riding extremely painful. The same hard granitic dust is very trying to pneumatic tyres.

The question of drinks is an important one. Water from mountain rivulets should not be taken, as, though limpid and fresh, it springs from glaciers and if the rider is perspiring freely the result may he colic. Beer is not good to ride on as it induces lassitude. Milk is perhaps the safest drink, or wine diluted with water.

The journey should be carefully planned heforehand, especial study being given to the matter of gradients. There is a right way

and a wrong way of riding most mountain-passes. For instance the Grimsel should be taken from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen, the Brünig from Meiringen to Lucerne, and the Simplon from Brigue to Domodossola. The cyclist should begin at the steeper side, where the walk up is comparatively short, and ride down the gentler slope; he thus secures short walks and long 'coasts'. Going in the opposite direction, he would have long, tiring walks up, and would be obliged to walk down the other side as well, as it would be too steep for riding. Then, again, river valleys should as far as possible be taken in the direction of the stream. Good cycling maps, preferably those showing gradients, are therefore necessary to plan an intelligent tour (comp. p. xxix).

The mountain-roads are as a rule open from June to September inclusively, though that of course depends on the melting of the snow and the time that must ensue to bring the roads into good dry condition. Information must be sought locally as to the state of the roads at any particular time, but it is usually safest, early and late in the season, to cross the Alps by the St. Gotthard route, as, in case the road is found to be impracticable, we can take the train. The best time for the passes is July and early August: in mid-August road-mending begins. Swiss roads vary in condition more than those of any other country, largely owing to the action of frost and snow; hence the diametrically opposite reports with regard to the condition of certain roads. On the whole it may be said that they have been well constructed and are indifferently maintained. There is no uniform law with regard to cycling throughout Switzerland. The matter is left in the hands of the cantonal authorities, and the result is sometimes bewildering to the cyclist who passes through several cantons. Certain rules are, however, generally adopted, such as that every machine must have a lamp and a bell. In the Canton of Geneva a continuously ringing bell, like a sheep bell, is prescribed. Number-plates, procurable at the Hôtels de Ville, must be affixed to the wheel before it can be used in Geneva, Bâle, and some other large towns. In the Canton of Valais a cyclist is compelled to dismount on meeting a restive horse, and, if called upon to do so by the horseman, to hide his machine. The old practice of tying a branch or a sapling behind one's machine to check the velocity of the cycle in its downward course has been forbidden in most mountain cantons, and with good reason, for it raised a cloud of dust that was a nuisance to other travellers, and the swishing, leaping tree often frightened horses. A rider should trust his brake and keep it on when descending. The machine should always be kept under perfect control, so that one may at any time be able to jump from it without discomfort. The roads are narrow and often border on precipices, while drivers of diligences usually take the inside, leaving the edge of the precipice to the cyclist. Very cautious riders dismount on meeting a diligence.

The cost of living will, of course, vary with the requirements of different riders, but the cyclist of frugal habits may travel on 12 fr. or 10*s*. per day. It is apt to prove expensive to sit down at a table in front of a large mountain hotel and call for a casual drink.

The customs duty on cycles is 70 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The amount must be deposited on entering the country, when the machine is marked with a leaden seal and a *laissez-passer* is handed to its owner, who is thereby authorised to keep his machine a certain time in the country. When he leaves Switzerland his deposit will be returned on his presenting his machine for identification (with the lead in position) and the *laissez-passer*. If he loses the paper or the lead, or exceeds his time, the money is forfeited. Many cyclists leave the country by train and lose their deposits because the train does not stop sufficiently long on the Swiss side of the frontier to allow of the money being recovered.

For the above and many other reasons the wheelman would do well to join the *Cyclists' Touring Club* before undertaking the journey. The address of this club is 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and its subscription is 5*s*. yearly. The club issues a ticket which admits its members' machines into Switzerland without deposit. It also publishes a Continental Road Book (Vol. IV) which describes the cycling qualities of every important road in the country. It has concluded agreements with a host of hotel-keepers whereby reduced terms and discounts are secured for its members. It supplies good maps for the cyclist and helps intending riders with useful information and advice. — Cyclists who mean to stay any time in the country may join the *Touring Club Suisse* (Boulevard du Théâtre 9, Geneva; annual subscription 5 fr.), but members of the Cyclists' Touring Club are, on presentation of their C. T. C. membership ticket, admitted to all the benefits of membership in the Swiss Club.

The English Railway Companies carry cycles to Switzerland at ordinary luggage rates (56 lbs. being allowed free) plus a special fee of 5*s*. for each machine. On Swiss railways cycles are treated as luggage. There is no free allowance, and the rate for carriage is 6 centimes per 100 kilogrammes per kilomètre. Swiss railway-porters have the reputation of treating cycles less tenderly than those of other Continental countries. As a general rule, a machine that is sent on unaccompanied should be packed in a crate. When it is accompanied by the owner, all that is required is to smear the bright parts with vaseline and swathe as much as possible of the frame in some kind of cloth or canvas covering as a protection against corrosion by the sea-air and, to a certain extent, against rough usage. Packed cycles pay more for carriage and for duty, as both are calculated on the gross weight.

Among the best CYCLING MAPS for Switzerland are the large Carte Routière of the *Swiss Touring Club*, based on *Dufour's* 'Generalkarte der Schweiz (1:250,000; four sheets at 5 fr., mounted 6½ fr.; for members of the club 2½ or 3½ fr.), and *Ravenstein's* Map of the Swiss Alps (1:250,000; two sheets in one, mounted 6 fr.). The Touring Club also publishes profile-maps of the more important passes (50-75 c., for members 20-50 c.). Excellent maps on a smaller scale are those published by *Kümmerly & Frey* of Bern, with profiles of the roads on the back (1:500,000; 3 fr., mounted on linen); *Mittelbach's* Road-Profile Map of Switzerland (1:600,000; mounted 2 *M*.); *Müllhaupt's* Cycling Map of Switzerland (1:445,000; mounted, 3½ fr.) and Map of S.W. Switzerland and Savoy (1:300,000; mounted, 3½ fr.)

VIII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheidegg, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary in good weather; the maps and directions of the Handbook will be found entirely sufficient. The traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his bag or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for expeditions among the higher mountains, especially on those which involve the passage of glaciers. The novice alone undervalues their services and forgets that snow-storms or mist may at any moment change security to danger. As a class, the Swiss guides will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The charges for guides and porters are fixed by the Guides' Tariff issued by the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpine Club. This consists of three sections: 1. Valaisian and Vaudois Alps; 2. Bernese Oberland; 3. Alps of Central and E. Switzerland. The following extracts from this tariff should be noted.

The guide is bound to show the tourist his book both at the beginning and end of an expedition. Even when he has served as porter only, he must ask the traveller for a testimonial. The guide must also ascertain that the tourist is properly equipped for the proposed expedition. If the tourist persists in attempting an expedition against the guide's wish and advice, or if he ill-treats the guide, the latter is entitled to refuse to serve him. In this case the guide is bound to inform the Sectional President without delay.

In ordinary inns and in occupied club-huts the guide provides his own board; in the mountaineering district proper the employer has to furnish him with food. In an engagement lasting for several days the terms are fixed by mutual consent. In this case guides usually receive 8-12 fr. a day and porters 6-8 fr., according to the season and the nature of the expedition, and even more when difficult ascents are included. The guide is bound to carry 7 kilogrammes (15 lbs.) of luggage in addition to the necessary rope; the porter carries 15 kilogrammes (33 lbs.). For each kilogramme additional the charge is 20 c. per 'hour of march'; but the guide may decline to carry more than 10 kil. (22 lbs.) in all, and the porter more than 20 kil. (44 lbs.). In tours of special difficulty the guide is entitled to refuse to carry any baggage, but he must give his employer due notice of this beforehand.

When carriages are used the employer pays the whole fare. If

an expedition for which a guide has been engaged is given up for any reason other than bad weather, the guide or porter is entitled to half the fee. If the guide or porter is dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

IX. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day; the driver expects 10 per cent of the fare as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. In most cases there is now an official tariff, which also fixes the amount to be paid as the return-fare to the place where the driver was engaged. When this is not fixed, the driver is entitled to claim the full rate for his return-journey by the shortest route, a day being reckoned as 12 hrs.' driving. On the most frequented routes carriages may generally be ordered at the hotels, but it is usually more advantageous to deal personally with the driver. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable.

X. Diligences. Post Office. Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss coaching system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare. At the most important places, but not at all the intermediate stations, the traveller has a right to insist on transportation; and 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages, are supplied when the diligence is full. When there are many passengers it is advisable to keep an eye on one's luggage (see below), especially at a change of carriage.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days beforehand. This may be done by letter or telegraph, giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. The fare must also be forwarded.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (abont 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 c. per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. The summer fares are given in the Handbook; the fares in winter (Sept 16th-June 14th) are about one-third less. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. When luggage exceeds these weights it is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff, without any free allowance. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The mountain-diligences also convey luggage not belonging to passengers, but at a slightly higher rate. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountain-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is 1/2 fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, a booking-fee of 2-4 fr. must be paid according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. The postilions are strictly forbidden to demand gratuities. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 250 grammes (about 8 1/2 oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; letters of 15 grammes (about 1/2 oz.) to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 50 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c. — On Sun. the post-offices are usually open 10-12 and 6-8 p.m. only.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 20 fr. is 15 c., for 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 25 c. for every 25 fr. Money-orders, up to 200 fr., may also be transmitted by telegraph, at the ordinary mouey-order rate plus the cost of the telegram and a small extra fee.

Parcel Post. The rate of postage for an inland parcel from any post-office in Switzerland to any other is 15 c. for a weight not exceeding 500 grammes (1 1/10 lb.); 25 c. from 500 to 2500 gr.; 40 c. from 2500 gr. to 5 kilogrammes (11 lb.); 70 c. from 5 to 10 kgr.; 1 fr. from 10 to 15 kgr.; 1 fr. 50 c. from 15 to 20 kgr. The tariff for parcels exceeding 20 kgr. varies according to the distance from 30 c. to 1 fr. 20 c. for every 5 kgr. Luggage can often be sent by post much more cheaply than by other means.

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now upwards of 2000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with $2^1/_2$ c. for each word; to Germany 50 c. and 10 c. for each word; to England 29 c. for each word; to France 10 c. for each word; to Italy 10 c. per word for telegrams to the frontier, or 17 c. for greater distances; to Austria 10 c. (Tyrol or Vorarlberg 7 c.) per word; to the United States from 1 fr. 50 c. per word. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made. Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph-office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing stamps of the requisite value. If in an envelope, the word 'telegram' should be added to the address. Telegrams from foreign countries should be addressed 'telegraph restante' (instead of 'poste restante'), as in this case they may be called for at any time and not merely during the official post-office hours.

XI. Railways.

The **Carriages** on most of the Swiss lines are constructed on the American plan, holding 32-72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

Luggage must be booked and paid for, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Indeed the forbearance of the Swiss railway officials in this respect is shamefully abused by inconsiderate travellers. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train. Luggage booked through to Bern, Lucerne, or Zürich is examined at the railway-stations of these places only.

The enormous weight of the large trunks and boxes used by some travellers causes not only great labour but not infrequently serious and even lifelong injury to the railway and hotel porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should be placed in the smaller packages, and only the lightest articles in the larger trunks.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets (available for 3 days; over 6 M. for 10 days) are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss

lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

General Tickets. The so-called *General Season Tickets* (*'General-abonnemente'*), introduced in 1898, entitle the holder to travel at will over almost all the Swiss railway and steamer lines during a given time. A fortnightly ticket of this kind costs 70, 50, or 35 fr. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class), a monthly ticket 110, 75, 55 fr.; quarterly 270, 190, 135 fr.; half-yearly 420, 295, 210 fr.; yearly 670, 470, 335 fr. These tickets must be ordered at the booking-offices of the chief stations at least 2 hrs. (at other stations 24 hrs.) in advance; and the applicant must at the same time furnish an *unmounted* photograph of himself (*carte de visite* size).

A deposit of 5 fr., made when the ticket is taken, is returned if the ticket be presented at any ticket-office on (at latest) the forenoon of the day after its expiry. — These tickets are not available on the Rigi railway, the Bernese Oberland railways, the Visp-Zermatt railway, and the Rhætian railway.

XII. History and Constitution.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the Rhæti were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 332) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 434), Septimer (p. 433), and Splügen (p. 415) to Bregenz (p. 472), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 245) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (p. 24) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 23) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 390) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn *(ad fines)* in Thurgau, and *Pfin* (p. 340) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

About 400 A.D. a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 415), *St. Gallen* (p. 60), and *Einsiedeln* (p. 121) were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Frankish kings.

After the dissolution of the great Frankish empire, the E. half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia* or *Swabia*, and the W. part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the

downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the Dukes of Zähringen (p. 164), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favourcd the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, *Emperor Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Fredcrick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at *Morgarten* (p. 95) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 22) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 79) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 66) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 240) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the Dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 239), *Morat* (1476, p. 246), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann von Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a worldwide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

Austria by the King of France, sustained a scvere check from the con federates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 9).

In the Swabian war (1499) thc bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 11). At that pcriod thcir independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, tbe most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty capturcd in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zcalously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between thc Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 96) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 73) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 123) and *Stans* (p. 144), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodellcd. Thc changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 19th April, 1848, a new FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was inaugurated.

The supreme autbority is the *Federal Assembly (Bundes-Versammlung)*, the seat of which is at Bern. It is formed by the union of the *National Council (National-Rath)* and the *Council of the States (Stände-Rath)*; tbe former consi-ting of deputies elected for three years in each canton, in the proportion of one for each 20,000 of the population; the latter of 44 represcntatives of the cantonal governments (2 for each canton and one for each half-canton). The executive power is deputed to the *Federal Council (Bundes-Rath)*, whose 7 members are elected for three years by the Federal Assembly and include the President and the Vice-President of the Confederation, who hold their offices for one year only. The Assembly controls the foreign relations of the Confederation and its military affairs, and also enacts laws, subject, however, to tbe *Referendum*, or vote of the people *en masse*, an arrangement introduced in 1874. So far uniformity has been attained only in certain important branches of commercial law. The federal army comprizes the *Auszug* or *Elite*, including citizens between the ages of 20 and 32, and the *Landwehr*, consisting of citizens between 32 and 44 years of age. There are annual training-periods for recruits, non-commissioned officers, and officers respectively, and repetition-courses every 2-4 years. The flag of Switzerland displays a white cross upon a red ground.

Two useful books for the visitor to Switzerland are 'The Rise of the Swiss Republic' and 'Romance and Teutonic Switzerland', both by *W. D. McCrackan*.

XIII. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Engl. Feet	Mètres	Mètres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilomètres	Kilomètres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	2,47
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	4,94
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	7,41
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	9,88
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	12,35
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	14,82
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	17,30
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	19,77
9	2,74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3,63	9	22,24
10	3,04	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6,21	10	4,04	10	24,71
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	27,19
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	29,65
13	3,96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	32,12
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	34,59
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	37,05
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6,46	16	39,53
17	5,18	17	55,78	17	27,35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	42,00
18	5,49	18	59,06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	44,47
19	5,79	10	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	46,95
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	49,42

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius
+30,22	+100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16,67	+4,89	+43	+6,11
29,78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42	5,56
29,33	98	36,67	20,89	79	26,11	12,44	60	15,56	4,00	41	5,00
28,89	97	36,11	20,44	78	25,56	12,00	59	15,00	3,56	40	4,44
28,44	96	35,56	20,00	77	25,00	11,56	58	14,44	3,11	39	3,89
28,00	95	35,00	19,56	76	24,44	11,11	57	13,89	2,67	38	3,33
27,56	94	34,44	19,11	75	23,89	10,67	56	13,33	2,22	37	2,78
27,11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23,33	10,22	55	12,78	1,78	36	2,22
26,67	92	33,33	18,22	73	22,78	9,78	54	12,22	1,33	35	1,61
26,22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9,33	53	11,67	0,89	34	1,11
25,78	90	32,22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33	0,56
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32	0,00
24,89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8,00	50	10,00	−0,44	31	−0,56
24,44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30	1,11
24,00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19,44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29	1,67
23,56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8,33	1,78	28	2,22
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27	2,78
22,67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26	3,33
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25	3,89

XIV. Area and Population
according to the census of 1st Dec., 1900.

Cantons.	Sq. Miles	Population	Confession		Language			
			Prot.	Rom. Cath.	Ger.	Fr.	Ital.	Rom.
Aargau	542,1	206,659	55%	44%	99%	—	—	—
Appenzell:								
Ausser-Rhoden	93,4	55,380	91 „	—	99 „	—	—	—
Inner-Rhoden	68,7	13,469	—	94 „	99 „	—	—	—
Bâle-campagne	163	68,661	78 „	21 „	99 „	—	—	—
Bâle-ville	13,9	112,885	68 „	30 „	96 „	—	—	—
Bern	2659,6	580,914	86 „	12 „	83 „	15%	—	—
Fribourg	644,4	128,209	15 „	84 „	31 „	68 „	—	—
St. Gallen	779,5	250,992	40 „	59 „	98 „	—	—	—
Geneva	107,7	133,417	48 „	49 „	11 „	84 „	—	—
Glarus	266,8	32,273	76 „	23 „	99 „	—	—	—
Grisons	2754,1	105,065	55 „	45 „	46 „	—	14%	38%
Lucerne	579,5	146,912	5 „	94 „	99 „	—	—	—
Neuchâtel	312	126,600	87 „	11 „	20 „	77 „	—	—
Nidwalden	104,2	13,017	—	97 „	97 „	—	—	—
Obwalden	183,4	15,270	—	99 „	96 „	—	—	—
Schaffhausen	113,5	41,609	87 „	—	99 „	—	—	—
Schwyz	351,4	55,541	—	98 „	99 „	—	—	—
Soleure	305,8	100,806	25 „	74 „	98 „	—	—	—
Thurgau	381,5	113,480	70 „	28 „	99 „	—	—	—
Ticino	1088	138,548	—	99 „	—	—	98 „	—
Valais	415,4	19,732	—	98 „	99 „	—	—	—
Uri	2026,3	114,158	—	99 „	31 „	67 „	—	—
Vaud	1244,5	284,673	84 „	8 „	9 „	81 „	—	—
Zug	92,2	25,206	—	93 „	99 „	—	—	—
Zürich	666	431,637	87 „	12 „	99 „	—	—	—
Total	15,965	3,325,023	—	—	—	—	—	—

I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

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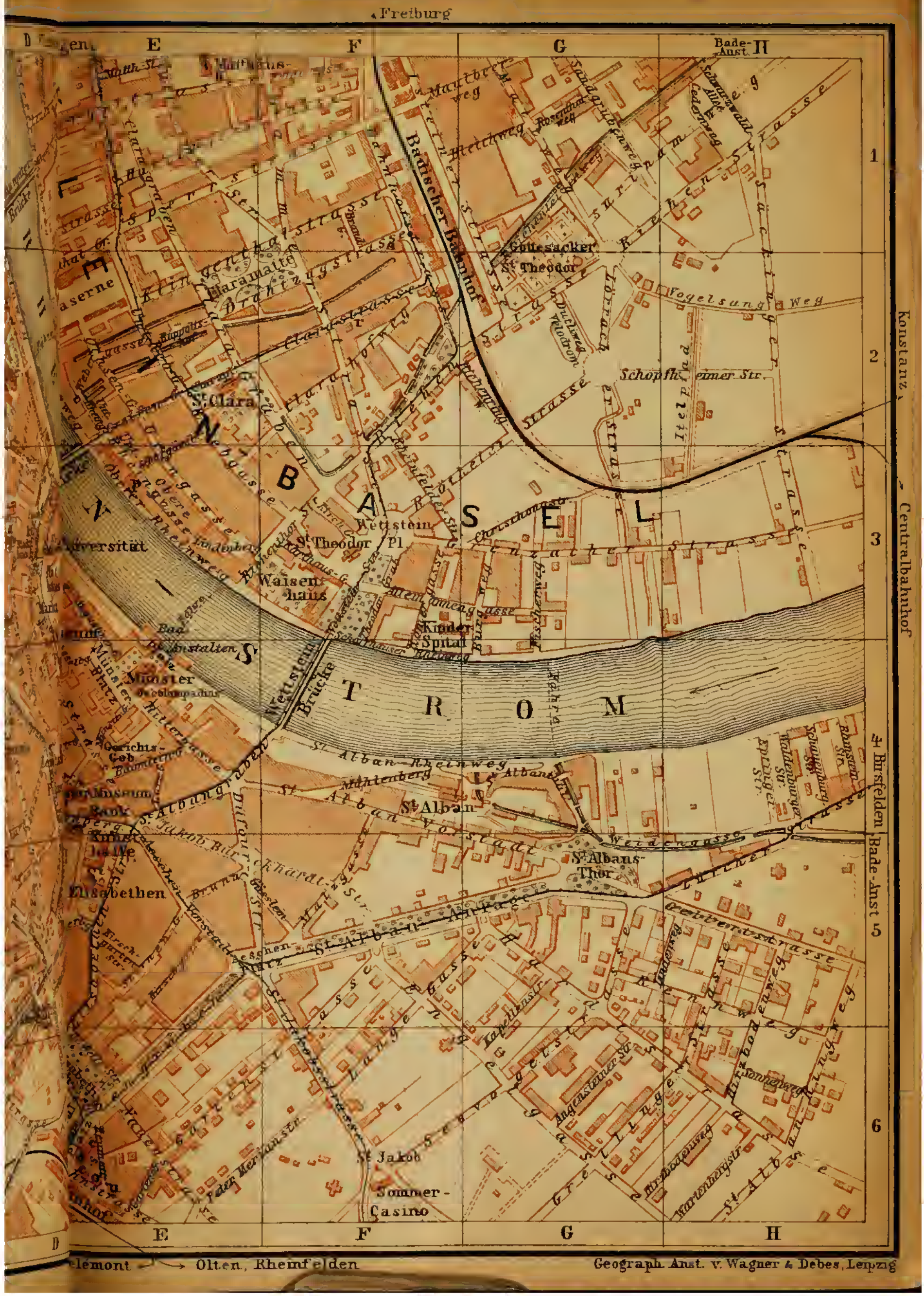
BASEL
1:16.500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
5
6
Mülhausen
St. Ludwig
Gottesacker
Kannenfeld
Kannenfeld-Str.
Ensish. Str.
Metzer Str.
Hebel-Strasse
Werkhof
Strafanstalt
Volksbad
Johanniter Brücke
R H E I N
Fähre
Prediger K.
Spital
Bernoullianum
Bernoulli Str.
Missions-Haus
Pilgerstr.
Peters Platz
Peters K.
Botan. Garten
Spalen-Thor
Vesalianum
Stadthaus
Rathaus
Markt
Post
Holbein-Platz
Französ. K.
Leonhard
Polizei
Marien-K.
Synagoge
Ahornstrasse
Allschwyler Pl.
Buchenstr.
Schützenmatt Park
Wieland Pl.
Schützen-Matte
Paulus K.
Arnold Böcklin Str.
Bundes Pl.
Birsigstr.
Neubadstrasse
Zoologischer Garten
Centralbahn
Station Elsass-Lothr. Bahn
Steinenring
Spalenring
Leonhardstrasse
Kanonengasse
Heuberg
Elektrische Strassenbahn


Freiburg
E
F
G
Bade-Anst.
H
1
2
3
4
5
6
Badischer Bahnhof
Gottesacker
St. Theodor
Vogelsang Weg
Schopfheimer Str.
Konstanz
Centralbahnhof
Birsfelden
Bade-Anst
Klingenthal
Drahtzugstrasse
Clarastrasse
St. Clara
Riehenstrasse
B A S E L
Universität
Wettstein Pl.
St. Theodor
Waisenhaus
Kinder Spital
Fähre
Bad Anstalten
Münster
Wettstein Brücke
S T R O M
St. Alban-Rheinweg
Mühlenberg
St. Alban
St. Alban Vorstadt
St. Albans Thor
Weidengasse
Museum
Bank
Kunsthalle
Elisabethen
Gerichts-Geb.
St. Alban-Anlage
Gellertstrasse
Angensteiner Str.
Lange Gasse
St. Jakob
Sommer-Casino
Sonnenweg
Grellingerstrasse
St. Albanring
Olten, Rheinfelden
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The BADEN STATION (Pl. F, 1; *Restaurant*), at Klein-Basel, is on the right bank of the Rhine. — During the rebuilding of the Central Station, the Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the TEMPORARY CENTRAL STATION on the S. side of the town (beyond Pl. D, E, 6). These two stations are connected by a *Junction Line* (10 min.; fares 1 fr., 70 c., 50 c.), and also by *Electric Tramways* (see below; every 3 min.).

Hotels. *TROIS ROIS (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), on the Rhine, R. 4½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr. — At the Central Station, to the right: *HÔTEL SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. c; E, 6), R. 3½-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 10-15, omn. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. d; E, 6), R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4-4½ fr.; *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. e; E, 6), R. 3½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½ fr.; HÔTEL ST. GOTTHARD-TERMINUS (Pl. o; E, 6), R. 2¾-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔTEL STRASSBURG (Pl. u; E, 6), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr. To the left of the station: *HÔTEL EULER (Pl. b; D, 6), R. 4-6, déj. 3½, D. 5, omnibus 1 fr., first-class; *HÔTEL HOFER (Pl. f; D, 6), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *BERNERHOF (Pl. g; D, 6), R. 2½-4½, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL DU JURA (Pl. t; D, 6), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; GEHRIG'S HÔT. CONTINENTAL (Pl. v; D, 6), R. 2½-4 B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr. — Opposite the Temporary Central Station: *HÔT. SIMPLON, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr. — In the town: HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. n; D, 5), 3 min. from the Central Station, well spoken of; *MÉTROPOLE & MONOPOLE (Pl. h; D, 4), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *HÔT. BAUER AU RHIN, next door to the Trois Rois, with terrace on the Rhine, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. CENTRAL (Pl. i; D, 4), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *BALANCES (Pl. m; D, 4), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *CIGOGNE (Pl. k; D, 3), R. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr. — On the right bank: *HÔTEL KRAFFT (Pl. p; E, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr., on the Rhine; HÔTEL DE BÂLE (Pl. r; F, 2), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL SCHRIEDER (Pl. s; F, 1), opposite the Baden Station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr. — **Pensions:** *Holzberger*, Froben-Str. 21; *Senn*, Leimen-Str. 60; *Lefèbre*, Socin-Str. 2; *Linder*, Schützengraben 3.

Cafés-Restaurants. **Stadt-Casino*, Barfüsser-Platz, corner of the Steinenberg; **Kunsthalle*, see p. 9; *Zur Rebleuten-Zunft*, Freie-Str. 50; *Zum Safran*, in the guildhouse of that name, Gerbergasse 11; *Vellliner-Halle*, Freie-Str. 25; *Zum Cardinal*, Freie-Str. 36; *Bühler's Bierhalle*, close to the Casino (in summer, *Bühler's Bier-Garten*, in the Sternengasse). — On the right bank: *Spitz*, by the old bridge, with a terrace overlooking the Rhine; *Burgvogtei*, Rebgasse 14, with garden; *Goebel's Wine Rooms*, Bahnhof-Str. 13; *Münchner Bierhalle*, *Warteck Brewery*, these three near the Baden station. — *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 9), with a pleasant garden, music on Wed. and Frid. at 7.30, on Sun. at 6 p.m. (50 c.); *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 4), built in 1651 and restored in 1881-83, with old and new stained glass, good wine. — **Confectioners** (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'): *Eisenring*, Heumatt-Str. 3, near the Central Station; *Koch*, Eisengasse 3, near the old bridge; *Speiser*, Freie-Str. 61; *Stauber*, Spalen 8; *Bandi* (tea room), Freie-Str. 90.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Central Station* viâ the *Markt-Platz* to the *Baden Station* every 6 min. from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.; time 16 min., fare 20 c. (no luggage carried). — 2. From the *Central Station* viâ the *Wettstein-Platz* to the *Baden Station* in 10 min., every 6 min. from 6 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.; fare 10 c. — 3. From the *Missions-Strasse* viâ the *Barfüsser-Platz* to *Birsfelden* (20 c.). — 4. From the *Clara-Platz* to *Klein-Hüningen* (20 c.). — 5. From the *Barfüsser-Platz* viâ the *Au-Strasse* to the *Alschwyler-Str.* (20 c.). — 6. From *St. Ludwig* viâ the *Markt-Platz* and *St. Jakob-Strasse* to the *Güter-Strasse* (Temporary Central Station; 30 c.).

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second ¼ hr. 60, each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second ¼ hr. 90, each additional ¼ hr. 70 c. From either station into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr., each box 20 c. extra. — *Taxameter Cabs*, for ¼ hr., 1-2 persons 80 c., ½ hr. 1 fr.

30 c., 3/4 hr. 1 fr. 80 c., 1 hr. 2 fr. 30 c.; for 3-4 persons 1 fr. 20, 1 fr. 80, 2 fr. 40 c., 3 fr.; trunk 20 c. At night (10-6), for 1-2 persons, 1/2 hr. 2 fr. 70 c.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. D, 4), Freie-Str. 12.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4; closed 1-3 p.m.), entered from the Pfalz (p. 5), 80 c. Warm Baths: Leonhard-Str. 12, Clara-Str. 29 (Pl. F, 2), etc.

Theatre (P. E, 4, 5); opera and drama from Sept. to the end of April. *Summer Theatre* in the Hôtel de Bâle (p. 3).

Picture Gallery in the *Kunsthalle* (p. 9; open 9.30 to 12.15 and 1.45 to 5; adm. 50 c., Sun. 10-12.30 a.m. and Wed. 1.45-4 p.m., free).

English Church Service in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois (10.30 and 3). — **United States Consul**, *Mr. George Gifford*, Theater-Str. 2.

Goods Agents. *U. M. Crowe* (Gt. Eastern Rail.), Dornacher-Str. 22; *Im Obersteg & Co.* (London & S.W. Rail.), Æschengraben 32; *Bronner & Co.*, Güter-Str. 79. — *Bank*, Basler Handelsbank, Freie-Str. 90.

The **Verkehrsbureau** *(Official Enquiry Office)*, Falkner-Str. 2, opposite the post-office, gives information of all kinds.

Bâle, or *Basel* (830'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville or Basel-Stadt (pop. 109,161), is first mentioned in the year 374 as *Basilēa*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Kaiser-Augst*, p. 23). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501. The university was founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius). The city lies on both banks of the *Rhine*, which here receives the waters of the *Birs* and the *Birsig* on the S. and of the *Wiese* on the N. On the left bank of the Rhine lies *Gross-Basel*, on two hills separated by the valley of the Birsig, through which run the Freie-Strasse and Gerber-Strasse, the ancient arteries of traffic. On the right bank lies *Klein-Basel*, with numerous manufactories.

Three **Bridges** cross the river, all affording admirable views. The wooden *Alte Rhein-Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 3), in the middle of which rises a chapel of the 16th cent., is 165 yds. long, and 16 yds. wide, and is partly supported by stone piers. Originally dating from 1225, it is at present being rebuilt (temporary bridge immediately adjoining). Higher up is the iron *Wettstein-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4; 1879), with three spans of 200 ft.; at each end are two basilisks, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the old bridge is the five-arched *Johanniter-Brücke* (Pl. D, 1; 1882).

The ***Münster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with a brilliantly coloured new roof and two slender towers, is conspicuous in every view of the city. Down to the Reformation (1529) it was the cathedral of the old see of Bâle. Its foundation is ascribed to Emp. Henry II. (1010-24), but the oldest existing parts belong to a building of 1185, which was damaged in 1356 by an earthquake and a fire. It was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and reconsecrated in 1365. Of the Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus Gateway* (built about 1200), still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists and John the Baptist; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the

sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the judgment-seat and the angels at the Last Day. The exterior of the *Choir*, with its round-arched arcades, is also Romanesque. The *W. Façade*, with the towers, the chief portal, and two side-entrances, is entirely Gothic. The tasteful *N. Tower* is 210′, the *S. Tower*, completed in 1500, is 206′ high. The sculptures above the chief portal represent the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, with a model of the church, and the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The building underwent a thorough restoration in 1852-56 and 1880-90.

The Interior is open to the public on Mon. and Wed., 2-4 p.m.; at other times admission 25 c. for each person. The sacristan lives at Münster-Platz No. 13, but in summer he is generally in the church (knock). The church, 213′ long and 107′ wide, originally consisted of nave and aisles, but is now provided with double aisles owing to the inclusion of the chapels. The general effect is very imposing, especially when seen from the galleries. The stained-glass windows are modern. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 supports the large and excellent organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. In the left outer aisle are mouuments of the 14-15th cent. and (at the end) a relief with the martyrdom of St. Vincent. The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. The right outer aisle contains a relief of six Apostles (11th cent.). In the transept are late-Gothic choir-stalls, with satirical representations (15th cent.). In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clerics, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having debated for years without result and been excommunicated by Pope Engene IV., it was dissolved in 1448.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive *Cloisters, at the entrance to which from the Rittergasse stands a statue of *Joannes Œcolampadius* (d. 1531), the Reformer. The vaulting of the cloisters is partly Romanesque, partly late-Gothic (1470-90). They were restored in 1869-73, and used until 1850 as family burial-places. They extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace behind the Münster, 65′ above the Rhine, planted with chestnuts, overlooking the green river and the hills of the Black Forest. Near it (Bäumleingasse 18) is the house of *Frobenius* the printer, in which Erasmus died in 1536.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends to the N.W. from the Münster-Platz to the bridge, is the **Museum** (Pl. E, 3), constructed in 1843-49. On the groundfloor, to the left, are the *Ethnographical and Prehistoric Collection* (lacustrine remains) and the *Collection of Reptiles;* to the right are the *Osteological Collection* and the *Library*. In the vestibule is a marble group of Adam and Eve, by *Schlöth*. On the staircase are three frescoes by *Böcklin* (1866-70), representing Gæa, Flora, and Apollo. The first floor contains the *Aula of the University*, with portraits of 107 scholars of Bâle, and the *Natural History Collections*. In the ante-room are marble busts of ten recent professors of the university. — The second floor is occupied by the

***Picture Gallery** (director, *Dr. Daniel Burckhardt*), chiefly interesting for its paintings and drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32, and also for the paintings by *Arnold Böcklin* (b. at Bâle in 1829, d. 1901). Adm. free on Sun., 10.15-12.30 and 2-4, and on Wed., 2-4; at other times fee 50 c.; closed from 12.30 to 2. Catalogue 1 fr.

The staircase from the first to the second floor is adorned with cartoons by *Cornelius*, *Schnorr*, and *Steinle*, and with a painting by *Benner* of a Street in Capri. — Room I. To the left: 555. *Sandreuter*, Four-in-hand; 490. *Bosshardt*, The Reveille (Battle of Morat); to the right: 304. *Vogel*, Death of Winkelried; *Frey*, 294. Environs of Rome, 293. Environs of Monreale; 305. *Landerer*, Swiss delegates entering Bâle to take the oath of confederation (1501); marble bust of Jacob Burckhardt (1818-97), the writer on art, by *Volkmann*. — Room II (to the left). Modern Swiss Painters. To the left: 484. *Castan*, Harvest; 478. *Bachmann*, Carol-singers in the Canton of Lucerne; 509. *Völlmy*, Dordrecht harbour; 524. *Breitenstein*, Alpine landscape; 463. *Gleyre*, Girl with a bird of paradise; *A. Feuerbach*, 307. Idyll, 307b. Portrait of Allgeier, the engraver; 505. *Gos*, Storm in the Sefinen Valley; 290. *A. Robert*, Interior of St. Mark's, Venice; 513. *Stauffer*, Portrait of Gustav Freytag; 465. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, A lady musician of the 16th cent.; 462. *Gleyre*, Pentheus; 491. *Veillon*, Evening on the lagoons at Venice; 307a. *Feuerbach*, Death of Pietro Aretino; 475. *Grob*, Pestalozzi at Stans; 315. *Zelger*, Piz Err; *Anker*, 444. Children's breakfast, 445. Quack; 511. *Ritz*, Pilgrims of Savièze; *Zünd*, 449. Lake of Lucerne, 533. Flight into Egypt. — 459. *Koller*, Cows at water; *Zünd*, 447. The Prodigal Son, 446. Harvest; 499. *E. de Pury*, Among the Lagoons; *458. *Koller*, Horses; 481. *Rüdisühly*, Evening scene. — 421-424. *A. Calame*, Landscapes; 502. *M. Joseph*, Roses; 452. *Ed. Girardet*, After the battle; 514. *Giron*, Girl of the Valais; 556. *Sandreuter*, Beech-grove and woodcutters; 472. *D. Meyer*, Girl of the Valais; *Sandreuter*, 506. The Fountain of Youth, 508a. The Rhine near Bâle, 508. Female beauty, 507. Ancient Roman soldiers keeping watch; 448. *Zünd*, Landscape; 471. *D. Meyer*, Girl of the Hasli-Thal; 450. *Ed. Girardet*, Snow-balling; 510. *Bouvier*, Mignon; *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, 464. Tasso reading 'Jerusalem Delivered' to Eleanor, 466. Fiesco; *B. Vautier*, 442. Rustic debtor, 443. The unwilling confession; 482. *Rüdisühly*, Marshy ground; 532. *Calame*, Woodland scene; 495. *David*, Landscape in Capri; 501. *Fröhlicher*, Summer-landscape. — Sculptures: *l. Stauffer*, Adoring youth (bronze); *i. Hoffmann*, *Marble statue of a girl; *p. Heer*, My grandfather; *o. Böcklin*, five original models for the stone masks on the garden-façade of the Kunsthalle (p. 9).

The adjacent Room III. contains the collection of engravings (open Thurs. & Sat. 2-5). Room IV. contains paintings and studies by *F. Buchser* of Soleure (1828-90). Rooms V. and VI. are occupied by the director. — We return to Room I. and enter, to the left, the —

VII. Room of the Drawings. These include, on the walls and in cabinets, admirable examples of *Hans Holbein the Elder* (4-8), *Albrecht Dürer* (1-3), and **Hans Holbein the Younger* (9-80). Among the last may be mentioned: 9, 10. Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle and his wife; 66. Portrait of Holbein by himself; 68. Family of Sir Thomas More; 69-71. Burgomaster Meyer with his wife and daughter; 50. Combat of foot-soldiers, 27. Samuel and Saul (these two sketches for the lost pictures in the Council Chamber); 51-56. Costumes of Bâle women; 31-40. The Passion. Between the first and second window are the original drawings (1515) of *Holbein's* Praise of Folly (Laus stultitiæ) and drawings by other German masters of the 16th century. — We next enter the —

Large Saloon, in seven section. Here we turn to the left, pass *Imhof's* statue of Rebecca, cross the old-German room (X), pass between the so-called *Steinhäuser Apollo* and the replica of the *Farnese Hercules* (two ancient heads), and reach the North Ante-Room (IX), with paintings by *Ernst Stückelberg* (b. at Bâle in 1831). — Room X. Next the entrance: *Kluber*, 57, 56. Portraits

of Hans Rispach and his wife (1552). — On the left: 40-43. *Nic. Manuel Deutsch; Hans Baldung Grien*, 34. Crucifixion, 35. Nativity, *36, *37. Scenes from the Dance of Death; *M. Grünewald*, 32. Crucifixion, 33. Resurrection; 58, 59. *Tob. Stimmer*, Portraits of Jac. Schwitzer and his wife (1564). *Hans Holbein the Younger*, 6, 6a. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; 1. Virgin and Child; 8, 9. Heads of saints; *11. Last Supper; 28. Johann Frobenius, the printer; 21. A London merchant; *7, 17. Erasmus; 16. Boniface Amerbach (1510); 12. Adam and Eve; 10. Burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife (1516); 13. Ecce Homo; 3. Christ on the Mount of Olives; 14. The Passion, in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathaus; 1a. Last Supper; *18. Dorothea Offenburg (lady in a rich costume), with the inscription 'Lais Corinthiaca' (1526); 19. The same lady, with Cupid; 20. Wife and children of the painter (1528); *15. The dead Christ, of startling realism (1521). *Ambrose Holbein*, 26. Portrait of the goldsmith Georg Schweiger, *21a. Portrait of the Bâle painter Hans Herbster, 23, 24. Portraits of boys, 25. Skulls. — Room XI. In the centre, marble statue of Jason, by *Schlöth*. Nos. 64a, 64b. *Upper German Master of the 15th cent.*, Scenes from the Passion; 65-72. Paintings by *Conrad Witz*, of Bâle (ca. 1440); 74. *Upper Rhenish School* (1457), The Rosary; 72b. *Upper German School* (ca. 1445), Crucifixion; 73. *Dutch Master of the 15th cent.*, Pius Joachim. — At the entrance to the next section, to the right, 166a. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a man; to the left, 73a. *Early French School*, Jacques de Savoie, Count of Romont. — Room XII. On the wall, ancient Greek head of a youth. To the left, 165. Old copy of *Raphael's* Joan of Aragon: 131. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant interior; 117. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, John the Baptist preaching; 146. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 124. *Pieter Thys*, Pietà; 132. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant-scene; 138. *Berchem*, Cattle crossing a stream; *118. *Rubens*, Bearing of the Cross (sketch); 136. *Wouverman*, Horses and ass; 133. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern-music; 183a. *Matt. Merian*, Portrait of H. J. Müller (1647); *156. *Hobbema*, Forest-scene; 139a. *Thom. Wyck*, Tavern-scene; 140. *W. van Mieris*, Fishmonger; 139. *Brakenburgh*, Peasant-scene; 144. *G. Rombouts*, Forest-scene; 125. *Dirk van Sandvoort*, Strolling singer; 137. *K. du Jardin*, Outside the inn; 126. *Weenix*, Landscape. — Room XIII. Marble statuette of a runner, by *Kissling*, and a bust of S. Birmann. To the left, 213. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 218. *Moucheron*, Landscape; to the right, 237. *Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 208. *N. Poussin*, Bacchus. — Room XIV. Marble statue of Psyche, by *Schlöth*. To the left, 296. *J. J. Frey*, Italian landscape; 300. *Diday*, Lake of Brienz; 492. *Frey*. Caravan surprised by a simoom; 523. *Würtemberger*, Portrait of Böcklin; 295. *Frey*, Landscape near Granada; 306. *Lessing*, Forest-scene; 269. *Neher*, Abraham and the angels; 280, 281. *J. Schraudolph*, Angels; 278. *Schnorr von Karolsfeld*, 'Domine quo vadis'; 277. *Overbeck*, Death of St. Joseph; 274a. *L. Richter*, Forest-scene in autumn; 232. *Steinle*, St. Luke painting the Virgin. — Room XV. contains German drawings of the first half of the 19th century.

We now return to the Room of the Drawings, pass through Cabinet VIII., with copies after H. Holbein the Younger, and enter —

Room XVI. On the right: 516. *Berthoud*, Capri; 497. *Du Mont*, A difficult piece of music; 515. *Benner*, The Green Grotto; 455. *Eug. Girardet*, Arab coffee-house; 496. *Bocion*, Harbour of Ouchy. — *m. Stauffer*, Bronze statuette of Adrian von Bubenberg (p. 164).

Room XVII. To the left, 557. *Lovatti*, Street in Capri; *512. *Zuber*, Forest-scene in spring; 504. *Burnand*, Return from the Alp; 517. *Meyer*, Untersee; 460 *Koller*, Cows watering; 518. *De Goumois*, Gale; 520. *Lendorff*, Mountain-scene; 526. *Balmer*, Portrait; *Preiswerk*, 479. Satyr family, 480. Seashore; 265-268. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes; 522, 521. *H. Thoma*, Landscapes; 456. *A. van Muyden*, Roman street-scene; *Ed. Girardet*, 453. Fortune-teller, 451. Barber's shop in Brittany; 289. *L. Robert*, Bandits' wives in flight; 310. *A. W. Töpffer*, Rustic meal; 457. *A. van Muyden*, Mother and child; 500. *Frölicher*, Landscape; 519. *Baud-Bovy*, Mountain-summit; 476. *Staebly*, River-scene.

Room XVIII. *A. Böcklin*, 535, 536. Mountain-scenes; 539. Head of a girl; 538. Head of a Roman; *438. Life a brief dream; *441. Odysseus and Calypso; 439. Portrait of himself; *436. Sacrificial grove; 542. The Plague (unfinished);

541. Landscape; 432. Diana hunting; *437. Mermaids; 433. Viola (lady with a green veil); 540. Petrarch at the spring of Vaucluse; 441a. Woodland scene; *435. Battle of Centaurs; 441b. Portrait of the artist's bride; 537. Portrait of Prof. Jacob Mähly; 440. Head of Medusa (relief in plaster); *434. Pietà. — *k.* Bronze bust of Böcklin by *Hildebrand.*

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 3), or *Town Hall*, in the Marktplatz, was erected in the Burgundian late-Gothic style in 1508-21 and restored in 1824-28 and 1900-3. By the flight of steps in the court is a *Statue of Munatius Plancus* (p. 4), erected here in 1580. The handsome *Council Hall* is adorned with fine panelling and stained glass. — The late-Gothic *Fischmarkt-Brunnen* (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1467.

The large *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), of the beginning of the 14th cent., with a very lofty choir, now contains the ***Historical Museum**, ranking with that at Zürich (p. 45) as one of the two chief collections of the kind in Switzerland (Sun. 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, and Wed. 2-4, free; other days 8-12.30 and 1.30-6 in summer, 10-12.30 and 1.30-4 in winter, fee 50 c.; closed on Mon. and holidays). Director, *Prof. Albert Burckhardt-Finsler.* Illustrated guide, 1 fr.

Nave. Architectural fragments and sculptures from the churches and secular edifices of Bâle. *Sl. Martin*, from the Minster. To the left, the so-called *Holbein Fountain* (p. 9). Above St. Martin, the '*Lällenkönig*', a curious piece of mechanism, formerly on the exterior of the tower (removed in 1839) of the Rhine bridge; when the clock struck, the head stuck out its tongue and rolled its eyes. — The adjoining *Waffensammlung* or *Collection of Weapons* contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle: interesting cannon (in the middle a finely ornamented twelve-pounder of 1514), Bâle uniforms, trophies of war (in the case to the right, hauberk supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold), handsome weapons, tent, guild-banners, etc. Next come some *State Sleighs* and fine specimens of *Smith's and Locksmith's Work.* — To the right and left of the nave and in the aisles is a series of rooms intended to exhibit the development of the furnishing and adorning of dwelling-houses from the 15th cent. onwards. To the right of the entrance: *1. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1601), with panelling and a large bed; 2. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1580), with fine cabinets and doors and the old Bâle council-table; 3. *Room from the Strassburger Hof* (1600), with a large bed, cabinet, and chests; *4. *Dining Room of Councillor Iselin* (1607), with beautiful panelling; 5. *Room from Schwyz* (1650), with heavy coffered ceiling; 6. *State Room from the Haus zum Cardinal* (1540). — We now cross to the other side of the nave. 7. *Old Kitchen*, with large chimney-piece and bed; 8. *Schönau Room* from the Château of Oeschgen (17th cent.); 9. *Gothic Room* (15th cent.), with a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture; 10. *Rococo Room* (1760); 11. *Neustück Room* (1787), with a collection of models of gates of Bâle and of neighbouring castles. *Room 12* (at the entrance to the church) contains the *Collection of Coins*, including coins, medals, and dies of Bâle and other Swiss towns, and also a few ancient coins and vases.

The Choir contains several state sledges and ecclesiastical antiquities. To the left, Fragments of the famous **Death Dance* of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th century; bells of the 12-17th cent.; fine choir-stalls of 1598; *Carved Altars* of the 15-16th centuries. On the high-altar, *Altar of St. Maria Calanca*, in the Grisons (1512); to the right, *Votive Tablet of the Duchess Isabella of Burgundy* (1433), in enamelled bronze; above the last, kneeling figure of the knight Hügelin von Schönegg (1378); farther on, winged altar-piece from the diocese of Würzburg (15th cent.).

— To the left is the entrance to the TREASURY (apply to attendant), which contains reliquaries, monstrances, crosses, and chalices of the 13-18th cent.; cups and goblets belonging to the University (16-17th cent.); handsome plate of the guilds and trade-companies of Bâle; three Swiss daggers with silver-gilt sheaths of the 16th cent.; dagger, cup, hour-glass, and table-case of Erasmus of Rotterdam; arms of Hans Holbein, painted by himself. To the left of the entrance, cast of the golden antependium presented to the Cathedral of Bâle by Emp. Henry II. (beginning of the 11th cent.), which, along with other objects of value, was assigned to Bâle-Campagne at the division of the canton in 1833 and forthwith sold (now in the Musée de Cluny at Paris).

We now return to the nave and ascend the staircase to the right to the GALLERIES of the aisles, in which the smaller objects of the collection are exhibited. *Musical Antiquities.* — Bâle *Looms* and specimens of *Ribbon Weaving* at Bâle in the 17-19th centuries. — Embroidery, fans; Bâle and other Swiss *Costumes* of the 17-18th centuries. — On the old organ-screen (above the entrance), *Roman, Alemannian, and Burgundian Antiquities*, found at Augst (p. 23) and elsewhere. Beautiful **Stained Glass.* — In the side-galleries: *Domestic Utensils:* porcelain, fayence, glass, pottery, tin-ware, works in leather, book-bindings, toys, moulds for pastry, armorial windows. — *Government and Judicial Antiquities:* weights and measures of the 14-18th cent.; staves for the officers of justice, judicial swords, executioner's dress. — We now descend to the nave and enter, from the end of the right aisle, the —

COURT, which contains stone monuments of the Roman, mediæval, and Renaissance periods, gates in hammered iron, and other objects.

Near the Historical Museum, in the Steinenberg, is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E, 5), built by Stehlin in 1870-72. The staircase is adorned with a fresco by *Stückelberg* (Awakening of Art), and on the garden-façade are a sgraffito frieze and stone masks by *Böcklin*. The restaurant contains mural paintings by *Brünner* (exhibition of pictures, see p. 4). — In the Elisabethen-Strasse is the handsome ***St. Elisabethen-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5; adm. 25 c.; sacristan, Elisabethen-Str. 16), built in the Gothic style in 1857-65, with beautiful stained-glass windows and an open-work tower, 232′ high (adm. 25 c.; *View).

The S.E. SUBURBS are occupied by the richer classes. From the *St. Alban-Thor* (Pl. G, 5), in this quarter, the promenades of the St. Alban-Anlage and of the Æschengraben extend on the site of the old ramparts to the railway-station. In the *Æschen-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 5) is a fountain (jet 80′ high), which, however, plays on August 26th only. The old *St. Alban's Convent* (Pl. F, 4) has fine Romanesque cloisters. The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. F, 6), by *F. Schlöth*, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Beyond, to the right, is the *Sommer-Casino* (p. 3). — In the promenades, near the station (Pl. E, 6), is the **Strassburg Monument**, a marble group erected in 1895 by Baron Hervé de Gruyer of Strassburg in memory of the assistance rendered by Switzerland to the aged and the women and children of Strassburg during and after the siege of 1870, by Bartholdy of Paris.

In the W. QUARTER, in the Spalen Suburb (Pl. C, 3, 4), is the *Holbein Fountain*, with a relief of dancing peasants (after Holbein) and the figure of a bagpiper, restored in 1887. The **Spalen-Thor**

(Pl. C, 3), erected about 1400, is the handsomest of the remaining gates of Bâle. To the N., in the Schönbein-Str., are the **Botanic Garden** (open daily from May to August, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; adm. to the hothouses, free on Sun. 9-12 and Wed. 2-5, at other times 50 c.), with the *Botanic Institute* of the University, and the **University Library**, built by La Roche in the baroque style (1892-96). The latter contains 250,000 vols. (including many incunabula) and 4000 MSS., mainly from the time of the Council of Bâle (p. 5) and the Reformation. The exhibition-room on the first floor, with early impressions, miniatures, book-bindings, portraits, and autographs, is open daily, 10-12.30 and 2.30-5; the well-equipped reading-room is open 9-12.30 and 2.30-7. Near it are two other modern buildings belonging to the University: the **Vesalianum** (Pl. C, 3), or institute for anatomy and physiology (anatomical collection open on Sun., 10.30-12); and the **Bernoullianum** (Pl. C, 2, 3), for physics, chemistry, and astronomy. In the vestibule of the last are busts of the famous mathematicians of Bâle, Jacob and John Bernoulli (d. 1705 and 1748). — In the Hebel-Strasse is the house (tablet) where the Alemannian poet *Hebel* (1760-1826) was born. A tasteful monument, with a bust by Max Leue, was erected to him in 1899 in front of the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 3). — The **Mission House** (Pl. B, 3) contains an ethnographical collection, mainly from the E. Indies, China, and W. Africa (adm. free, on application to the porter; catalogue 1 fr.).

To the W. of the Central Station, in the Arnold-Böcklin-Strasse (Pl. B, 5), rises the conspicuous **Church of St. Paul**, a handsome domed structure in the Romanesque style, built in 1898-1901 by Curjel and Moser (adm. 20 c., 3-10 persons 50 c., tower 30 and 50 c.; sacristan, Bachletten-Str. 9).

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B, C, 6; *Restaurant*), to the W. of the Central Station, on the *Birsig*, contains good examples of Swiss and other animals (adm. 50 c.; concerts on Sun. afternoons, 25 c.).

In Klein-Basel is the handsome **Church of St. Matthew** (Pl. E, 1), built in the Gothic style by Henry of Breslau in 1896, with a good interior. The tower is 240′ high. — About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the Baden Station (Pl. F, 1), on the *Wiese*, is the **Erlen-Park**, much frequented on Sun. (rfmts.).

FROM BÂLE TO FLÜHEN, 7$^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge railway ('Birsigthalbahn') in 40-47 min. (fares 1 fr. 30, 95 c.). The train, starting from the Steinenthor-Strasse (Pl. D, 5), passes the Zoological Garden (see above) and traverses the fertile valley of the *Birsig*. Stations: 1$^1/_4$ M. *Binningen* (Hirsch), a large village (5135 inhab.) with the church of *St. Margaret* and the popular *Margarethen-Park* (café); 1$^3/_4$ M. *Bottminger-Mühle;* 2$^1/_2$ M. *Bottminger*, with the *Bottminger Schlösschen* (inn and hydropathic); 3 M. *Oberwil* (Krone), with an extensive parquetry-factory; 4$^1/_4$ M. Therwil (*Rössli;* diligence to Burg, twice daily in 1$^1/_2$ hr.), a substantial village in the *Leimen-Thal;* 5$^1/_2$ M. *Ettingen* (Badhaus), with a chalybeate spring. The line then skirts the hills to the W. viâ *Witterswil* and *Bättwil* to (7$^1/_2$ M.) Flühen (1250′; *Bad-Hôtel*, D. 2$^1/_2$-3, pens. from 4$^1/_2$ fr.), a small village with a chalybeate spring, prettily situated in a defile at the foot of the *Blauen*, close to the

frontier of Alsace. Interesting excursion hence viâ *Tannwald* (1600′) to the (1½ M.) well-preserved ruin of **Landskron* (1790 ft.), the tower of which commands a wide view (key at the last house in Tannwald). — A road (diligence twice daily to Metzerlen in 1 hr.) leads to the S. from Flühen to (1½ M.) **Mariastein** (1685′; **Post*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Kreuz*), a Benedictine abbey with a frequented pilgrimage-church, picturesquely situated on a steep crag. A spacious rock-cavern beneath the church contains the chapel of *Maria im Stein*. From Mariastein the *Landskron* may be reached viâ Tannwald in 25 minutes. — The road goes on beyond Mariastein to *Metzerlen* and (2¼ M.) *Burg* (1740′; Burg-Bad Hotel, pens. from 5 fr.), a charmingly-situated village with a mineral spring and a château fitted up as a health-resort (pens. from 4 fr.; fine views). — The **Blauen** (2670′), which may be ascended from Ettingen (p. 10) or Mariastein in 1½ hr., commands a wide prospect, extending on the S.E. to the Bernese Alps.

2. From Bâle to Bienne and Neuchâtel through the Val Moutier.

74 M. Railway to Bienne (56 M.) in 2¼-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 70 c.); to Neuchâtel in 3¼-6 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 20 c.). From Bâle to Geneva, express in 6¼ hrs.

Bâle (830′), see p. 3. The train soon diverges from the Lucerne line (p. 15) to the right, passes the cemetery, and near (3 M.) *Mönchenstein* (Rössli) crosses the *Birs*. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (960′).

Near the station lies *Dornachbrugg* (Ochs, with view-terrace, in the village; Meister, at the station). — About ¾ M. to the E. is **Arlesheim** (1132′; **Löwe*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. from 5 fr.; *Ochs*), a well-situated summer-resort with 1600 inhab.; the church is of the 17th century. Above it, on a wooded hill, rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the Bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, etc. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill; fee.) — About 1½ M. to the E. of Arlesheim is the picturesque ruin of *Dorneck* (1643′), with a fine view, reached either direct from the station, or viâ the village of *Dornach* (1105′) in ½-¾ hr. — From Dornach a winding road ascends to the S.E. to the (3½ M.) village of *Gempen* (2230′; Kreuz), whence we may ascend the (20 min.) **Gempenfluh** (2510′), with a view-tower 80′ in height commanding an extensive panorama.

The train follows the right bank of the Birs. — 6¼ M. *Aesch* (985′; Herzog-Vogel Restaurant), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the well-preserved château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Pfeffingen* (1640′). On the right, near (8¾ M.) *Grellingen* (1075′; Bär), are several factories (diligence daily in 2 hrs. to the unpretending baths of *Meltingen*, with gypseous springs). The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice. 12½ M. *Zwingen*; the château, on the right, was formerly the seat of the episcopal governors.

14¼ M. **Laufen** (1010′; *Hôt. Jura; Sonne*), with 2177 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwil* (Croix Fédérale) are two tunnels and two bridges across the Birs, which is once more crossed beyond (18 M.) *Liesberg*. At (22 M.) *Soyhières*, Ger. *Saugeren* (1320′; Hôt. de la Gare; Restaurant Bellerive), the language changes from German to French. On the right is the ruin of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion

into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a factory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg* (1720′).

24½ M. **Delémont**, Ger. *Delsberg* (1410′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ fr.; **Faucon; Lion d'Or; Soleil; Hôtel Victoria, Hôt. de la Gare*, near the station, both very fair) is an old town (5053 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

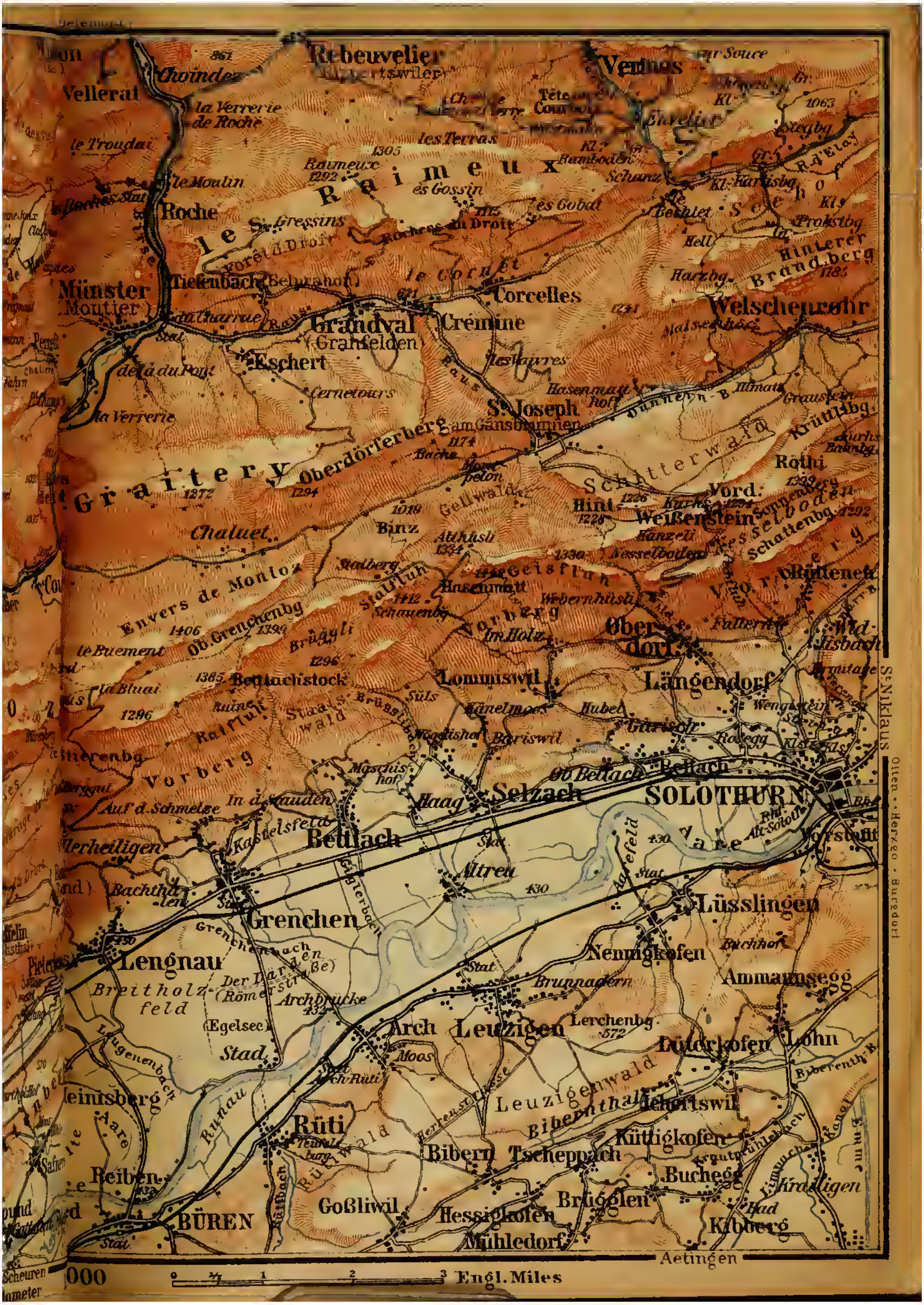
FROM DELÉMONT TO PORRENTRUY, 18 M., railway in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 50 c.). — The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*, viâ *Courtetelle*, *Courfaivre*, and *Bassecourt*, to (7½ M.) *Glovelier* (Hôt. de la Gare). [An attractive expedition may be made hence to the *Galerie du Pichoux, an imposing gorge of the Sorne (there and back 3½ hrs.). We follow the road to the left from the station to (¼ hr.) a bridge, then turn to the right and proceed viâ *Berlincourt* to (¾ hr.) *Undervelier*, whence we ascend the wooded glen of the Sorne to a (½ hr.) tunnel at the beginning of the gorge. At the (10 min.) upper end is the *Le Pichoux Inn* (2410 ft.).] — The railway next threads three tunnels, the first 3200 yds. in length, crosses the large viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, and reaches (10½ M.) *Ste. Ursanne* (1463′; Bœuf), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 235), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Courgenay*. Then (18 M.) **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1390′; **Hôt. National*, near the station; **Cheval Blanc*), a considerable old town (6927 inhab.) with a château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. At *Réclère*, 8½ M. to the W. (diligence from Porrentruy twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min.), are the *Grottes de Réclère*, with interesting stalactites. From Réclère to Saignelégier, see p. 235. — The line leads hence to (8 M.) *Delle*, the French frontier-station, *Belfort*, and *Paris* (night-express from Bâle to Paris in 9 hrs. 20 min.; fares 59 fr. 5, 40 fr. 10 c.). From Delle may be visited the **Grottes de Milandre*, a large stalactite cavern (there and back 2 hrs.). The road leads to the left from the station to the Swiss village of *Boncourt*, crosses the (10 min.) bridge to the right, then bends twice to the left before it ascends to the right to (½ hr.) a farmyard, where we engage a guide (1 fr.). The visit takes about ½ hr. Descending the steps at the exit, we return direct to Delle station (½ hr.).

Beyond (26 M.) *Courrendlin* (Cerf) the train enters the ***Val Moutier**, Ger. *Münster-Thal*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. In the Roman period it was traversed by the road from Aventicum (p. 245) to Augusta Rauracorum (p. 4). The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and cuttings. — Above (27½ M.) *Choindez*, with a blast-furnace and important iron-foundries, we traverse two short tunnels and reach (30 M.) *Roches* (1650′; Cheval Blanc, moderate). The train threads nine short tunnels, crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and then, at the mouth of the defile, the *Raus*.

31 M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1765′; *Hôtel de la Gare*, moderate; *Couronne*). The thriving village (1750′; **Cerf*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5 fr.; *Croix Bleue*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4-5 fr.), with 3088 inhab. and a new Protestant church, is prettily situated in a green dale, on the left bank of the Birs.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSENSTEIN FROM MOUTIER (3½ hrs.; comp. p. 19). A road (diligence to Crémine thrice daily in 50 min., thence to Gänsbrunnen twice daily in 40 min.; carriage from Moutier to the Weissenstein 25-30 fr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) *Grandval* (2010′) and (¾ M.) *Crémine* (2065′; Croix). It next ascends the gorge of the *Raus* to (2 M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (2150′; inn), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the hotel

Undervelier
Soulce (Sulz)
Rebévelier
Monible
Sornetan (Sornethal)
Souboz
Châtelat
Moron
Champoz
Saules
Loveresse
Pontenet
Chindon
Malleray
Bévilard
Sorvilier
Reconvillier (Rokwiler)
Tavannes (Dachsfelden)
Pierre Pertuis
Sombeval
Sonceboz
Pery (Buderich)
Jalleutte
Plagne (Plentsch)
Vauffelin (Fuglisthal)
Pieterlen
Orvin (Ilfingen)
Bözingen (Boujean)
Evilard (Leubringen)
Mett (Mache)
Orpund
Safneren
BIEL (BIENNE)
Bieler See
Scheuren
Kilometer
1:150
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Rebeuvelier
Vermes
Vellerat
la Verrerie de Roche
le Troudat
les Terras
Raimeux
le Moulin
Roche
es Gossin
es Gobat
Münster
(Moutier)
Tiefenbach
Corcelles
Grandval
(Granfelden)
Crémine
Welschenrohr
Eschert
St. Joseph
Dünnern-B.
Schattenwald
Graitery
Oberdörferberg
Chaluet
Binz
Vord.
Hint.
Weißenstein
Envers de Montoz
Ob. Grenchenbg
Brüggli
Hasenmatt
Vorberg
Röthi
Oberdorf
Längendorf
le Buement
Bettlachstock
Lommiswil
Staatswald
Rüttenen
Vorberg
Selzach
Ob. Bettlach
Bellach
SOLOTHURN
Haag
Bettlach
Altreu
Aare
Grenchen
Lüsslingen
Lengnau
Grenchenbach
Nennigkofen
Breitholz feld
Brunnadern
Ammannsegg
Archbrücke
Arch
Leuzigen
Lerchenbg.
Lüterkofen
Lohn
Stad.
Leuzigenwald
Bibernthal
Ichertswil
Rüti
Kyburg
Biberen
Tscheppach
Buchegg
Reiben
Brügglen
Goßliwil
Hessigkofen
Kraiigen
BÜREN
Mühledorf
Kibberg
Emme
Aetingen
St. Niklaus
Olten · Herzog · Burgdorf
Engl. Miles

on which (p. 19) may easily be reached hence by a footpath, and then by a shady road in 2-2½ hrs.

The line traverses another very picturesque defile, the *Gorges de Court*, running high above the Birs, and beyond three tunnels reaches (34½ M.) **Court** (2200′; *Ours; Couronne*).

From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the **Montoz** (4370′) to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sorvilier*, *Malleray Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, and reach —

42¼ M. **Tavannes** (2500′; *Hôtel de la Gare*, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr., well spoken of; *Brasserie*, good restaurant with rooms), a large village near the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to *Tramelan*). The train ascends slightly and passes (tunnel, 1500 yds.) under the *Pierre Pertuis*, a natural opening in the rock, fortified in Roman times (inscription), through which the highroad runs. It then descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, and crosses the *Suze* or *Schüss*.

46½ M. **Sonceboz** (2150′; **Rail. Restaurant; Couronne; Cerf*), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 235).

The train again crosses the Suze, and passes through the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50½ M. *La Heutte* (2015′); 53 M. *Reuchenette* (1940′; Hôtel de la Truite). The line now turns S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura. Five tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rondchâtel* (1950′). Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right, with the industrial village of *Frinvilier* (p. 14) at its mouth. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (*Taubenloch*, see p. 14) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking view of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes and thread a short tunnel.

56 M. **Bienne.** — **Hotels.** Near the station: *Hôtel de Bienne et Terminus, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Victoria, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine); Hôt. de Paris; Hôt. Central; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2 fr., well spoken of. In the town: *Couronne, R. from 2, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. Suisse, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3-3½ fr.; Croix Blanche. — **Restaurants.** **Rail. Restaurant; Augustinerbräu*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Central-Halle*, Central-Str. (Munich beer at both).

Bienne, Ger. *Biel* (1405′), an ancient and thriving town (22,000 inhab.) near the lake of the same name, has important watch-factories and is the seat of the *West Swiss Technical Institute*. In the *Ring*, in the N. of the town, are some quaint mediæval buildings and fountains. The *Museum Schwab* (adm. 1 fr.; free on Sun. & Thurs., 2-4) is an interesting collection of antiquities from lake-

dwellings, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc.; in the basement are two 'dug-outs' of the lacustrine period, 30′ and 46′ long. The beautiful avenues to the W. of the town stretch to the (1/2 M.) *Lake of Bienne* (see below; lake-baths and rowing-boats).

Tramway from the station into the town, to *Nidau*, and to the N. to (20 min.) *Boujean*, Ger. *Bözingen* (Cerf; Cheval). An attractive walk leads hence through the picturesque **Taubenloch-Schlucht** (adm. 10 c.), watered by the copious Suze, to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Frinvillier* (Restaurants des Gorges and de la Truite, good trout), and thence past the ruin of *Rondchâtel* to (3/4 hr.) the station of *Reuchenette* (p. 13).

A Wire-Rope Railway (station 3/4 M. to the W. of the railway station at Bienne) ascends in 1/4 hr. (80 c., return 1 fr.) to the health-resort of **Macolin**, Ger. *Magglingen* (2960′; **Curhaus*, R. 3 6, B. 1 1/2, dej. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr.; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Pens. Wibmer*, unpretending, pens. 4-1/2 fr.), splendidly situated on the slope of the Jura, 3 M. above Bienne, with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. English Church Service in July and August.

Another wire-rope railway ascends from Bienne (station in the Quellgasse, 3/4 M. to the W. of the main rail. station) in 8 min. (50 c., return fare 65 c.) to the village of **Evilard**, Ger. *Leubringen* (2312′; **Hôt.-Pens. Dre, Tannen*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pension Beaulieu*, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 4-5 fr.), prettily situated 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Macolin. Pleasant excursion (2 hrs.) hence through magnificent pine-woods or viâ *Orvin* (p. 13) to *Frinvilier*, and by the *Taubenloch-Schlucht* to *Boujean* (see above; tramway to Bienne). — The ascent of the **Chasseral** (p. 15) takes about 4 1/2 hrs. from Macolin. From the Curhaus a good path crosses the hill to the S.W. past the (1 1/2 hr.) *Curhaus Twannberg* (see below) to *Lamboing*, *Diesse*, and (1 hr.) *Nods*, at the S.E. foot of the monntain, which may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. (see p. 15).

From Bienne to *Soleure*, see p. 20.

From Bienne to Bern, 21 M., railway in 50-70 min. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). — The line crosses the broad *Aare Canal* beyond (2 M.) *Brügg* (Hôt. du Pont) and the former bed of the *Aare* before reaching (5 M.) *Busswil* (hotel at the station). — 6 1/4 M. **Lyss** (*Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 fr.; *Hirsch*) is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* on the S. (p. 246) and to *Soleure* on the N. (p. 20). — 8 1/2 M. *Suberg*; 11 M. *Schüpfen*; 15 M. *München-Buchsee* (Hôt. Käch; Krone; Bär). On the right the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 16 1/2 M. *Zollikofen*, a station on the Bâle, Olten, and Bern line. Thence to (21 M.) *Bern*, see p. 22.

The train now reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1420′; 9 1/2 M. long, 2 1/2 M. broad) and skirts its W. bank, affording in clear weather a survey of the Bernese Alps. — Beyond (60 1/2 M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (Ours), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach*.

A road ascends hence through the gorge of the *Twannbach* to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Curhaus Twannberg** (2865′; R. 1 3/4-2 3/4, pens. 4-6 fr.), with view of the lakes of Bienne and Morat and the High Alps. Hence to *Macolin* (see above), 1 1/2 hr.; to the top of the *Chasseral* (p. 15), 3 hrs.

62 M. *Gléresse*, Ger. *Ligerz*.

To the left, in the lake, lies the **Isle of St. Peter** (1430′), clothed with old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, now connected on the S. side with the mainland near Cerlier. Ronssean spent two months here in 1765 (his room is shown at the hotel). Boat from Gléresse in 1/2 hr., there and back 4 fr.; steamboat from Neuveville in 3/4 hr. The former monastery is fitted up as a *Hotel and is suitable for a stay (R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5 fr.).

64 1/2 M. **Neuveville**, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (pop. 2239; **Faucon*, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 4 1/2 fr.),

a pleasant little town (2248 inhab.), the last in Canton Bern. The post-office, opposite the station, contains an interesting collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars (adm. 50 c.). On the *Schlossberg* (1750′), 20 min. from the station, rises a ruined castle of the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and on the way up). An erratic boulder near it bears an inscription to Lord Montagu, a benefactor of the town.

To the N. of Neuveville rises the *Chasseral or *Gestler* (5275′), studded on the S. side with villages amid green meadows. Road (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.) from Neuveville viâ (1½ M.) *Landeron* and (4½ M.) *Lignières* (2654′; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 4½-6 fr.) to (7½ M.) *Nods* (2916′), whence a steep road ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Chasseral* (5100′; 20 beds, plain). — Pedestrians should take the path above the castle (see above) to the left, which (steep at first, but afterwards level) leads through the wood to (1¼ hr.) Lignières. At a few houses ¼ hr. farther on we turn to the left (the road to the right leads to Nods); after 20 min. more we turn to the right, and, following the road, reach the Hôt. Chasseral in 1¾ hr. The view from the (¼ hr.) Signal (5275′) embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. — The ascent may also be made from Macolin (p. 14) in 4½ hrs., or from St. Imier (easiest) in 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 235).

The old town of Cerlier, or *Erlach (Erle)*, with its château, lies opposite Neuveville (steamboat in 10 min.), at the N. base of the wooded *Jolimont* (1860′; ½ hr.), a charming point of view. The 'Teufelshürde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the top. — On the E. bank of the lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Mörigen*, farther to the N., many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Near (66 M.) *Landeron* (Hôt. de la Poste) we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left, near the influx of the *Thièle* (or *Zihl*) *Canal* into the lake; beyond the Thièle is the abbey of *St. Johannsen*, now a penitentiary. 67 M. *Cressier;* 68½ M. *Cornaux.* — Tunnel. Near (71½ M.) *St. Blaise* the train reaches the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 230). — 74 M. *Neuchâtel* (p. 231).

3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure.

62 M. Railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 70 c.).

Bâle, see p. 3. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz*. On the Rhine, 1 M. to the N.W., are the well-equipped salt-baths of *Schweizerhall* (pens. 4-6 fr.). — 5½ M. *Pratteln*, the junction for Brugg and Zurich (p. 23). The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts., and follows the left bank of the *Ergolz*. Near (8 M.) *Nieder-Schönthal*, on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1115′; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty health-resort.

9 M. **Liestal** (5403′; pop. 5390; **Falke*, with salt-baths and garden, R. 1½-3, B. 1, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Engel; Schlüssel; Sonne; Hôt. Bahnhof*, well spoken of), prettily situated on the Ergolz, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne. In the town-hall is preserved the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477). The government-offices contain the *Cantonal Library* and the *Cantonal Museum*, with collections of natural history and coins. At the other end of the Rathhaus-Str. is the old *Obere Thor*. On the *Schleife-*

berg, 1 hr. above the town to the N.E. (marked path; road-indicator at the station), is an iron view-tower 98′ in height, commanding a splendid panorama (inn on Sun.; adm. 20 c.).

Bienenberg (1415′; *Curhaus*, pens. 4½-7 fr., with salt-baths), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer-resort, and about 1½ M. beyond it is **Bad Schauenburg** (1590′; pens. 4½-8 fr.), below the ruin of the same name (1975′; *View). Road to Nieder-Schönthal, see p. 15.

To WALDENBURG, 8½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenken-Thal*. — 2 M. *Bubendorf-Bad* (1185′), with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the S.W.) — 3½ M. *Lampenberg*; 5 M. *Hölstein* (1410′), in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of silk ribbon. — Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8½ M.) **Waldenburg** (1713′; *Löwe; Schlüssel*), a little town with a ruined castle. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) **Langenbruck** (2360′; *Curhaus*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Ochs*, pens. 5 fr.; *Bär*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Sanatorium Erzenberg*, pens. 6 fr.; *Pensions Schneider*, *Stähelin*, *Post*, *Alt-Bechburg*, *Bachthalen*, *Dürstel*), situated on the *Obere Hauenstein*, a quiet and pleasant hill-sanatorium. Excursions: to the E. to the *Bölchenfluh* (3695′; 1½ hr.) and the *Schwengifluh* (3715′; 1 hr.), to the S.E. to the *Schlosshöhe* (2935′; 1¼ hr.), to the S.W. to the *Roggenfluh* (3274′; 2 hrs.), and to the N.W. to the *Passwang* (3960′; 2½ hrs.), all of which are fine points of view. To the S.E., we may descend viâ *Bärenwil* and through the *Kohlersbach-Graben* to (6 M.) *Hägendorf* (p. 17). — A road leads from Langenbrnck to the S.E. to *Fridau* and (5½ M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 17); another to the S.W. viâ *Holderbank* and the picturesque ruin of *Neu-Falkenstein* to (5 M.) *Balsthal* (1650′; Rössli; Kreuz), and a railway thence through the *Œnsinger Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, with the rebuilt château of *Alt-Falkenstein*, to (2½ M., in 12 min.) *Œnsingen* (p. 17). On a hill to the left is the restored château of *Bechburg*.

11 M. *Lausen*. — Near (13½ M.) **Sissach** (1235′; *Löwe*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.), a thriving little town (2800 inhab.), we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2305′), 1 hr. to the N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU (4½ hrs.). Electric tramway viâ *Böckten* in ¼ hr. to (2 M.) *Gelterkinden* (1328′; *Rössli), a manufacturing village with 2030 inhab.; thence road through the peaceful valley of the *Eibach* to (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1440′), beyond which the road ascends to the left; 1½ M. *Wenslingen* (1860′); 1½ M. *Oltingen* (1940′; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (¾ hr.) *Schafmatt (2615′) diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found (finger-posts). The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (½ hr. from the summit) lies the farm-house of *Barmelhof* (1985′; rfmts.). From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. From the Barmelhof to *Aarau* (p. 26) by road in 1½ hr., viâ the *Klus* (in a side-valley to the left lies the *Laurenzenbad*, p. 27), *Ober-Erlisbach*, and *Unter-Erlisbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (6 M.; diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.) **Eptingen** (1873′; *Curhaus*, with saline and mineral baths, pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, see above, 1¼ hr.).

The train turns to the S. into the narrow *Homburger-Thal*, and beyond (16 M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. — 19½ M. *Läufelfingen* (1840′; Sonne), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

From stat. Läufelfingen a road (one-horse carr. 5 fr.) ascends viâ *Wisen* to (2 M.) the **Frohburg** (2700′; *Curhaus Frohburg*, R. 1-2, D. 2½-3, pens

5-7 fr.), situated on the summit of the Hauenstein and commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground, the Sälischloss (see below) and the Wigger-Thal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle (2770′). Descent by *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*. — A road ascends from Läufelfingen to the N.E. to (1½ M.) **Bad Ramsach** (2427′; *Cur-Anstalt*, with brine baths, pens. 4-5½ fr.), a charmingly situated health-resort. The (10 min.) *Hombergfühli* commands a pretty view; a more extensive one is obtained from the (½ hr.) *Wiesenberg* (3293′).

Beyond the *Hauenstein Tunnel* (2970 yds.; 4 min.) we observe on a hill the *Sälischloss* (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn, with the Jungfrau in the middle (comp. Panorama, p. 163). The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to —

25 M. **Olten.** — *Hôtel Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôtel Terminus Frohburg, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôtel Aarhof, R. 2-5, B. 1, pens. 4-6 fr.; St. Gotthard, R. 1½ fr., unpretending, all at the station; Halbmond, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ fr., well spoken of; Löwe. — **Rail. Restaurant.*

Carriages generally changed here. Detention of ¼-½ hr. As we leave the waiting-rooms, the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the *left*, those for Lucerne and Bern to the *right*.

Olten (1310′; 7000 inhab.), prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 5), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The *Parish Church* contains a Last Judgment by Distěli, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway-workshops and large shoe-manufactories.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the **Sälischloss** (2190′; *Restaurant*), a small château with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. Good and shady paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in ¾ hr.

About 4½ M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 1¼ hr.) are the sulphur-baths of **Lostorf** (1640′; **Curhaus*, R. 1-2½, pens. 5 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above (¼ hr.) rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2060′), with a fine view.

The train crosses the Aare and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 25½ M. *Olten-Hammer;* 26½ M. *Wangen;* 28 M. *Hägendorf*, near which is the *Teufels-Schlucht*, recently made accessible. — 30½ M. *Egerkingen* (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 40 min. (carriage from Olten 16 fr.) to **Fridau** (2185′; **Curhaus*, R. 1½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, board 5 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. — The road leads on to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see p. 16; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. *Oberbuchsiten;* 35½ M. *Œnsingen* (1520′; branch-line to *Balsthal*, p. 16); 36½ M. *Niederbipp* (to the right is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome modern château). At (39½ M.) *Wangen* we cross the Aare. 42 M. *Deitingen*. Near (43½ M.) *Luterbach*, on the left bank of the Aare, lies *Bad Attisholz*, with iron and sulphur springs (pens.

4-4½ fr.). Farther on, we obtain a view of Soleure; to the right is the Weissenstein (p. 19). The train crosses the *Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 46 M. *Neu-Solothurn.*

Soleure. — Soleure has two Railway Stations: *Neu-Solothurn*, on the right bank of the Aare, for the lines to Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, Burgdorf, Lyss, and Bienne; and *Alt-Solothurn*, on the left bank, to the W. of the town, for the line to Bienne.

Hotels. In the town, on the left bank: *Krone, R. 2½-4½, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Rother Thurm; Storch, on the Aare; Hirsch. — At the Neu-Solothurn station: *Hôtel Métropole, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôtel Terminus et de la Gare, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; farther on, on the right bank, *Adler, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3 fr.; Schwan, well spoken of; Falke. — *River Baths* in the Aare above the railway-bridge. — *Enquiry Office* at M. Reinert's, in the Marktplatz.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1395′; 10,025 inhab.), the capital of Canton Soleure, on the *Aare*, the Roman *Salodurum*, claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('*In Celtis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treveris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481.

The Cathedral of St. Ours, the cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 4), was built in the florid Italian style in 1762-73 by Pisoni, on the site of an edifice of 1050. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade, adjoined by fountains with statues of Moses and Gideon. The treasury, in the sacristy, contains good artistic work in metal and textile fabrics (10-18th cent.).

The *Arsenal, not far from the cathedral, contains an interesting collection of ancient armour and weapons. Among the curiosities are the shield of Philippe le Bon and a mitrailleuse of the 15th century. A large plastic group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans in 1481 by Brother Klaus (p. 151). — Near the arsenal is the Town Hall, built in 1476, with a Renaissance façade of the 17th century. The 'Stone Hall' on the first floor contains old stained glass and various curiosities. In the N. tower is an ingenious winding staircase of 1632.

The Clock Tower, built about 1250 and recently restored, has a clock with figures and mechanism resembling those at Bern (p. 165). Below the dial is the Latin distich mentioned above, by Glareanus.

In the promenades on the N. side of the town is the Municipal Museum, built in 1898-1900 by Schlatter (open daily, except Wed., 9-12 and 1-5; adm. 50 c., Sun. 9-12 and Thurs. 1-5, free). On the groundfloor are the *Natural History Cabinet* (interesting fossils from the Jura) and the *Archaeological Collection*, with prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannian antiquities found in the environs of Soleure. The first floor contains mediæval antiquities of the Burgundian epoch, stained glass, miniatures, and coins, and also the *Picture Gallery*. Among the good early works in the last are a *Virgin and Child, with SS. Ours and Martin of Tours, one of the chief works of *Holbein the Younger* (1522; much restored), and the '*Madonna of the straw-

berries' (*Cologne School*, about 1420). The *Geographical Collection* contains views of old Soleure, etc. — In the Town Hall is the *Municipal Library* (40,000 vols.), and in the Cantonal School is the *Cantonal Library* (30,000 vols.), both with interesting MSS. and incunabula.

To the W. of the Museum are the *Concert Hall*, built by Schlatter in 1900, and the *Protestant Church*. — The *Old Bastions* and *Public Fountains* of Soleure also deserve mention (comp. p. 164), such as the St. Georgs-Brunnen, in the Börsen-Platz, and the Fischbrunnen, with a statue of St. Ursus, in the Marktplatz (both of the 16th cent.).

The ***Weissenstein** (4220'; comp. Map, p. 12), 2½-3 hrs. to the N. of Soleure, is a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the road (diligence from Neu-Solothurn station at 7.50 a.m., from the post-office in Soleure at 8 a.m., returning at 5.30 p.m.; fare 3 fr.; two-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., 20, there and back 25 fr. and fee) viâ *Längendorf* and (3 M.) *Oberdorf* (1825'; *Hôt. Bellevue, pens. 4-5 fr.), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.) ascending the Verena-Thal. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, quit the town by the handsome Bâle gate (built in 1504-8), and, diverging to the left from the Bâle road 2 min. farther on (numerous way-posts), procced to (20 min.) the *Restaurant Wengistein*, at the S. end of the ***St. Verena-Thal**, a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the exit of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbonring slopes are believed hy geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena** (1620'). On the right are the hermit's dwelling and a chapel; on the left is a rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the Holy Sepulchre with lifesize figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large quarries (with 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the glaciers), and traverse the wood to the **Wengistein**, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we take to the left, following the guide-posts (to the right the route to Oberbalmberg viâ Widlisbach, p. 20) to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827'; inn), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to the left (red way-marks), ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags, finally mounting an abrupt rocky gully, partly by steps, to the (1¼ hr.) *Nesselboden-Alp* (3447'), where we regain the road. Following this for 10 min., we then take the path to the right and ascend to (¼ hr.) the ***Curhaus** on the *Vordere Weissenstein* (4220'; R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; telephone to Soleure), a health-resort surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer (Engl. Church Service). Below the Curhaus is the *Weissenstein Chalet* (good and cheap restaurant; pens. 3½ fr.).

The *** View** is less picturesque bnt more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure, the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrnbel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains and the Emme flows intoit at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk to the S.W. through the wood to the (10 min.) *Känzeli* (4093'). — The **Röthi** (4590'), ½ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an

extensive view to the N. and E. of the Black Forest and Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura (below it, to the E., is the Curhaus Balmberg, see below). — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the ***Hasenmatt** (4745'), 1½ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. to (25 min.) the *Hintere Weissenstein* (4027'; inn). A pleasanter route leads by the shady footpath, which enters the woods to the right above the pastures, but this must be quitted to the left at the gnide-post (20 min.). Shortly before reaching the Hintere Weissenstein we descend a little to the left and cross the ridge to (25 min.) the end of the meadows; then ascend the forest-path at the guide-post on the left till we reach (¼ hr.) another gnide-post. From this point we may either follow the path leading to Lommiswil on the left, and turn off to the right for the (¼ hr.) summit, or we may ascend the easier path to (¼ hr.) the chalet of *Althüsli* (4375'; simple rfmts.), on the saddle, with a good spring, whence a path reaches the summit in 20 minntes. — We may descend from the Hasenmatt on the S. side, pass *Lommiswil*, and regain Soleure or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Those returning from the Curhaus to Soleure follow the road from Fallern (p. 19) to (½ M.) a guide-post with four arms, whence a path between pine-woods and large quarries brings them in ½ hr. to the N.W. gate of Soleure. Or, at the *Nesselboden-Alp* (p. 19) we may take the red-marked path to the right, which reaches the road at the *Webernhüsli*, above Oberdorf. (From the Webernhüsli a stony path leads to the Hintere Weissenstein, 1½ hr.) Carriages may also be directed to return by a route affording an opportunity of visiting the St. Verena gorge.

About 7 M. to the N.E. of Soleure, on the slope of the Weissenstein, is the **Curhaus Ober-Balmberg** (3280'; R. 1½-2½, D. 3, pens. 5½-7½ fr.), a health-resort in a well-sheltered site. Carriage-road from Soleure viâ *Widlisbach*, *Gallmoos*, and *Balm* (2165') to the cement-mills in the gorge of the *Siggeren-Bach*, and bridle-path thence to the hotel. From Balmberg a shady path leads past the *Röthi* (p. 19) to the (1 hr.) *Curhaus Weissenstein*. — About 4½ M. to the E. of Soleure (carriage-road viâ *Balm*, see above, and the village of *Günsberg*) is the **Curhaus Glutzenberg** (2460'; plain, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), finely situated at the foot of the *Stierenberg* (4035').

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see p. 21.

From Soleure to Burgdorf (13 M.) by the Emmen-Thal Railway in 40-50 minutes. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzenstorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmen-Thal. *Burgdorf*, see p. 21.

From Soleure to Lyss (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in about 50 minutes. The chief intermediate station is (10 M.) *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château, 3 M. to the E. of which are the baths of *Lüterswil* (2100'; pens. 4-4½ fr.), with mineral springs and pleasant wood-walks. — *Lyss*, see p. 14.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 46½ M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 18); 50 M. *Selzach*, where passion-plays are performed every three years (1904, 1907, etc.); 52 M. *Grenchen* or *Granges* (*Curhaus Bachtelen, pens. 5-8 fr.), with 5198 inhab. and large watch-factories; 54 M. *Lengnau;* 56 M. *Pieterlen;* 59½ M. *Mett-Bötzingen*. — 62 M. *Bienne*, see p. 13.

4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Aarburg.

66½ M. Railway in 2¼-4½ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 15, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 60 c.).

To (25 M.) *Olten*, see pp. 15-17. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare and passes through a tunnel under the castle.

27½ M. **Aarburg** (1285'; **Krone; Falke*), a picturesquely situated little town (2300 inhab.), on the Aare (junction for *Lucerne*, p. 22). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, is now a reformatory.

As we proceed we have glimpses of the Alps, right and left. 30½ M. *Rothrist;* 33½ M. *Murgenthal*, where we cross the *Murg;* 35½ M. *Roggwil;* 38 M. *Langenthal* (*Bär, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6½-7 fr.; Hôt. Jura; Löwe), a prosperous village with a busy timber-trade (narrow-gauge line to *Wolhusen*, see p. 157); 39½ M. *Bützberg.*

42 M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1540′; 2532 inhab.; **Sonne; Hôt. de la Gare*) is a considerable place, with a loftily situated church.

To Soleure (9½ M.) railway in 40 minutes. 2½ M. *Inkwil;* 5½ M. *Subigen;* 7 M. *Derendingen;* then across the *Emme* to *Neu-Solothurn* (p. 18).

45 M. *Riedtwil.* Beyond (48½ M.) *Winigen* a tunnel (560 yds.). The train crosses the *Emme* to —

51½ M. **Burgdorf**, Fr. *Berthoud* (1750′; pop. 8400; **Hôt. Guggisberg*, with garden, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, these two at the station; *Maison de Ville; Ours*), a busy town, picturesquely situated. The houses are flanked with arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and technical institute are highly creditable. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which he removed to Yverdon in 1804; in the court is a memorial tablet with his portrait in relief. The Knights' Hall contains a *Historical Collection*, mainly of local interest (adm. 40 c.). Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the *Rachisberg* (2770′), 1½ hr. to the S.E., and from the *Lueg* (2885′), 2 hrs. to the E.

From Burgdorf to Langnau, 14 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmen-Thal.* — 2½ M. *Oberburg;* 4½ M. *Hasle-Rüegsau* whence the *Rachisberg* (see above) may be ascended via *Rüegsau* in 1¼ hr. — 6 M. *Lützelflüh-Goldbach.* Lützelflüh (Ochs) was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (d. 1854), a popular author well known as Jeremias Gotthelf, to whom a monument was recently erected here. Near Lützelflüh, to the N.W., is the *Britternbad* (1640′), with chalybeate springs. — 7½ M. *Ramsey-Sumiswald;* 10 M. *Zollbrück.* — 14 M. *Langnau* (p. 158).

From Burgdorf to Thun, 25½ M., electric railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 5 c.). The line follows the Emmen-Thal Railway to (4½ M.) *Hasle-Rüegsau* (see above) and then diverges to the right into the peaceful *Bigen-Thal*, with its woods and meadows. 6½ M. *Schafhausen;* 8½ M. *Bigenthal.* 10 M. *Walkringen* (2300′; Bär); hence to the (25 min.) *Rüttihubelbad*, see p. 159. From (12½ M.) *Biglen* (2475′; *Hôtel Bahnhof; Bär) we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Gummegg* (3190′), a fine point of view. The line threads two short tunnels. — From (14 M.) *Gross-Höchstetten* (2510′; Löwe; Stern), an interesting type of an Emmen-Thal village, a good footpath ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the **Wacht* (3000′), affording an extensive view of the Alps. — At (16 M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* we intersect the railway from Lucerne to Bern (p. 153). Farther on we descend the *Kiesenbach-Thal* to (17 M.) *Stalden-Dorf* and (19½ M.) *Ober-Diesbach* (2015′; Bär; Löwe), the latter a pretty village with an old castle, at the E. base of the *Falkenfluh* (p. 170). The next stations are (21 M.) *Brenzikofen* and the scattered village of (23 M.) *Heimberg*, with its potteries. 24 M. *Steffisburg* (p. 173) lies to the left of the line. — 25½ M. *Thun*, see p. 171.

From Burgdorf to *Soleure*, see p. 20.

54 M. *Lissach.* Beyond (56½ M.) *Hindelbank* a monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz*, 5th March, 1798. — 59½ M.

Schönbühl. Beyond (62 M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for *Bienne*, p. 13) the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the handsome *Tiefenau Bridge* over the Aare) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld*, where, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. To the right is the suburb of *Lorraine*, beyond which we cross the Aare by a bridge 200 yds. long and 142′ high. To the right is the imposing *Kornhaus Bridge* (p. 166). — 66½ M. *Bern*, see p. 162.

5. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten.

59 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr., 7 fr., 5 fr.).

To *Olten* and (27½ M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for *Bern* (R. 4, see p. 20. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wigger-Thal.*

30 M. **Zofingen** (1430′; pop. 4590; *Rössli*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2 fr.; *Ochs*), a busy little town. The new *Museum* contains the municipal library, with autographs of Swiss reformers, coins, and an artists' album. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* are two 'ball-rooms'. The high-lying *Heitere Platz* commands a charming view of the Jura and the Bernese Alps. In the *Curhaus Römerbad*, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath (mosaic floors, etc.).

From Zofingen to Suhr, railway in 36 minutes. Stations: *Safenwyl*, *Kölliken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 27).

33½ M. *Reiden*, an old lodge of the Knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35½ M. *Dagmersellen*; 37 M. *Nebikon*. To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau, the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it, and the Altels to the right. Beyond (40 M.) *Wauwil* the little *Ma uensee*, with its island and castle, lies on the right.

43½ M. **Sursee** (1690′; pop. 2592; *Weinfeld; Sonne; Hirsch*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style. — About 3½ M. to the N.E. (omnibus, 3 fr.) are the chalybeate baths of *Knutwil* (pens. 4½-5½ fr.).

Near (46½ M.) *Nottwil* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee.* — 49 M. *Sempach-Neuenburg.* The small town of **Sempach** (pop. 1097; *Kreuz; Adler*, moderate) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the S.E. bank. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing, as the story goes, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted by a lion was erected near the church in 1886 on the 500th anniversary of the victory.

A Chapel (2064′), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, another Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 95). The anniversary is still kept

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the bold cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 99). 53½ M. *Rothenburg*; 56½ M. *Emmenbrücke* (Hôtel Emmenbrücke; Restaurant Seethal), junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 159). The line crosses the *Emme*, above its confluence with the *Reuss*, and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 95), on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 156), and on the left by the Gotthard line (p. 124). Lastly it passes through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 101) and another under the hill of *Schönheim*, and, describing a wide curve, enters the station of (59 M.) *Lucerne* (see p. 96).

6. From Bâle to Zürich viâ Brugg.

56 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 25, 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 65 c.).

To (5½ M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 15. Near (7½ M.) *Basel-Augst*, picturesquely situated, we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine; to the left is *Kaiser-Augst*, the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum* (p. 4), with an old church.

10½ M. **Rheinfelden.** — *Grand-Hôtel des Salines, 5 min. above the town, with dépendances, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, board 6½, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Dietschy & Krone, with terrace on the Rhine, R. 1½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2¼, board 5, omn. ¾ fr.; *Hôtel Soolbad Schützen, with garden, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 6-7½, omn. ½ fr.; *Drei-König, with garden, pens. 5 fr.; Engel, pens. 4½-7 fr.; Schiff, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-6 fr., all with salt-baths; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr. — On the right bank of the Rhine: *Bellevue, well situated, R. 1½-2 fr., B. 80 c., D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr.; Oberrheinischer Hof. — Restaurants. *Rheinlust*, prettily situated near the salt-works, about 1 M. from the town; *Salmen; Feldschlösschen*, Haupt-Str. — English Church Service in summer.

Rheinfelden (885′; pop. 3350), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was razed by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works on the Rhine.

We quit the Rhine, which here bends to the N., pass (13 M.) *Möhlin* (*Hôt. Sonnenberg, pens. 4-5 fr.) and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (*Sonne, with saline baths, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Anker, pens. from 3½ fr.), and then return to the river for a short time. — 18½ M. *Stein* (990′; *Löwe), connected by a bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 28).

From Stein to Coblenz, 16 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line skirts the left bank of the Rhine; stations: *Sisseln, Laufenburg* (p. 28), *Sulz, Etzgen, Schwaderloch, Leibstatt, Felsenau;* then across the Aare to *Coblenz* (p. 28).

We quit the Rhine and at (20½ M.) *Eiken* enter the fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1120′; Adler; Engel), a large village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1275′). 29 M. *Effingen* (1425′), the highest point on the line. Then a

tunnel (2697 yds.; 4 min.) under the **Bötzberg** (1945′), the Roman *Mons Vocetius*. 31 M. *Bötzenegg*. The train descends, affording a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare with the Hapsburg to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps, and crosses the *Aare* by a bridge 259 yds. long and 104′ high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1115′; **Hôt. Central*, near the rail. station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Rothes Haus; Rössli; Hôt. Bahnhof*, to the left of the rail. station, with restaurant and garden, well spoken of; *Restaurant St. Gotthard*, to the right of the rail. station), an antiquated little town (2345 inhab.), the junction of lines to Aarau and to Wohlen-Bremgarten (R. 7), is best surveyed from the bridge over the Aare, here hemmed in by rocks. The '*Schwarze Thurm*', by the bridge, dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was rebuilt in the 15th century.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularized in 1528; the building was converted into a hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum (now installed in a large new building; ca. 700 patients). Of the old buildings there now remain the S. part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes. From the station of Brugg a road leads to the right, crossing the railway, to (⅓ M.) the entrance to the park of Königsfelden, most of which is surrounded by an iron fence. In 1 min. more we reach the asylum, where we ring and receive from the porter a ticket of admission to the *Church* (50 c.). The latter, which lies 200 yds. to the S. (finger-post) and is shown by the custodian (ring), was thoroughly restored in 1890-98. Along the inside walls are 35 tombstones with the armorial bearings of Bernese bailiffs who died at Königsfelden. On the E. wall are 27 modern and artistically insignificant portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (p. 22), some of them reproductions of frescoes still extant in the room of Queen Agnes (see above). In the middle is Duke Leopold of Austria. Near them, on a stone platform, rest the skulls of four Austrian knights and that of Agnes of Hapsburg (d. 1352). The choir, adorned with stained glass of the 14-15th cent., was used for service down to the middle of the 19th century.

On the tongue of land between the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of **Vindonissa**, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. About ½ M. to the S. of Königsfelden the foundation-walls of the amphitheatre, which could contain 10,000 persons, were laid bare by excavation in 1897. The external diameters measured 344 ft. and 325 ft.; those of the arena were 221 ft. and 177 ft. The well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is still fed by a subterranean Roman conduit, which has been repaired in modern days. The name of Vindonissa, which was destroyed in the 5th cent., still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1¼ M. to the E. of Brugg.

The **Hapsburg** (p. 28) is also often visited from Brugg. The road leads, partly through wood, to (3 M.) the village of *Habsburg* (1555′; carr. from Brugg 6, with two horses 10 fr.), whence a footpath ascends to (5 min.) the castle.

From Brugg to Wohlen, 11 M., railway in 40 minutes. — A little to the W. of (3 M.) *Birrfeld* is the village of *Birr*, with the grave of Pestalozzi; and about ½ M. to the S.E. of Birr is the manor of *Neuhof*, where he long lived and worked. — 5½ M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 27); 7½ M. *Hendschikon* (p. 27); 8½ M. *Dintikon* (p. 27); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*. (To *Rothkreuz*, see p. 27.)

Beyond Brugg the lunatic asylum of *Königsfelden* (see p. 24) is seen on the right. We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare, and reach the *Limmat* beyond (38½ M.) *Turgi*, the junction of the lines to Aarau and Waldshut (p. 27).

A good path leads hence to the S., chiefly through wood, to the (¾ hr.) **Gebenstorfer Horn** (1710'), which commands a fine view of the Jura, the Black Forest, and the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat.

42 M. **Baden** (1256'; pop. 6050; *Hôtel de la Gare*, R. 1¾-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Balance*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6½ fr.; *Engel*) was much visited even in Roman times for its mineral springs *(Aquae Helvetiae)*. In the middle ages it was a fortress, and down to the 15th cent. often the residence of the Counts of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the castle of *Stein zu Baden* (1505'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town (¼ hr. from the station); pretty view from the top and from the adjacent *Café Belvedere*.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) are in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190'), 5 min. to the N. of the station, ½ M. from the town. The *'Small Baths' (Adler; Hirsch; Rebstock; Schwan; Stern; Ochs)*, in *Ennetbaden*, on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the peasantry; the *'Great Baths' (*Grand-Hôtel*, pens. 9-13 fr., with Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; **Schiff*, pens. 7½-10 fr.; **Verenahof*, **Limmathof*, 7½-8½ fr.; **Bär*, 7-8 fr.; *Blume*, 7-8 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 6-8 fr.) lie on the left bank. The Park-Strasse and Bad-Strasse leads from the station to the *Curhaus* with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the Grand Hôtel (see above). On the right bank of the Limmat are shady *Promenades*. Good view from the lower Limmat bridge (1175'). From the *Café Brunner*, on the right bank, a footpath ascends to the (25 min.) *Restaurant Schartenfels* (1538'), on the W. spur of the Lägernberg, affording a fine view of Baden, the valley of the Limmat, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Scheerhorn.

Excursions. **Hertenstein** (1580'), 1 M. to the N. of Baden, has a popular restaurant and affords a good view (finer still from the *Geissfluh*, ¼ hr. farther on). — Another good point is the *Martinsberg* (1640'), 35 min. to the W. — From the *Kreuzliberg* (1633'), ¾ hr. to the S., we may proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Züri-Eich* (1715'; view), and descend to (10 min.) the *Teufelskeller*, a cave in which snow is often found at midsummer. — The ***Baldegg** (1875'; 1¼ hr.) is a deservedly popular point. At the cross-roads (finger-post), ¼ M. beyond the Café Belvedere (see above), we may take the narrow road to the left (blue marks), which ascends through wood to (50 min.) the *Baldegg*, a small plateau with a cottage and view-tower, affording a fine survey from the Sentis to the Bernese Alps. Or at the above-mentioned cross-roads we may take the broader road to the right, which leads viâ *Münzlihausen* to the (1 hr.) *Baldegg*. — The *Lägernberg* or *Lägern*, a projecting spur of the Jura chain, forms a ridge about 6 M. long from E. to W. The ***Burghorn** (2830'), its highest point, affording a grand view of the High Alps from the Sentis to the Wildstrubel, of the Jura and Black Forest, and of the lower hills, may be ascended from Baden in 2½ hrs.; a road leads to the N.E. viâ the *Höhthal* to (3½ M.) the village of *Ehrendingen*, short of which we diverge to the right and ascend through wood (steep at places).

We pass under the Stein zu Baden (p. 25) and cross the Limmat to (43½ M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägernberg* (p. 25); on the right, enclosed by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen**, now a seminary for teachers. The church (adm. 50 c.) contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see p. 24) lay for 15 months before their removal to Speyer, and carved stalls of the 17th century. The cloisters contain good stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th centuries.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 13½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 2½ M. *Würenlos*; 4½ M. *Otelfingen-Dänikon* (branch-line by *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* to *Bülach*, p. 38); 6 M. *Buchs-Dällikon*; 8½ M. *Regensdorf-Watt*, a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* (°Inn); 10½ M. *Affoltern*; 12½ M. *Seebach*. — 13½ M. *Oerlikon* (p. 57).

From Wettingen to *Aarau*, see p. 27.

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. *Killwangen*. — 49 M. **Dietikon** (1285′; *Löwe*). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. — 51 M. *Schlieren* (Krone; Railway Hotel); 53 M. *Altstetten* (p. 95). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli, with its hotel (p. 48). We cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

56 M. *Zürich*, see p. 39.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Turgi.

32½ M. Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60 c., 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 17. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4½ M. *Daenikon*. — 5½ M. *Schönenwerd* (Storch); on the opposite bank of the Aare is *Schloss Gösgen*, with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the loftily situated town of Aarau.

8½ M. **Aarau** (1265′; pop. 7831; **Gerber's Terminus Hotel*, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Ochs; Löwe; Krone; **Sauvage*, pens. 5-7 fr.; U.S. Consular Agent, *Mr. J. F. Voltz*), a manufacturing place and the capital of Canton Aargau, lies on the *Aare*, and at the foot of the Jura, on which a few vineyards appear. The *Church* (13th cent.), the *Rathhaus* with the *Rore Tower*, the *Obere Thor*, the *Schlössli*, and the projecting eaves of the gable-roofed houses, some of which are painted, give a picturesque air to the town. The *Cantonal Industrial Museum*, in the promenades of the Bahnhof-Str. (adm. Tues. and Frid. 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times 50 c.), contains important industrial, ethnographical, and antiquarian collections, fine old stained glass from the Abbey of Muri, a picture gallery (mainly of Swiss masters), and a collection of coins. Adjacent is the well-equipped *Cantonal School*. The *Government Offices* contain the Cantonal Archives; behind it, in the *Gross-Raths-Saal*, is the *Cantonal Library*, with 80,000 vols. and 500 MSS., comprising beautiful missals from the abbeys of Muri

and Wettingen, Zwingli's Bible with marginal notes by his own hand, etc. In the grounds is a monument to *Augustin Keller* (d. 1883), a well-known Swiss educationalist. The *Natural History Museum* in the Casino-Platz contains a complete representation of the Aargovian flora and fauna, as well as geological and mineralogical collections. Near it a bronze statue, designed by Lanz, was erected in 1894 to the author *Heinrich Zschokke* (d. 1848), who once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the way from the suspension-bridge to the (1/4 hr.) **Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (1490′; Curhaus Alpenzeiger, fine view, pens. 4-4 1/2 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850′), easily ascended in 1 1/2 hr. viâ *Küttigen*, and to the N.E. the *Gisulafluh* (2540′), reached viâ *Biberstein* in 1 1/2 hr. (mountain-indicator on the top), both of which command beautiful and extensive views. — Pleasant road from Aarau by *Erlisbach* (p. 16) to the (4 1/2 M.) **Laurenzenbad* (1620′; pens. 5-7 fr.; good trout), prettily situated in the Jura, with a mineral spring. — About 6 M. to the W. of Aarau are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (p. 17), the road to which passes Erlisbach and *Stüsslingen*. — From Aarau to *Sissach* over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 16.

Electric railway from Aarau to *Schöftland* (7 M., in 42 min.) viâ *Unter-Entfelden*, *Ober-Entfelden*, *Muhen*, and *Hirschthal*.

From Aarau to Rothkreuz, 29 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs. — 4 M. *Rupperswil* (see below); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 160); 8 M. *Hendschikon*; 10 M. *Dottikon-Dintikon*. — 12 1/2 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen* (junction for *Brugg* and Bâle, p. 24). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) *Bremgarten* (Drei Könige; Adler), a small town on the Reuss, with a château. To *Fahrwangen*, see p. 161. — Then (16 M.) *Boswil-Bünzen* and the (18 M.) charmingly situated Muri (1590′; **Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*, pens. 4-6 fr.), with a former Benedictine Abbey (burned down in 1889). Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühltobel*, with several waterfalls. On the *Lindenberg*, 1 1/2 hr. to the S.E. (one-horse carriage 3, there and back 4 1/4 fr.), is **Schloss Horben* (2625′; pens. 5-8 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20 1/2 M. *Benzenschwil*; 22 1/2 M. *Mühlau*, on the Reuss; 25 M. *Sins*; 27 M. *Oberrüti*. We then cross the Reuss to (29 1/2 M.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 95).

From Aarau to Wettingen, 18 M., railway in 1 1/3 hr. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 22); 5 1/2 M. *Hunzenschwil* (on the right rises the *Staufberg*, see below). 7 1/2 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 160; 'Seethalbahn' to Lucerne, see R. 41), where the *Aa* is crossed. 10 1/2 M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 24). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwil*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Braunegg*. The train crosses the *Reuss*. 13 1/2 M. *Mellingen* (Krone), a quaint little town, the church of which contains fine old stained glass (14th cent.); 15 1/2 M. *Dätwil*; 17 1/2 M. *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, 3/4 M. from the Bâle station, see p. 25). — 18 M. *Wettingen* (p. 26).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Gisulafluh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle. 13 M. *Rupperswil*; to the right, the *Staufberg* and the château of *Lenzburg* (p. 160). — 15 M. *Wildegg* (Aarhof), at the foot of the *Kestenberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is exported. To the N. above the village rises *Schloss Wildegg* (1480′); farther down, beyond the Aare, is *Schloss Wildenstein*. To *Lenzburg*, see p. 160.

17 1/2 M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies 1/2 M. to the S. of **Bad Schinznach** (1203′), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths (R. in the **Neubad* 2-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, S. 3, board 8, bath 2, visitor's tax 10 fr.; in the 'dépendance' *Hôt.-Pens. Habsburg*, frequented by

Swiss visitors, R. from 1½, board 5, bath 1 fr.). Engl. Ch. Service in summer.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1682'), on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the **Hapsburg** or *Habsburg*, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing; the room said to have been occupied by Rudolph of Hapsburg is still shown. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient Counts of Hapsburg, the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, and the High Alps from the Glärnisch to the Urirothstock and from the Wetterhörner to the Wildhorn. — Another fine point of view is the *Vier Linden*, on the *Bötzberg* (1690'; ¾ hr.). From the rail. station of *Brugg* Schinznach may be reached by carriage (ordered previously) in ½ hr.

20 M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22½ M.) *Turgi*, see pp. 24, 25. The train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare. 23½ M. *Siggenthal*; 28 M. *Klingnau*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (30½ M.) *Coblenz*, above the mouth of the Aare. — 32½ M. *Waldshut*, see below.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

90 M. Baden Railway in 3-5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). *Neuhausen* (p. 29) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 9). Views to the *right*. — Steamer from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4 hrs. (descending in 3¼ hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 31; fares 4 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 3. We traverse the plain between the spurs of the Black Forest and the Rhine. 3 M. *Grenzach*; 5 M. *Wihlen* (Hôtel Bilmaier); 7½ M. *Herthen*. At (9½ M.) *Rheinfelden in Baden* (*Bellevue; *Rail. Restaurant), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 23), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is steep and wooded. — 12 M. *Beuggen*; to the right, a large reformatory and a seminary, formerly a Teutonic lodge. 15 M. *Nieder-Schwörstadt*. To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* opens the *Wehra-Thal* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (957'; *Bad-Hôtel zum Löwen*; *Schützen*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle of *Schönau* on the Rhine, which figures in Scheffel's poem 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen', is now the property of Princess Isenburg-Büdingen. Pretty grounds.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) *Klein-Laufenburg* (Post) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (980'; **Hôt. Soolbad*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers (rail. stat., see p. 23). The Rhine here forms formidable rapids called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) *Albbruck* (*Zum Albthal) the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122'; *Railway Hotel*; **Hôtel Blume*; *Reb-*

stock, in the town) lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 28; to *Winterthur*, see p. 58.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach*. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg*. 44½ M. *Griessen;* 47½ M. *Erzingen-Trasadingen;* 49½ M. *Wilchingen-Unterneuhaus;* 51½ M. *Neunkirch* (Hirsch); 55 M. *Beringen;* 57½ M. *Neuhausen*, the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 32).

59 M. **Schaffhausen.** — *Hôt. Müller, opposite the station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Hôtel National, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 8 fr.; *Riese, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt. Ruff, similar charges; *Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; Schwan, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Tanne, plain, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Löwe; Schiff, on the Rhine, unpretending. — **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr. — Baths in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, well fitted up. open 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5. — Electric Tramway to *Neuhausen* (Falls of the Rhine) every 10 min., see p. 32.

Schaffhausen (1295′; pop. 15,280), a free imperial town down to 1501 and now capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from *Villa Charlottenfels* (1385′), on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1874), the late owner of the villa, originated the great *Water Works* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), for the supply of the factories of the town.

The Minster, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101 and is now a Protestant parish church. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are in fair preservation. The old bell, cast in 1486, the inscription of which *(Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango)* suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke', was replaced in 1898 by a new one with the same inscription, and is now preserved in a room adjoining the cloisters. — In the Vordergasse is the *Haus zum Ritter*, a picturesque building with oriel-windows, decorated with paintings on the façade by Tobias Stimmer. — The *Rathhaus* has a large porch and a fine panelled room of 1625, with a carved door and a mechanical clock. In the neighbouring government-buildings is preserved a fine ancient onyx, representing a goddess of peace (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the Frohnwaag-Platz is the *Grosse Haus*, an interesting patrician mansion, erected in the 14th cent. and rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the interior, the large corridor on the first floor with the adjoining hall should be noticed. — To the W., in the direction of the Herrenacker, stands the *Gewerbehalle*, a handsome Renaissance structure of 1617. — The *Imthurneum*, in the Herrenacker, erected and presented to the town by Hr. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, contains a theatre, a picture-gallery, a music-school, and concert-rooms. Opposite is the

Museum, with antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thaingen, etc.), natural history specimens, and the town-library.

The castle of MUNOT (properly *Unnot;* 1564-82; recently restored), above the town, consists of a round tower, 155′ in diameter, with walls 16′ thick and bomb-proof vaulting. A winding inclined plane ascends to the platform, which affords a fine view and is much frequented on summer-evenings (concerts, etc.).

In the pretty *Casino Promenade* is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes von Müller (b. at Schaffhansen, 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809). The lofty terrace affords a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 32. Tramway and carriages, see p. 32. — Pretty walk through the *Mühlen-Thal* to the *Seckelamtshüsli*, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the *Hochfluh* (another fine point of view) and the suburb of *Steig* (1½ hr. in all). Other fine views may be obtained from the *Beringer Randen* (belvedere), 1¼ hr. to the W., and from the *Hohe Randen* (2955′), 3½ hrs. to the N.W., reached viâ *Hemmenthal* or *Merishausen*. — From Schaffhausen to *Zürich*, see p. 38; to *Etzwilen*, see p. 37.

61½ M. *Herblingen;* 64 M. *Thaingen;* 67 M. *Gottmadingen.* — 71 M. **Singen** *(Krone; Adler; Ekkehard*, all very fair; *Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for the Black Forest Railway. About 3 M. to the N.W. rises the **Hohentwiel* (2265′), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWILEN, 8 M., railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). 2½ M. *Arlen-Rielasingen;* 5 M. *Ramsen.* We cross the Rhine beyond (7½ M.) *Hemishofen* (p. 31). — 8 M. *Etzwilen* (p. 37).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen.* — 77½ M. **Radolfzell** *(*Schiff; Krone; Sonne)*, an old town on the *Untersee*, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is the *Villa Seehalde*, with a monument to the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886). — 78 M. *Markelfingen;* 82 M. *Allensbach;* 84 M. *Hegne.* — 86 M. *Reichenau*, station for the island in the Untersee, to the right, connected with the shore by an embankment.

The island of Reichenau (3 M. long, 1 M. wide), now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. The Schaffhausen and Constance steamers touch at the island twice daily (see p. 31). The road from the shore leads past the ruined tower of the castle of *Schöpfeln*, which was destroyed as early as 1384, to (3½ M.) Mittelzell (boat from stat. Allensbach to Mittelzell in ¼ hr.). The former collegiate church of St. George, near the houses of *Oberzell*, is a Romanesque basilica of the 9th and 10th cent., with interesting frescoes of the 10th century. — In the centre of the island lies its chief village, *Mittelzell* (Mohren; Bär), with 1000 inhabitants. The parish church, or Münster, is the former abbey-church, which was consecrated in 806, and contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The present edifice is a basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., borne by columns, with two transepts and a late-Gothic choir of 1448-51; the treasury, in the sacristy, contains several fine reliquaries. — The church of *Unterzell*, on the N.W. side of the island, is another basilica of the 9-12th centuries.

The train passes the large barracks of *Petershausen* and crosses the Rhine to (90 M.) *Constance* (p. 34), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

STEAMBOAT FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE. Charts of the journey are sold for 30 c. on board the steamboats. The stations are indicated below with daggers. Pier above the bridge, near *Schloss Munot* (p. 30), opposite *Feuerthalen*. — Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

† Left: *Büsingen*, with an old church.

R. *Katharinenthal*, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) *Villa Rheinburg*.

† R. **Diessenhofen** (1325'; *Adler; Löwe; Hirsch*), the Roman *Gunodurum*. The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. *Rheinklingen;* left, *Bibern*. We now pass under a handsome railway-bridge (p. 37). L. *Hemishofen*, with the pavilion of *Wolkenstein* above (see below). R. *Wagenhausen*.

† L. **Stein am Rhein** (**Sonne*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt. Rheinfels; Rabe*), a picturesque old town, with 1777 inhab., is connected with the village of *Burg* (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge; it is a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 37). The suppressed monastery of *St. George* has been restored and fitted up as a *Museum* (interesting rooms, cloisters, etc.; adm. 1 fr., including description 1½ fr.). The *Rathhaus* contains stained glass, old weapons, etc. At Burg (see above) the walls of a Roman castrum, with four towers, were recently brought to light. — Pleasant walks in the adjacent woods. The old château of **Hohenklingen* (1945'), on a hill to the N. of the town (1½ M. by road), was restored in 1897 and is now a frequented summer-hotel (pens. 4½-5½ fr.). It affords an admirable view of the Untersee, the picturesque valley of the Rhine, and the Alps from Vorarlberg to the Jungfrau. — Another good point of view is the *Wolkenstein* (1920'), a rocky hill with a pavilion, 1¼ hr. to the N.W. of Stein. We follow the road to (1 M.) a finger-post at the W. base of the Hohenklingen hill and then ascend through fine woods by a path denoted by white and yellow marks.

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar*, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the **Untersee**. — R. *Eschenz* (p. 37). A road ascends hence to (½ hr.) the château of *Freudenfels* (1720'), whence it goes on to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Klingenzell*, with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view of the Untersee, the Rhine, and part of the E. Alps (better still from a height 10 min. to the S.E.).

† L. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by a factory; beyond it is the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*.

† R. *Mammern* (p. 37); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg;* on the bank, the house of *Glarisegg*.

† L. *Wangen* (*Hotel & Restaurant zum Frieden). A road leads to (1¼ M.) the château of *Marbach* (now a sanatorium; fine view and garden), on a hill about 160' above the Untersee.

† R. *Steckborn* (p. 37). Below it, the former nunnery of *Feldbach*.

† R. *Berlingen* (p. 37). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 30). On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg*, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, and now the property of Countess Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

† R. *Mannenbach* (p. 37), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*. An easy road ascends to (¼ hr.) **Arenaberg** (1502'), situated on a wooded hill, once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie. It contains pictures, sculptures, and other reminiscences of the Napoleonic dynasty (adm. 1 fr., 2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fr., each addit. pers. 50 c.). The park affords a beautiful view.

† L. *Reichenau*, on the island of Reichenau (p. 30).

† R. *Ermatingen* (p. 37), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (1690'; *Hôtel-Pension, pens. 5-7 fr.).

We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

† R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, restored by Napoleon III., in which Huss, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined. Baron Scherer's château of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, was built by Tafel of Stuttgart and is sumptuously fitted up (Alhambra room, frescoes by

Häberlin, etc.). Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (l. *Petershausen*, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of Constance (p. 34). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

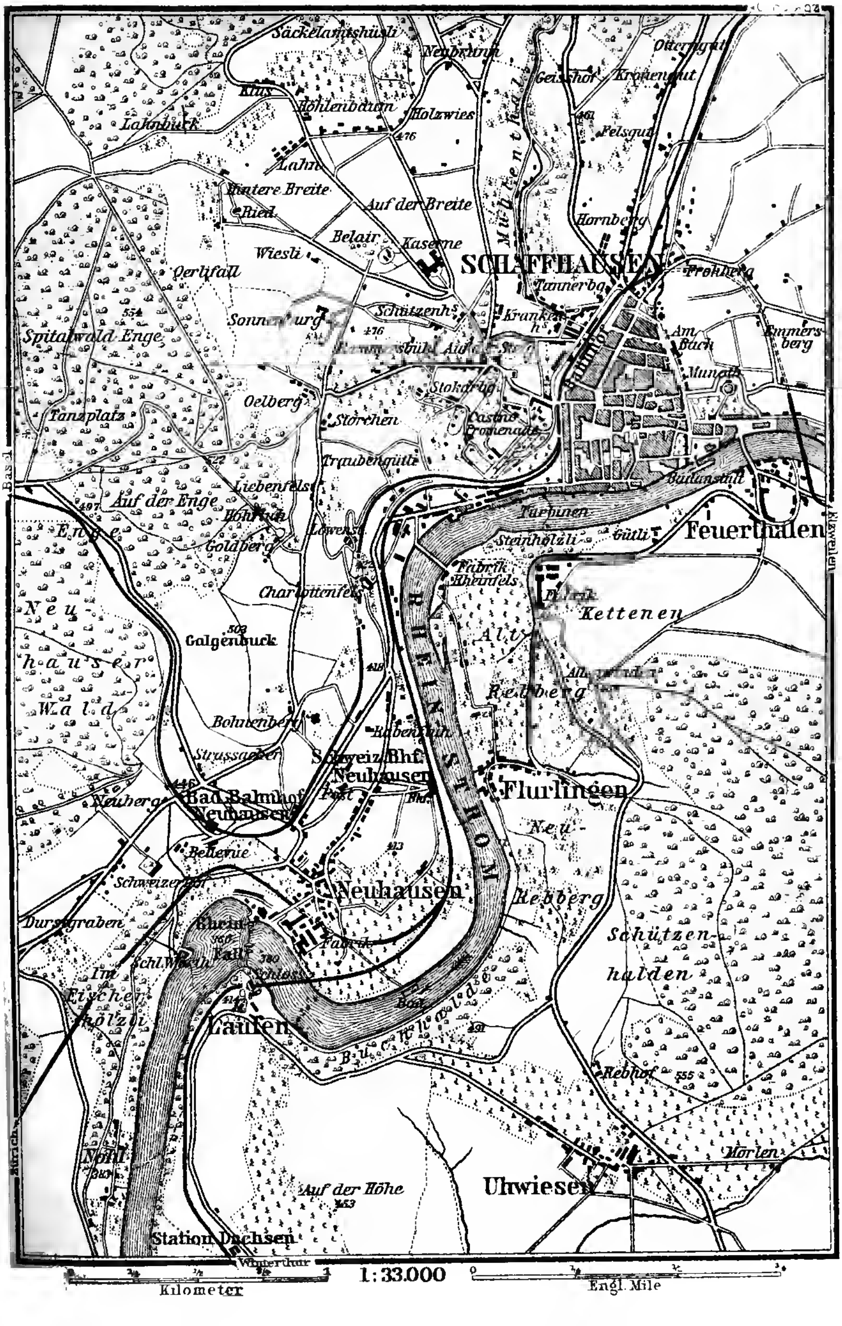
9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill on the *right* bank, near the Baden stat. *Neuhausen* (p. 29): *Schweizerhof, 3 min. from the railway-station, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr., with grounds extending down to the river and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; *Bellevue, at the rail. station, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. — In the village of *Neuhausen:* *Hôtel-Pension Germania, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. Oberberg, 3 min. from the Baden station, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Badischer Bahnhof; Hôtel Rheinfall, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Schweizer-Bahnhof, 3 min. from the Swiss stat. Neuhausen, R. 2-3½, pens. 6 fr. — On the *left* bank: Hôt. Schloss Laufen, ¾ M. from *Dachsen* station (p. 38), R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2-2½, D. 3-3½ fr., omn. 75 c.; Hôt. Witzig, at stat. Dachsen (p. 38). — Illumination of the Falls with electric and Bengal lights every evening in summer, for which ¾-1 fr. is charged in the hotel-bill. — *English Church* in the Schweizerhof grounds.

The stations for the Falls on the right bank are *Neuhausen* (p. 29) on the Baden Railway and the station of the same name on the Swiss Railway (p. 38); that on the left bank is *Dachsen* (p. 38), on the Winterthur and Zürich line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return along the right bank, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all, is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — From *Dachsen* we walk or drive to (¾ M.) *Schloss Laufen* (omn. in 8 min.), make the round above indicated, and return across the Rheinfall-Brücke. — From *Schaffhausen* (p. 29) electric tramway to Neuhausen every 10 min., in 20 min. (20 c.); carriage with one horse for 1 pers. 1 fr. 40, there and back 2 fr. 40 c., 2 persons 2 and 3 fr., etc.; to Schloss Laufen 1-2 pers. 4 fr., each addit. pers. 2 fr. Waiting is charged 1 fr. per hour. — All the points of view should be visited by those who desire an adequate impression of the Falls.

The **Falls of the Rhine are in point of volume the grandest in Central Europe. The Rhine takes three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which next to the left bank is about 60′ high, and on the right bank about 48′. Above the Falls the river is 125 yds. broad. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up are included, the total height of the Falls is nearly 100′. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180′.) In June and July the river is swollen with melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. rainbows are formed by the sun in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are seen here to the best advantage. The passage, which only takes a few minutes, is free from danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). —



Säckelamtshüsli
Neubrunn
Ottergut
Geisshof
Kronengut
Klus
Höhlenbaum
Holzwies
Lahnbuck
476
Felsgut
Lahn
Hintere Breite
Ried
Auf der Breite
Hornberg
Belair
Kaserne
Wiesli
SCHAFFHAUSEN
Oerlifall
Tannerbg
Spitalwald Enge
554
Schützenhs
476
Am Bach
Emmersberg
Oelberg
Stokarbg
Munot
Tanzplatz
Storchen
Casino
Promenade
Traubengütli
Liebenfels
Auf der Enge
Turbinen
Feuerthalen
Goldberg
Steinhölzli
Gütli
Fabrik Rheinfels
Charlottenfels
Kettenen
Neuhauser Wald
503
Galgenbuck
Rebberg
RHEIN STROM
418
Bohnenberg
Schweiz. Bhf.
Neuhausen
Post
Flurlingen
446
Neuberg
Bad. Bahnhof Neuhausen
Bellevue
Schweizerhof
Neuhausen
Rebberg
Dursgraben
Rhein Fall
Schützenhalden
Schl. Wörth
Schloss
Im Fischerhölzli
Laufen
Buchhalde
Rebhof
555
Nohl
Mörlen
Uhwiesen
Auf der Höhe
Station Dachsen
Basel
Zürich
Winterthur
1:33.000
Kilometer
Engl. Mile

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

It is curious that no mention of these Falls occurs in history before 960. It has therefore been supposed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago, and that, while the bed of the river below the falls has been hollowed by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Neuhausen Station of the Baden Railway (1443′), see p. 29. We take the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the (5 min.) village. From the *Swiss Station Neuhausen* (1312′; p. 38) we follow the footpath to the left (the carriage-road ascends straight on), which leads past the Hôtel Schweizer-Bahnhof to (10 min.) the village. The two paths unite at the Grütli Restaurant. We now descend across the Eglisau and Zürich railway (p. 38) and follow the road for about 100 yds. The path to the left (guide-post) here leads to the Rheinfall-Brücke; in the middle and to the right are the direct routes to the Falls as described p. 32. Those who wish to make the round indicated above take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory*, to the (8 min.) ***Rheinfall-Brücke** (210 yds.), which carries the Winterthur line over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 38). The nine arches vary in span (42-66′), as it was difficult to find foundations for the piers. The footway over the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river and of the rapids.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to the **Schloss Laufen** (1360′), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls (adm. 1 fr.; no other fees). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls and the environs. Camera obscura, 50 c.

Paths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron *Pavilion*, the wooden *Känzeli*, and the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene is stupendous. The huge emerald-green volume of water thunders down at our very feet and bedews us with its spray. (Waterproofs; 20 c.)

Boats are ready to ferry us across (50 c., return-fare 80 c.) to **Schlösschen Wörth** (*Inn*, R. 1¾ fr.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general *View of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see p. 32.) We may now follow the path on the right bank, ascending the river (benches; splendid views) and passing an *Aluminium Factory* (left), to the road (p. 32). Or we may follow the river beyond the factory and ascend by the flight of steps to the left (protected by a hand-rail), which affords fine views of the tossing waters and leads to (10 min.) the village.

A pleasant walk may also be taken from the Schlösschen Wörth down the right bank of the Rhine. The grounds of the *Fischerhölzli*, to the W. of the Schweizerhof garden, afford picturesque glimpses. Numerous fossils are found among the rocks of the Falls and among the loose deposits at the Schlösschen Wörth. — Pleasant excursions may be made from Neuhausen to the (1 M.) *Hohfluh* and the (2 M.) *Seckelamtshüsli* (p. 30); to the (1 M.) *Hardfluh* in the Neuhausen forest; and to (3 M.) the convent of *Rheinau* (either by land or water; comp. p. 38).

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

STEAMBOAT eight times daily in summer (thrice direct, in 1¼ hr.; five times viâ Meersburg, in 1½-1¾ hr.). Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 1½ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 1¼ hr., Lindau-Romanshorn 1¼ hr., Rorschach-Lindau 1 hr., Constance-Lindau 3 hrs.) 2-6 times daily. Good restaurants on board (D. 2½-3 fr.). The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining before embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage (gratis).

The **Lake of Constance** (1305′; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 207 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Uttweil 825′ deep. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, present a very pleasing scene. In rough weather sea-sickness is not uncommon. The best fish are '*Felchen*' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

Friedrichshafen (**Deutsches Haus; Drei-König; *Sonne; Müller's Restaurant*), the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 4¼-6 hrs.), with 4625 inhab., is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Curhalle*, with pleasant grounds on the lake. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers going on by steamer keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus near the quay (restaurant, with terrace). Those arriving by steamer may take tickets on landing, and enter the train at once.

The Constance steamer steers to the W. On the N. bank are the village of *Immenstaad*, the châteaux of *Herrsberg* and *Kirchberg*, and then the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the *Ueberlinger See*, we see the picturesque little town of *Meersburg*; then the island of *Mainau* (p. 36), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches (1½ hr.) —

Constance (see Plan, p. 33). — **Hotels.** *INSEL-HÔTEL (Pl. a; C, 3), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 36), on the lake, with a garden and fine view, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. 7-12 *M*; *HÔTEL HALM (Pl. c; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *HECHT (Pl. d; C, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *HÔTEL SCHÖNEBECK (Pl. e; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ *M*; *BADISCHER HOF (Pl. f; B, 5); *KRONE (Pl. g; C, 4). R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; BARBAROSSA, FALKE, SCHNETZER (in the market-place), SCHLÜSSEL, RIEDMATTER, BODAN, second-class, moderate. — **Restaurants.** **Schönebeck* (see above), *Victoria*, both opposite the station; *Schnetzer* (see above); *Hohenzoller*, near the Stadt-Garten; *Stephans-Keller* (in the old German style); *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Café Hieber* (also confectioner), Paradies-Str. 5. — *Post Office* (Pl. 7; C, 4), near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 4, 5), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer.

Barzheim
Singen
Ebringen
Lohn
Merishausen
A
B
Gottmadingen
Rielasingen
Überlingen
Bietlingen
Worblingen
Hemmenthal
Randegg
Buch
Arlen
Bohlingen
Herblingen
Dörflingen
Ramsen
SCHAFFHAUSEN
Buchthalen
Gailingen
Büsingen
Feuerthalen
DIESSENHOFEN
Hemmishofen
Neuhausen
Basadingen
Rheinklingen
STEIN
Lauffen
Schlattingen
Wagenhausen
Benken
Schlatt
Altenburg
Jestetten
Eschenz
Trüllikon
Rheinau
Stammheim
Rudolfingen
Truttikon
Nussbaumen
Lottstetten
Marthalen
Ossingen
Waltelingen
Hüttwylen
Ellikon
Andelfingen
Ob. Neunforn
Buch
Gütikhausen
Thalheim
Usslingen
Flaach
Altikon
Berg
Dorf
Ellikon
Henggart
Dynhart
Rikenbach
FRAUENFELD
Buch
Hettlingen
Seuzach
Islikon
Gachnang
Neftenbach
Dättlikon
Korbas
Wiesendangen
Ob. Winterthur
Elfsau
Pfungen
Wülflingen
Embrach
WINTERTHUR
ELGG
Lufingen
Töss
Seen
Brütten
Schlatt
Kloten
Kyburg
Lindau
Zell
Turbenthal
Bassersdorf
Opfikon
Weisslingen
Basel
Eglisau
Zürich
Waldshut
Etlomètres
Wald
1:250

Böhringen
D
E
N
Markelfingen
Freudenthal
ÜBERLINGER SEE
Nusdorf
Wallhausen
Dingelsdorf
RADOLPHZELL
Kaltbrunn
Dettingen
Oberdorf
Moos
Allensbach
Lützelstetten
Iznang
ZELLER SEE
Bankholzen
Weiler
Unterzell
Münster
Gundolzen
Horn
Ins Reichenau
Oberzell
Kornstaad
UNTER SEE
Allmannsdorf
Gaienhofen
Hemmenhofen
Berlingen
Mannenbach
STEKBORN
Ermatingen
Salenstein
Wangen
Feldbach
Frutwylen
Triboldingen
KONSTANZ
Tägerwylen
Mammern
Gündelhart
Hömburg
Emmishofen
Egelshofen
Kurzenrikenbach
Waldi
Raperswyl
Sonterswylen
Oberhofen
Lipperswyl
Alterswyl
Mühlheim
Hugelshofen
Attishausen
Herdern
Pfyn
Wigoldingen
Märstetten
Birwinken
Weiningen
Berg
Felwen
Hüttlingen
WEINFELDEN
Leutmerken
Busnang
Kirchberg
Lustdorf
Bürglen
Thundorf
Sulgen
Kieth
Stettfurt
Märwyl
Affeltrangen
Mazingen
Lommis
Tobel
Schönholzerswyl
Neukirch
Heil. Kreutz
Braunau
Wuppenau
Wängi
Aadorf
Bettwiesen
Tuttwyl
Bronschhofen
Dänikon
Zuzwyl
Lenggenwyl
Sirnach
WYL
Niederbüren
Henau
Oberbüren
Bichelsee
Rikenbach
Niederuzwyl
Niederwyl
Schwarzenbach
Oberuzwyl
Niedergfäll
Dusnang
Ebnat
St Gallen
Rorschach
Romanshorn
Gossau

Constance (1335′; pop. 21,363), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was made an archbishopric and removed to Freiburg in 1827.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower (250′ high), designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire, with a platform on each side, commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (mountain-indicator at the top; adm. 20 pf.).

Interior. On the doors of the chief portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider and Nicholas Lerch in 1470. *Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28′ high, 3′ thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burned at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. Beside it is a tasteful spiral staircase.

The Treasury (verger ½-1 *M*) contains missals of 1426, with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a Crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20′ high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome Cloisters, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The Wessenberg Haus (Pl. 15; B, 3), once the residence of Hr. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the chancellor of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings, and books, bequeathed by him to the town, and a number of paintings and sketches by Marie Ellenrieder (d. 1863).

The late-Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), of the 14th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting reliefs by H. Morink (in the choir). — The Stadt-Kanzlei or town-hall (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes by *F. Wagner*, relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court.

The Rosgarten (Pl. 8; B, 5), the old guildhouse of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten Museum* of lacustrine remains, antiquities of Constance, and natural history specimens (open free on Wed., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12; at other times 50 pf.). — In the market-place stands a *Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71. At the other end is a fountain erected in 1897, with statues of Emps. Frederick Barbarossa, Henry III., Maximilian I., and William I.

The Kaufhaus (Pl. 1; C, 4), on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has been restored and

was adorned in 1875-85 with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs is a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (20 pf.). — The DOMINICAN MONASTERY (Pl. a; C, 3), in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 34). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters (with frescoes by Häberlin, illustrating the history of the monastery) are worthy of a visit; the former church is now the dining-room of the hotel.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadt-Garten* on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William I., a music pavilion (band every evening in summer), and a charming view (mountain-indicator).

The house in which Huss was arrested in 1414, in the Husen-Strasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the Reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Behind it, in the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription designates the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. — In the *Brühl*, 1/2 M. to the W. of the town, a large boulder with inscriptions ('Husenstein') marks the spot where the Reformers suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the **Allmannsdorfer Aussichts-Thurm* (1 hr. to the N.), 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf* (Adler), on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Capelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob* (Hôtel-Pension Waldhaus, pens. 5-6 *M*; 1/2 hr.); the *Tabor* (view-tower; 1 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (inn; 1 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 34), 4 1/2 M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of **Mainau*, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1 1/2 M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 150 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds, where cypresses and other semi-tropical plants flourish in the open air. Near the château is a small restaurant. Steamboat from Constance in 35 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 *M* and fee; one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 8 *M*. Walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 1/4 hr.).

11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (*Zürich*).

60 M. RAILWAY in 4 1/4-5 3/4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 80 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 62. The line skirts the Lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. — 2 M. *Horn* (*Hôtel Bad Horn, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.), with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal. — 4 1/2 M. **Arbon** (**Bär*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Engel; Kreuz; Pens. Seebad)*, an industrial town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*. — 7 1/2 M. *Egnach*.

9 1/2 M. **Romanshorn**, see p. 59. — 12 M. *Uttwil* (*Hôtel du Lac, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4-5 fr., suitable for a stay); 13 M. *Kesswil* (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the *Moosburg* is visible. — 95 M. *Güttingen* (Lamm), with a

Dingelsdorf
Mühlhofen
Seefelden
Uhldingen
Unt.
Lützelstetten
Mainau
Schiggendf
Daisendorf
Ittendorf
Bermatingen
Wangen
Stadel
Heppach
Theuringen
Riedheim
B A D E N
MEERSBURG
Stetten
Reute
Kluftern
Allmannsdorf
Staad
S. Loretto
Frenkenbach
Hagnau
Kippenhausen
Fischbach
IMMENSTAAD
Manzell
Petershausen
Bahnhof
KONSTANZ
Emishofen
Kreuzlingen
Kurzenrikenbach
Egelshofen
Münsterlingen
Landschlacht
Scherzingen
Oberhofen
Altnau
Ruderbaum
Moosburg
Altersweyl
Altishausen
Illighsn.
Güttingen
Gratlshausen
Langenrikenbach
Kesswyl
Utwyl
Birwinken
Berg
Happerswyl
Rüdishausen
Dozwyl
Sommeri
Romanshorn
Andwyl
Hub
Bürglen
Sulgen
Erlen
Mühlebach
Amriswyl
Salmsach
Hemmerswyl
Egnach
Steinbrun
Erdhausen
Neukirch
Frasnacht
Heldswyl
Hagenwyl
Zihlschlacht
Muhlen
Neukirch
Roggwyl
Steinach
BISCHOFZELL
Haggenschwyl
Berg
Tübach
Nied. Helfenschwyl
Bernhardzell
Mörschwyl
Lengenwyl
Waldkirch
Wittenbach
Niederbüren
Niederwyl
Oberbüren
Niederwyl
Andwyl
Engelburg
Gaiserwald
S. Josephen
St. Fiden
Flawyl
Gossau
Abtwyl
ST. GALLEN
Kilometres

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

château; 16 M. *Altnau* (Krone); 18½ M. *Münsterlingen* (Pens. Schelling, 4-5 fr.), with a lunatic asylum. — 21 M. **Kreuzlingen** (*Löwe; Schweizerhof; Bellevue*, a sanatorium for nervous patients), a pleasant little town (4732 inhab.) with the old Augustine abbey of that name, now an agricultural school and seminary for teachers. The church contains a 'Mount of Olives', with about 2000 small figures, carved in wood in the 18th cent. by a Tyrolese sculptor.

22 M. **Constance** (a terminal station), see p. 34. — 23 M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen;* 25 M. *Tägerwilen.* On the Rhine, to the right, lies *Gottlieben* (p. 31). — Near (27 M.) **Ermatingen** (**Hôtel-Pension Adler*, with garden, pens. 5-6 fr.), the station for the château of *Wolfsberg* (p. 31), we approach the green *Untersee.* On the height to the left is the château of *Hard* (now a sanatorium for neuropathics). — Near (28½ M.) *Mannenbach* (*Hôtel-Pension Schiff, 5-5½ fr.) is the château of *Arenaberg* (p. 31). To the right, in the lake, the island of *Reichenau* (p. 30); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 31). At (30½ M.) *Berlingen* (Krone, pens. 4-5 fr.) the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. **Steckborn** *(Krone; Sonne)*, a small town (5241 inhab.) with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron foundry of *Feldbach*, once a nunnery, and, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg.* On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach* (p. 31).

36 M. *Mammern* (Ochs, at the station), with a château, used as a hydropathic establishment, and a large park on the lake. At (37 M.) *Eschenz* the Untersee again narrows into the *Rhine* (p. 31). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) **Stein am Rhein** (*Hôtel-Pension Steinerhof, Hôtel Bahnhof*, both at the station), opposite the small town (p. 31), commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen;* and then turn to the left to (41 M.) *Etzwilen* (Hôtel and Restaurant zur Eisenbahn), the junction for *Singen* (p. 30).

From Etzwilen to Schaffhausen, 10½ M., railway in 34 minutes. — 2½ M. *Schlattingen;* 4½ M. *Diessenhofen* (p. 31); 7½ M. *Schlatt;* 8½ M. *Langwiesen.* Beyond (10 M.) *Feuerthalen* the railway crosses the Rhine by an imposing iron bridge (fine view, to the left, of Schaffhausen). — 10½ M. *Schaffhausen* (p. 29).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (1716′). 43½ M. *Stammheim;* 48½ M. *Ossingen.* We now cross the *Thur* by a bold iron bridge, 148′ high, borne by seven iron buttresses. 53 M. *Thalheim-Altikon;* 54½ M. *Welsikon-Dinhard;* 56 M. *Seuzach;* 58½ M. *Ober-Winterthur*, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum.*

60 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (77 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 68, 57.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

a. Viâ Eglisau.

30 M. Railway in 1-1¾ hr.; fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c. (To Eglisau, 13 M., in 28-45 min.; 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 5 c.).

Schaffhausen, see p. 29. The line skirts the lofty Casino Promenade (p. 30), and passes below the *Villa Charlottenfels* (p. 29). 2 M. *Swiss Station Neuhausen* (Restaurant zum Bahnhof), the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 32). Our line then diverges to the right from that to Winterthur (see below), threads a tunnel below the village of Neuhausen, and traverses the grounds of the Schweizerhof (p. 32), affording a fine *View of the Falls. Beyond the *Fischerhölzli* tunnel (p. 34) the train quits the river and traverses a hilly and partially wooded region. — 4 M. *Altenburg-Rheinau.*

A road leads hence viâ *Altenburg* to (1½ M.) **Rheinau** (*Löwe*, unpretending; *Salm*), a Swiss village with 1500 inhab. and an important wine-trade, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine. On an island in the river is the former Benedictine Abbey of *Rheinau*, founded in 778 by the Alemannian Duke Wolfhart, secularized in 1862, and now a hospital. The church is in the baroque style (1710); the library contains some ancient MSS.

5½ M. *Jestetten* (Löwe) and (8 M.) *Lottstetten* (Engel, with garden and pretty view) are both in the Duchy of Baden. Crossing the Swiss frontier, we descend to (9½ M.) *Rafz* (Kreuz) and (11 M.) *Hüntwangen-Wil*, pass the little town of **Eglisau** (1109'; *Hirsch; Krone*) on the right bank, and cross the Rhine by a great viaduct (500 yds. long; central span 98 yds.; height 194') to (13 M.) stat. *Eglisau* (Rail. Restaurant; to Waldshut, p. 58). 14¼ M. *Glattfelden;* then through the *Hardwald* to (16½ M.) **Bülach** (1778'; pop. 2177; *Kopf; Kreuz; Heimgarten Sanatorium, Villa Trautheim*, both for vegetarians), a little town, once fortified (to Winterthur, p. 58). — 19 M. *Niederglatt* (junction for Wettingen, p. 26). — 20½ M. *Oberglatt.*

Branch-line to (7 M., in ½ hr.) *Niederweningen*, viâ (3 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410'; Sonne; Post), 1½ M. below the prettily situated old town of **Regensberg** (2025'; **Krone*, pens. 4-6 fr.), on the E. spur of the *Lägernberg* (p. 26). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2830'), 1 hr. farther on.

The line skirts the Glatt. 22½ M. *Rümlang;* 25 M. *Glattbrugg;* 26½ M. *Oerlikon.* Thence to (30 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 57.

b. Viâ Winterthur.

36 M. Railway in 1¾-2⅓ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the *right.*

From Schaffhausen to (2 M.) *Swiss Neuhausen*, see above. The line diverges to the left from that viâ Eglisau (see above), passes through a long cutting, and crosses the *Rheinfall-Brücke* (p. 33), affording a glimpse of the falls to the right. It then enters a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 33).

3 M. **Dachsen** (1295'; **Hôtel Witzig*, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.) lies ¾ M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 32).

——— Strassenbahn

0 100 200 300 400 Meter

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

As the train proceeds, it affords pleasing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen.* Before reaching (10½ M.) **Andelfingen** (1298′; *Löwe*), with its lofty church-tower, we cross the *Thur* by an iron bridge 113′ high. — 13 M. *Henggart*, ½ M. to the N.W. of which is the château of *Goldenberg* (pension). 14 M. *Hettlingen.* The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland. Near Winterthur opens the broad valley of the *Töss.*

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (36 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 58, 57.

13. Zürich and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. H, I, 3, 4; *Restaurant), at the N. end of the town, ¾ M. from the lake (hotel-omnibus ¾-1 fr., each box 20 c.; cab for 1-2 pers. 80 c.). The hotel-servants, who are not allowed upon the platform, deposit luggage in the waiting-rooms, whence it is conveyed to the train by the railway-porters. — *Enge Station* (Pl. D, 2), on the left bank of the lake (p. 51). — *Stadelhofen* (Pl. E, 5) and *Letten* (for Unterstrass and Wipkingen) are stations for the railway on the right bank to Meilen and Rapperswil (p. 49). — *Uetliberg Station* (Pl. F, 1), also for the *Sihlthal Line* (p. 49). — **Steamboats** (see pp. 41, 49) start from the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Hotels. *Hôtel Baur au Lac (Pl. a; E, 3), with a pretty garden and delightful view, R. 4-12, B. 1½, déj. 4-5, D. 5-6, pens. from 10, omn. ¾-1 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4), on the lake, with fine view, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Grand-Hôt. National (Pl. d; H, 3), R. 3½-8, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria (Pl. c; H, 3), R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. 10-15 fr., both opposite the station; *St. Gotthard (Pl. k; H, 3), R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., near the station; Hôt. de l'Epée (Pl. e; G, 4), by the Rathhaus bridge, R. 2½-4, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôtel Baur en Ville (Pl. f; F, 3), R. 3½-6, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôtel de Zurich (Pl. h; E, 5), R. 2½-5, D. 3½, pens. 8½-12 fr.; Hôtel Habis (Pl. g; H, 3), near the station, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Linth-Escher, Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôtel Monopol, Linth-Escher-Gasse, R. 2-3, B. 1⅓ fr.; Hôtel Garni Wanner (Pl. l; H, 3), Bahnhof-Str., R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; Stadthof (Pl. n; H, 3, 4), R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Brünig, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 1½-2½ fr., all near the station; Hôt. Central (Pl. o; H, 4), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station, R. 2½-4, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, Stampfenbach-Str. 8, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; Bernerhof, Casernen-Str. 23, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôtel Centralpost, in the Centralhof (Pl. F, 3, 4), R. from 1½ fr.; Schweizerhof (Pl. p; G, 4), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; Limmathof (Pl. q; H, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2¾ fr.; Hôtel du Jura, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. from 5 fr.; Goldene Henne, Rüden-Platz, R. 2-6, B. 1 fr.; Goldner Steen, Theater-Str. 22, on the lake, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; Hôtel de l'Opéra, Dufour-Str., near the theatre, R. from 1½ fr.; Hôt. Guichard (*Metzgerbräu*), Beatengasse 13, R. 2-3, B. 1¼ fr., well spoken of; Swan, Rennweg, 8; Schwarzer Adler, Niederdorf-Str. 9, both moderate; Rothes Haus (Pl. r; F, 4) and Seehof (Pl. s; F, 4, 5), on the Sonnen-Quai, moderate; Hôt.-Pens. Bodan, Usteri-Str. (Pl. H, 3); *Augustinerhof (*Evangelisches Hospiz*), Peter-Str. 8, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 4-5½ fr.; Weisses Kreuz, Krone, Hirsch, Lamm, Löwe, unpretending; *Pfauen (Pl. t; F, 6), Heim-Platz, R. 2, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 5½-9 fr.; Hôt. Phoenix, in *Fluntern* (p. 40); *Hôt. Mythen, R. from 2 fr., near the Enge station (p. 51).

Pensions. Neptun, Seefeld-Str. 15, pens. 6-9 fr.; Tiefenau, at Hottingen, Steinwies-Str. 10, pens. 5-6 fr.; Beau-Site, Dufour-Str. 40, near the Alpen-Quai, pens. 5-10 fr.; Schanzenberg (*Frau Hepp*), Schönberg-Str. 1-5 (6-9 fr.);

HOHENLINDEN, Clausius-Str. 36 (5-7 fr.); FORTUNA, Mühlebach-Str. 59, near the theatre (6-8 fr.); BAD-HÔTEL MÜHLEBACH, Mühlebach-Str. 70; STADT MÜNCHEN, Stüssihofstatt; PENS. SCHELLING-PFISTER, Zürichberg, Gloria-Str. 70 (4-5 fr.); PLATTENHOF, Zürich-Str. 15 (5-7 fr.); HÄGELE, Platten-Str. 19 (4-6 fr.); VILLA BELMONT, Rämi-Str. 67 (5½-9 fr.); SCHMELZBERG, behind the Observatory (4½-6 fr.); STERNWARTE, Hoch-Str. 37 (5-7 fr.); FORSTER, at *Fluntern*, on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. of Zürich (electric tramway); SONNENBERG, Zürichberg, with restaurant and fine view (6-7 fr.). — *DOLDER GRAND HOTEL, a large first-class house, splendidly situated on the Zürichberg (electric and cable tramway; also omnibus at the central station), see p. 47. — CURHAUS ZÜRICHBERG (2100'), a temperance hotel, finely situated about ¾ M. from the church of Fluntern and the Waldhaus Dolder (tramways, p. 41), R. 1½-2, pens. 3-3½ fr. — *HÔTEL UETLIBERG, HÔT. UTO-STAFFEL, and HÔT.-PENS. ANNABURG, see p. 43.

Restaurants (beer and wine). **Kronenhalle*, Rämi-Str., D. at 12.30 p.m. 2 fr.; *Tonhalle* (see p. 43); *Corso Theatre Restaurant* (p. 41); *Café-Restaurant du Nord*, opposite the rail. station; *Grill Restaurant Börse*, at the Hôtel Baur au Lac, Thalgasse; *Café-Restaurant Métropole*, Stadthaus-Quai; *Palmengarten*, Bahnhof-Platz 14 (concerts in the evening); *Café-Restaurant Bristol*, *Restaurant Automat*, both in the Bahnhof-Str.; *Orsini* (Munich and Pilsen beer), *Zunfthaus zur Waag*, both in the Frau-Münster-Platz; *Dufour*, Schützengasse 17, near the rail. station; *Käshütte*, Rathhaus-Quai; *Saffran*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Zimmerleuten*, D. incl. wine 2 fr., well spoken of; *Strohhof*, Augustinergasse, D. with wine 2 fr. — Beer also at the *Kropf*, in Gassen (Pl. F, 3, 4), Munich beer; *Blaue Fahne*, Münstergasse; *St. Gotthard* (see p. 39; Pilsen beer); *Stadtkeller*, Zähringer-Str. 42; *Franziskaner*, corner of Stüssihofstatt and Niederdorf-Str.; *Drahtschmidli*, with garden on the Limmat, opposite the Platzspitz (p. 45). — **Wine.** Val Tellina wine at the *Veltliner Keller*, Schlüsselgasse 8, near St. Peter's; *Walliser Weinhalle*, Limmat-Quai, near the Schweizerhof; *Wanner* (see p. 39); *Gorgot*, Münstergasse 15 (Spanish wines); *Bodega*, Bahnhof-Str. 22 (Spanish and other wines). — **Vegetarian Restaurants.** *Vegetarierheim*, Sihlstr. 26; *Thalysia*, Stocker-Str. 57; *Pomona*, Neumarkt 7. — **Temperance Restaurants.** *Karl der Grosse*, Kirchgasse 14; *Blauer Seidenhof*, Seidenhof 7; *Curhaus Zürichberg*, see above.

Cafés. *Steindl's Wiener Café*, Bahnhof-Platz (Hôt. National); *Métropole*, Stadthaus-Quai; *Café de la Terrasse*, on the lake; *Continental*, near the theatre. — **Confectioners.** *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz (good ices); *Rusterholz*, Untere Kirchgasse. on the Sonnen-Quai; *Schuster*, Bahnhof-Platz; *Bourry*, Sonnen-Quai.

Baths in the lake at the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4), at the suhnrb of Enge (Pl. C, 3), at the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5), and, for ladies, at the Mythen-Quai (Pl. B, 3), the Uto-Quai, and in the Limmat below the Bauschanze (Pl. E, F, 4). *Neumünster Baths*, at the S. end of the town. — WARM BATHS (vapour, etc.): **Central-Bad*, Waldmann-Str. 9 (Pl. E, F, 5); **Mühlebach Baths* (also pension), Mühlebach-Str. 70; *Mühlegasse Baths*, opposite the Prediger-Kirche (Pl. G, 5); *Adlerburg*, Stadelhofer-Platz (Pl. E, 5).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 4), Kapplergasse, between the Frau-Münster-Str. and the Stadthaus-Quai (p. 43).

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; for ½ hr., 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 90 c.; for ¾ hr., 2 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50, 3 fr. 30 c.; each addit. ¼ hr. 50, 70 c. Each trunk 25 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

The Electric Tramway System *(Städtische Strassenbahn)* is divided into the following lines. *White Cars:* Tiefenbrunnen (station), Bellevue, Central Station, Parade-Platz, Tunnel-Strasse, Brunau-Strasse, Wollishofen (Hirsch), Morgenthal (every 6 min.); Tunnel-Strasse to Uto-Brücke (every 6 min.). — *Green Cars:* Heuried, Freya-Strasse, Sihlbrücke, Central Station, Pfauen, Kreuzplatz, Römerhof, Bellevue-Platz, Stadthaus-Platz, Enge Station (every 6 min.). — *Red Cars:* Burgwies, Kreuzplatz, Bellevue, Parade-Platz, Sihlbrücke, Marien-Strasse, Hardau (every 6 min.). — Fare for one section 10 c., two sections 15 c., three or more sections 20 c. — **Cable Tramway**

(Zürichberg-Drahtseilbahn) from the **Limmat-Quai** to the *Polytechnic* (Pl. H, 4, 5), every 5-6 min. from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 or 10 p.m.; fare, in either direction, 10 c.; journey 2½ min.). — The **Centrale Zürichbergbahn** (yellow cars) runs every 6 min. from the Parade-Platz to the Bellevue, Platte, and the church of Fluntern; from Platte a branch leads viâ the Universitäts-Str. to the Geissberg-Weg (Pl. H-K, 5, 6), where it is joined by the new *Rigi Quarter ('Rigiviertel') Cable Tramway* (see p. 48). — **Dolder Cable Tramway** from Römerhof Station (see above) in 5 min. to the Waldhaus Dolder Restaurant (p. 47) and electric tramway thence in 3 min. to the Dolder Grand Hotel (fares to the Waldhaus, up 40, down 30, return 60 c.; Waldbaus to Grand Hotel 20, return 30; Römerhof to Grand Hotel 60, down 50, return 90 c.). — **Industrie-Quartier Electric Tramway** from the Central Rail. Station through the Limmat-Str. and the Industrial Quarter to the Hard-Str. (Wipkinger-Brücke) and Höngg (Talchern) 10-15 c. — **Zürich and Seebach Electric Tramway** (3½ M.) from the Hôt. Central (Leonhard-Platz) viâ Unterstrass and the Milchbuck to Oerlikon (p. 57) and Seebach, 10-30 c.

Small Steamers ('Dampfschwalben') ply on the lake-front of the city every ¼ hr. in the inner 'rayon', and bourly in the outer 'rayon' (fares 10-50 c.; circular trips ½-1 fr.). Stations on the right bank: *Stadthaus-Platz* (Pl. E, 4); *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5); *Mainau-Strasse; Zürichhorn; Tiefenbrunnen; Zollikon;* and *Küsnacht.* Stations on the left bank: *Stadthaus-Platz (Bahnhof-Str.); Alpen-Quai; Mythen-Quai (Enge* and *Belvoir Park); Wollishofen; Mönchhof; Bendlikon; Rüschlikon; Ludretikon;* and *Thalwil* (p. 51).

Rowing Boats for 1-2 pers. 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per honr. Sailing Boats 1 fr. per hour; boatman 1 fr. per honr.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater*, Uto-Quai (Pl. D, 5); performances from Sept. 15th to May 1st. — *Central-Theater*, Weinberg-Strasse (Pl. J, 4), comedies and popular pieces, open all the year round. — *Corso-Theater*, Theater-Strasse (Pl. E, 5), for variety performances, with restaurant and concert rooms. — **Panopticum**, Unterer Mühlensteg, near the Central Station (Pl. H, 4), from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., 1 fr.; adm. to the automaton room free. — **Panorama** (Battle of Nuits), on the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5; open daily, from 7 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 fr.).

Popular Resorts. **Tonhalle* (Pl. E, 3; p. 43), Alpen-Quai, with restaurant, concerts daily at 8 p.m., in the cupola hall or (in fine weather) in the garden (1 fr.). *Belvoir Park*, at the S. extremity of the Alpen-Qnai (Pl. D, 3; p. 43), with restanrant; entrances in the Seestrasse (tramway-station), in the Lavater-Str., and on the Mythen-Quai (station of the steam-launches). — **Waldhaus Dolder*, on the Zürichberg (p. 47), with restaurant, fine view, and shady promenades (cable-tramway from Römerhof, see above). — **Restaurant Rigiblick*, on the Zürichberg, see p. 48 (electric tramway, yellow cars, from the Quai-Brücke in 20 min. viâ the Universität-Str. to the Geissberg-weg (20 c.), where we join the Rigi Quarter Cable Tramway to the Germania-Str. (in 3½ min.; 20 c.). — *Zürichhorn Park* (Pl. A, 6), with restaurant and Nägeli's Museum of Stuffed Alpine Animals (20 c.), station of the small steamers (see above). — The *Waid* on the *Käferberg*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pleasant route viâ Drahtschmidli, see p. 40). — *Jakobsburg* (Munich beer), above Oberstrass. — The **Uetliberg* (railway in ½ hr.), see p. 48.

Money Changers. *Schweizer Credit-Anstalt*, Bahnhof-Str. 23; *Kugler & Co.*, Post-Str. 2. — Information as to excnrsions, objects of interest, etc., at the *Enquiry Office*, Stadthaus-Quai 1 (Pl. E, 3; week-days 9-12 and 2-5).

Permanent Exhibition of the Zürich Art Society in the 'Künstlerhaus', Thalgasse 5, next door to the Hôt. Banr au Lac (Swiss and foreign works of art), daily, 10-7, 1 fr.; afternoon 50 c. — *Anglo-American Pharmacy*, Dr. C. Dünnenberg, Theater-Str.

English Church Service in the *Church of St. Andrew*, Hohe Promenaden-Gasse (tramway-station Pfauen, Pl. E, 6), on Sun. at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. J. S. Thompson, M. A.*, Beau Séjour, Steinwies-Str.

British Consul, *Henry Angst*, 11 Bleicherweg; office-hours 9½-11½. — **United States Consul**, *Adam Lieberknecht*, Stadthaus-Quai 3 (9-12 and 2-4 p.m.).

Zürich (1345′), the capital of the canton and the largest and most important town in Switzerland, with 150,700 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lake, on the rapid green *Limmat*, which divides it into the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine Stadt*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, unimportant except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the country; silk is the staple product, but the cotton-mills, machine-works, and iron-foundries are also important.

Lacustrine remains prove that the site of Zürich was occupied in prehistoric times. In B.C. 58 Zürich (Turicum), with the other towns of the Helvetii, fell under the sway of the Romans. It owed its prosperity in the middle ages to the favour of the Carlovingians. In 1292 it joined Uri and Schwyz, and in 1351 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. From an early date Zürich was the intellectual leader of Switzerland. As the home of Zwingli (1519-31) it was the focus of the Reformation, and its schools have for centuries sent forth men of distinction — Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The Situation of Zürich is very beautifnl. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Griesetstock* (9200′), near it on the right the *Pfannenstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Bifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the last two rising above the Linththal); in front of these the *Clariden*, with their westernmost point the *Kammlistock* (10,624′); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier;* then on the N. side of the *Schächen-Thal* the long *Rossstock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgetle;* between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the lower *Myten* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger-That*, appearing above the *Albis*, to the right, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. H, 3) a fountain with a bronze *Statue of Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and founder of the St. Gotthard Railway, by Kissling, was erected in 1889. The Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. H-E, 3), nearly ¾ M. long, leads to the S. to the lake. It passes, on the right, the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), with a *Statue of Pestalozzi* by Siegwart (1899) and the *Linth-Escher School*, and, farther on, the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. F, 3); on the left the *Centralhof* and the *Kappeler Hof;* and on the right the *Zürich Cantonal Bank*, the *Federal Bank (Eidgenössische Bank)*, and the *Exchange* (Pl. E, 3). — Side-streets lead to the left to the shady *Lindenhof* (Pl. G, 3, 4), 123′ above the Limmat, which was fortified at an early period and afterwards became an imperial palace; to the late-Gothic *Augustine Church* (Pl. G, 3), now used by the Old Catholics, with paintings by Deschwanden; and to *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 4), with its massive tower and large electric clock (dials 29′ in diameter), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years (grave on the N. side).

The STADTHAUS-PLATZ (band in summer on Sun. 10.15-11.45 a.m., week-days 8 p.m.) is adjoined by a *Terrace* on the lake (Pl. E, 4), commanding a beautiful view; to the right is the steamboat-quay, to the left are lake-baths (p. 40). — The broad ***See-Quai** *(Alpen-Quai* and *Mythen-Quai)*, with its pleasant promenades, skirts the lake to the right, extending to the public *Belvoir Park*, to the S. of the station of *Enge* (p. 41). Near the beginning of the quay is the ***Tonhalle** (Pl. D, E, 3), an effective building erected in 1893-95, with café-restaurant, open-air terraces, and large concert-rooms (see p. 41). In the promenades are the *Gymnasts' Monument*, by Hörbst, and a marble relief of *Dr. A. Bürklin* (1833-94), the engineer of the quays. Above the Enge station rises the *Church of Enge*, erected by Bluntschli in the Romanesque style, with a dome and a tall belfry (adm. 50 c.).

To the E. of the Stadthaus-Platz the handsome **Quai-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4; 180 yds. long), constructed in 1882-83, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the *Bauschanze*, a small pentagonal island, shaded with trees, and connected by a bridge with the Stadthaus-Quai, where stands the large and handsome *Post Office*, with its high clock-tower. Opposite is the new *Town Hall* (Pl. F, 4). — On the right bank of the lake also promenades *(Uto-Quai* and *Seefeld-Quai)*, with charming views, lead past the handsome *Town Theatre* (Pl. D, 5), and the *Panorama* (Pl. C, 5) to the park of *Zürichhorn* (Pl. A, 6; p. 41).

The next bridge below the Quai-Brücke is the four-arched **Münster-Brücke** (Pl. F, 4). Adjacent are the *Frau-Münster-Kirche* of the 12-13th cent., with its high red-roofed tower, on the left bank, and the former *Wasser-Kirche* (1479-84), on the right bank. The latter now contains the **Town Library** (Pl. F, 4), with its 130,000 vols. and over 4500 MSS. (week-days 9-12 and 4-6, fee 60 c.; to the Zwingli and Gottfried Keller rooms alone, week-days 11-12, 20 c.; entrance in the open vestibule adjoining the bridge).

The Zwingli Room contains a letter of *Zwingli* (p. 42) to his wife; Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of *Henry IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller. — The Gottfried Keller Room is devoted to reminiscences of that poet (d. 1890). — The other treasures of the library comprize numerous incunabula, a Greek Psalter of the 7th cent., portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, and some old stained glass.

The steps opposite the E. end of the Münster-Brücke lead to the Romanesque **Grossmünster** (Pl. F, 4), erected in the 11-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of his donations to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St.

Peter, and St. Paul. The church and the *Cloisters*, of the beginning of the 13th cent., are open daily in summer from 11 to 12 (adm. 20 c., tower 30 c.; free organ-recital on Mon., 6-7 p.m.; sacristan, Kirchgasse 13).

On the quay to the S. of the choir of the Wasser-Kirche is a bronze statue, by Natter, of *Zwingli*, pastor of the Grossmünster from 1519 till his death in 1531. — At the *Rathhaus-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4) we see on one side the *Rathhaus* (Pl. F, G, 4), a massive building of 1699 (in the vestibule a marble bust of Gottfried Keller, by Kissling), on the other the *Fleischhalle*, or meat-market. Opposite are the *Museum* (reading-room) and the *Schneggen Club*. — Farther on, at the Wollenhof, by the upper Mühlesteg (Pl. G, H, 4), is the *Pestalozzianum*, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet (open free on week-days, 10-12 and 2-5).

From the Quai-Brücke we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 5, 6) to the E., then to the right to the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. E, 5, 6), a loftily situated avenue of limes, with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836), the vocal composer. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the little temple at the end. Adjacent is the *Old Cemetery*, with the *English Church* (p. 41). — From the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the cemetery rejoins the Rämi-Strasse, where (to the left) is the monument of *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1880), the composer. The street ascends to the *Cantonal School* (Pl. G, 6); it then bends to the N. To the left are the *Physical and Physiological Institute* of the University and the new *Ophthalmic Institute* (Pl. H, 5); to the right the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. H, 6); beyond it the *Physical Institute* of the Polytechnic, the *Observatory*, the *School of Forestry and Agriculture*, and the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. I, 5).

At No. 15 Schönberggasse, behind the Physical Institute, *Jacob Bodmer* lived from 1739 till his death in 1783. — Lower down, on the slope, is the **Künstlergut** (Pl. G, 5), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Zürich Artists' Union* (open in summer on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times on application to the custodian, 50 c.; catalogue 50 c.).

On the staircase, 181. *F. Hodler*, Procession of gymnasts. — Room I. To the left: 21. *Baumgartner*, Fighting for the remains; 72. *Ekenas*, Catching trout; 324. *Runge*, Port of Hamburg; 75. *Falkenberg*, Refugium peccatorum; 323. *Ruben*, Venetian fisherman; 317. *Speier*, Tunisian outposts. — Room II. To the right: 382. *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amper-Thal; 370. *Stückelberg*, Duke John of Swabia (p. 24); 49. *Carolus-Duran*, Female figure; 233. *Koller*, On the field; 286. *Ott*, Walensee; 245. *Lehmann*, Märjelen-See; 3. *Anker*, Pestalozzi; no number, *Vautier*, *Auction; 228. *Koller*, St. Gotthard diligence; 33. *Böcklin*, Arbour; 19. *Baud-Bovy*, Smoker; 231. *Koller*, Alpine cattle; 395. *Vautier*, The gallant professor; 48. *Al. Calame*, Lake of Lucerne; *412. *H. B. Wieland*t, 'Marshal Death'; 311. *Ritz*, Engineers among the mountains; *232. *Koller*, Cattle by a lake; 231. *G. Keller*, River scene; 378. *Hans Thoma*, Lute-player; *Grob*, 114. The artist on his travels, 115. Improvisatore; 429. *Zünd*, Oak-wood; 217. *Koller*, Mid-day rest; 357. *Steffan*, Mountain-lake in the Engadine; 46. *Buchser*, Italian pastoral; 54. *Corrodi*, Uncle and nieces; *32. *Böcklin*, Spring; 327. *Sandreuter*, Charmey. In the

centre, 322. *C. Roth*, The dying child (plaster group). — ROOM III. In the centre, 399. *Vinc. Vela*, Girl praying. — ROOM IV. On the left: 37. *Bosshardt*, Leave-taking of Burgomaster Waldmann; 74. *Falkenberg*, Dalmatian woman; 240. *Larssen*, Norwegian fishermen; 50. *Castan*, Winter landscape; 242. *Laupheimer*, Memento mori; 355. *C. Stauffer*, Portrait; 368. *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burners in the Jura; 17. *H. Baisch*, Return from the herring-catch; 52. *Compton*, Summer-day in the Lofoden Islands; 415. *Wopfner*, Ave Maria.

The handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. H, 5), to the left, designed by *G. Semper* (d. 1879) and erected in 1861-64, is the seat of the *University of Zürich* (730 students, 113 professors and lecturers) and of the federal *Polytechnic School* (930 students, 107 professors and lecturers). The sgraffito decorations of the N. façade were executed from Semper's designs.

MAIN ENTRANCE on the W. side. In the vestibule and on the staircase are busts of *Kopp* and *Bolley*, the chemists. On the groundfloor are the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, *Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; open free, Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-5; at other times 50 c.); and the fine *Collection of Engravings* (open free, Wed. and Sat. 2-5). On the FIRST FLOOR, busts of *G. Semper* (see above) and *C. Culmann* (d. 1861), the engineer, and the *Mineralogical*, *Geological*, and *Palaeontological Collections* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6, free; at other times 50 c.). On the SECOND FLOOR are the *Zoological Collection* (open as above) and the *Aula*, richly decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris and a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the philologist, by Meili. Splendid view from the balcony. — The custodian shows the Aula and conducts visitors to the TERRACE on the top of the building (best survey of the town and environs).

On the S. side is the entrance to the *University*. On the second floor are busts of *Fr. Horner*, the oculist, and *Al. Schweizer*, the theologian. — The *Industrial and Hygienic Collection* is open free daily, 8-12 and 2-4.

We may now return to the station by the *Cable Tramway* (Pl. H, 5, 4; p. 41), which ends opposite the *Bahnhof-Brücke;* or we may descend from the Künstlergut by the Sempersteig to the Limmat-Quai, passing the handsome *Girls' School*, the *Ethnographical Museum* in the Seilergraben (adm. 50 c.; free on Sun., 10.30-12, and Wed., 2-4), and the *Prediger-Kirche*.

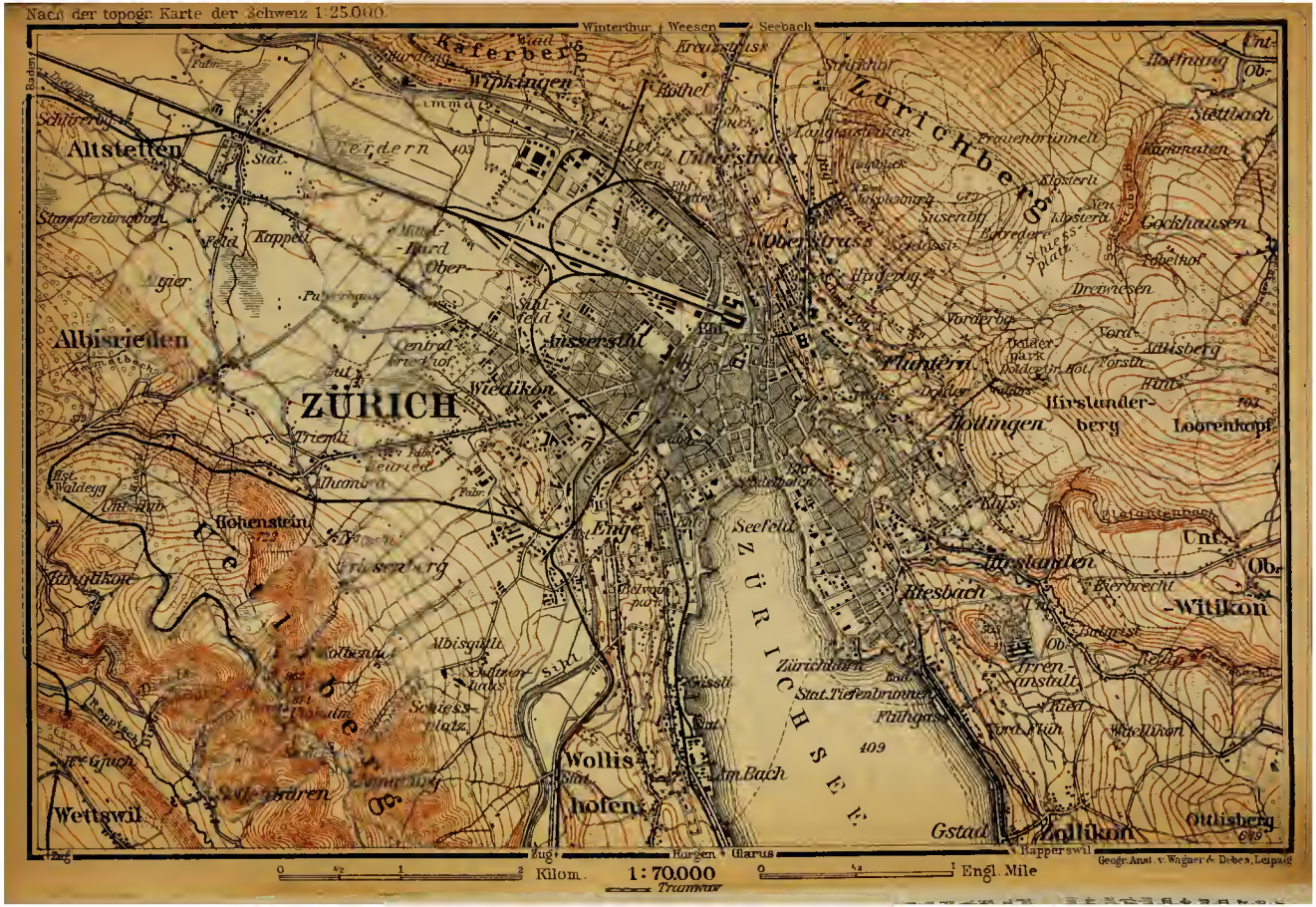
The **Platz Promenade** (Pl. I, K, 3, 4), an avenue of fine trees to the N. of the railway-station, between the Sihl and Limmat, affords pleasant walks (band on Sun., 10.15-11.45 a.m.). In this promenade are the *Swiss National Museum* (see below), and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*, and the composer *W. Baumgartner* (d. 1867). It terminates in the 'Platzspitz', a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat.

The ***Swiss National Museum**, an extensive building in the mediæval style by *G. Gull*, was opened in 1898 and contains historical and art-industrial objects from prehistoric days down to the 19th century. Though of very recent origin, it is the most important collection of the kind in Switzerland. A series of rooms fitted up with mediæval and Renaissance furniture is especially noteworthy, but there are also many large special collections, while various old architectural details, either originals or reproductions,

have been most successfully made use of. The collection of stained glass, distributed throughout the various rooms, is the best in the world. — The museum is open daily (except Mon.), from June 15th to Sept. 14th, 10-5 (other months 10-4); adm. 1 fr. (children 50 c.), free in the afternoon and on Sun., 10-12. Director, *H. Angst.* Guide by *Dr. H. Lehmann*, 1 fr.

We enter by the portal in the great tower, to the left. In the corridor are three old terrestrial globes. Room I. **Prehistoric Antiquities.* Remains from caves and lake-dwellings. Graves of the bronze and iron periods. In the centre, bust of *Dr. Ferd. Keller* (d. 1881), discoverer of the lake dwellings. — Room II. *Roman Remains* found in Switzerland (vases, ornaments, bronze statuettes, utensils, stone monuments). Model of a Roman villa at Pfäffikon. — R. III. Roman weapons and implements. Alemannian, Burgundian, and Lombard remains. Objects of the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods. — *Mediaeval and Modern Section.* R. IV. Painted ceiling, with scenes from the New Testament (original in the church of Zillis; 13th cent.). Fragments of altars. Three carved Gothic balconies from the Valais (15th cent.). Stove tiles (14-16th cent.). We now return and ascend the staircase to the right. — R. V. Reconstruction of a brick arcade from St. Urban (Lucerne; 13-14th cent.). Gothic door from the Supersax house at Sion (early 16th cent.; p. 339). — R. VI. Brick windows and doorways from St. Urban and Beromünster. Architectural fragments from Zofingen, Alt-Büron, etc. (13-14th cent.). — R. VII. Reconstruction of a room from the *Haus zum Loch* in Zürich (ca. 1306). Heraldic antiquities. The small glass-case contains the Zürich armorial roll (ca. 1318), the shoes of the Abbess Hildegarde (d. 859), and leathern caskets. In the large glass-case are a bridal coffer, Romanesque candelabra, and the shield of Arnold von Brienz from Seedorf (13th cent.). — VII. *Gothic Chapel*, with architectural fragments and tombstones. Carved altars. Funeral hatchments. — IX. Cloister Court. Gothic tombs. — X. *Treasury* (crypt, lighted with electricity; adm. 11-12 and 2-4 only). Silver vessels, Guild goblets, etc. Chain of Burgomaster Waldmann (15th cent.). Goblet of Antistes Bullinger, presented by Queen Elizabeth of England in 1560. Mug of Cologne ware that belonged to Zwingli. Medals and tokens. — XI, XII, XIII. Old sleighs, litters, chariots, and fire-engines. Large carved cask (1745). Instruments of torture. — XIV. Council Chamber of the town of *Mellingen* on the Reuss (1467). *Stained glass of the 15th century. — XV. Cloisters. Arcades of the old Dominican convent in Zürich (13th cent.). *Stained glass of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. — XVI, XVII, XVIII. Three Gothic *Rooms from the former *Abbey of Fraumünster*, at Zürich (1489-1507). In R. XVII is a carved altar with the monogram A. H. (1521). Panel with the Legend of St. John by Hans Fries. In R. XVIII are two views of Zürich at the beginning of the 16th century. — XIX Corridor. Furniture and paintings by *Hans Leu* and others. — XX. Loggia (with view of the park). Reproduction of an early-Renaissance ceiling from the Casa de' Negromanti at Locarno. — XXI. Corridor, with late-Gothic coffered ceiling from Arbon. Late-Gothic and Renaissance furniture. Gothic wood-carvings. Fine stained glass. — XXII. *Laboratory* of the old Benedictine convent of Muri.

First Floor. XXIII. *Arbon Room*, with late Gothic ceiling (medallions) from the Château of Arbon (1515). Collection of textiles. Tapestry representing woman's wiles (1522). Antependium from Lachen (1480). *Table with designs by *Hans Holbein* (1514; formerly in the Town Library). Coffers, etc. — R. XXIV. Late-Gothic alcoves from the Lower Valais (15th cent.), with Gothic furniture from French Switzerland. — XXV. Room from the Dominican nunnery of *Oetenbach* at Zürich (1521). Early-Renaissance altar from Cazis. — *XXVI. Renaissance room from the *Casa Pestalozzi* in Chiavenna (1585). — XXVII. Room from the *Rosenburg* in *Stans*, with a stove in coloured tiles (1566). — XXVIII. Bedroom ('Winter Room') from the château of *Wiggen* at Rorschach (1582). — *XXIX. State room from the *Seidenhof* at Zürich, with stove by L. Pfau of Winterthur


Nach der topogr. Karte der Schweiz 1:25.000.
Winterthur
Weesen
Seebach
Baden
Zug
Horgen
Glarus
Rapperswil
Kaferberg
Wipkingen
Altstetten
Albisrieden
ZÜRICH
Wiedikon
Aussersihl
Hohenstein
Wollishofen
Wettswil
Zürichberg
Oberstrass
Unterstrass
Fluntern
Hottingen
Hirslanderberg
Loorenkopf
Hirslanden
Riesbach
Witikon
Zollikon
Gstad
Ottlisberg
Gockhausen
Stettbach
Hoffnung
Seefeld
Enge
Wollishofen
Am Bach
Zürichsee
Stat. Tiefenbrunnen
Irrenanstalt
Kilom.
1:70.000
Tramway
Engl. Mile
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(1620). — XXX, XXXI. Corridor. Stained glass from the *Convent of Rathhausen*, Lucerne. Renaissance furniture and architectural details (16-17th cent.). *Large piece of Gobelins tapestry, representing the Treaty of Alliance between Louis XVI. and the deputies of the Swiss Federation (1663). Vessels of bronze, copper, and tin (16-18th cent.). — XXXII. Court. Carved ceiling from Neunkirch (1555). Tiled pavement from Stans (1566).

SECOND FLOOR. — XXXIII. Gallery. Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — XXXIV. Room from the *Winkelried House* at Stans, with coffered ceiling (1600). — XXXV. Attic room. Antiquities from the Grisons (17-18th cent.). — XXXVI. Small room from the convent at *Münster* (Grisons; 1630). — RR. XXXVII, XXXVIII. Furniture. — XXXIX. Room from the *Palazzo Pellanda* at Biasca (1587). — RR. XL, XLI. Old furniture, coffers, and musical instruments. — We now descend again to the —

FIRST FLOOR. — XLII. Gallery of the chapel. Doors from the old Music Room of Zürich (18th cent.). — *XLIII. Baroque room from the *Lochmann House* at Zürich (end of the 17th cent.), with mythological ceiling paintings and portraits of French kings, statesmen, and generals. Model of the fortifications of Zürich (17th cent.). — XLIV. *Upper Chapel.* Ecclesiastical antiquities of the 17-18th centuries. Hammered iron choir railing from Killwangen. — XLV. *Rococo Room* (18th cent.). Collection of Zürich porcelain from the old factory of Schoren, near Bendlikon. — XLVI, XLVII. Corridor. Glass, porcelain, and fayence of the 16-19th centuries. Monument to the poet Salomon Gessner, by Alexander Trippel (1791). — XLVIII. *Ceramic Collection.* Cabinet 1: Stove-tiles, majolica plaques, and vessels from Winterthur (16-17th cent.). Cab. 2 & 3: Majolica plates, fayence from Beromünster, Lenzburg, Zürich, and elsewhere. — XLIX. *Collection of Costumes* (1. Peasantry; 2. Towns). — *L. *Armoury.* Fine hall with an extensive and well-arranged collection of weapons, chiefly from the Zürich Arsenal, forming a brilliant illustration of the martial prowess of the Swiss in the 16th century. Sword, ducal hat, and banner presented to the Swiss Federation by Pope Julius II. in 1512. Zwingli's arms (p. 96). — LI. Military uniforms. — LII. Corridor. Stained glass, etchings on glass, and designs for stained-glass windows.

The court opening on the Platz Promenade contains some old pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre. — To the right of the main tower is the *Industrial School*, containing the *Industrial Museum* (chiefly modern objects; open 9-12 and 2-6; closed on Tues.), the *Library*, and an *Intelligence Office*.

On the right bank of the Limmat, in the Weinberg-Strasse, rises the new Roman Catholic **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. I, 4, 5), a handsome basilica in the Romanesque style, with an isolated tower (adm. 50 c.; from the gallery a good survey of the town).

In **Aussersihl** (Pl. G, H, I, 1, 2), a quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl* mainly occupied by artizans (electric tramway, see p. 41), are the *Military Depôt* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal, and the *Sihlfeld Cemetery*, with a crematorium (adm. 1 fr.).

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F, 2), stocked with Alpine and other plants, contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and C. Gessner (d. 1565), and marble busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. The *Katz*, an old bastion, forms a lofty platform planted with trees.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzengraben to the stations of the *Uetliberg* and *Sihlthal Railways* (Pl. F, 1; see p. 48).

On the *Zürichberg*, 1¼ M. to the S. E. of Zürich (electric and cable tramway, see p. 41), are the *Waldhaus Dolder Restaurant* (p. 41) and (10 min. farther up) the large ***Dolder Grand Hotel***

(2050′; R. 4-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 15½-19 fr.; closed in winter), with extensive grounds and charming view of the lake and the Alps. Golf course of nine holes.

Attractive walks may be taken through the woods to the (½ hr.) forester's house of *Adlisberg* (2100′; restaurant), the (¾ hr.) *Loorenkopf* (2305′; view), and other points.

Farther to the N. on the Zürichberg, above the pleasant new *Rigi Quarter*, is the *Rigiblick Restaurant (1950′), reached from the Parade-Platz by electric and cable tramway in ½ hr. (p. 41). In the vicinity are woodland walks and points commanding beautiful views of the town, the lake, and the Alps, the Limmat and Glatt valleys, the Jura and Black Forest.

The Uetliberg.

Railway to the top in ½ hr. (fare, 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr., return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; on Sun. and holidays by excursion-trains 1 fr., return-fare 1½ fr.; season-tickets at reduced fares; ticket including railway-fare, and room, supper, and breakfast at the Hôtel Uetliberg, 8 fr.). This line, 5½ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7: 100, is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station (Pl. F, 1) is ¾ M. from the Central Station (guide-posts).

The train (best views to the right) skirts the Sihl for a short way and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Zürich-Binz* (1390′), where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; then ascend through wood to (17 min.) stat. *Waldegg* (2040′; inn). The train describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus (2677′). About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), and 3 min. higher, at the top, are the *Restaurant Uto-Kulm* and a view-tower 100′ high (167 steps; adm. 20 c.). Pleasant shady walks near the hotel. On the S. side, ¼ hr. from the top, are the **Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (R. 1½-2, D. 2-3, pens. from 5 fr.) and the **Hôtel-Pension Annaburg* (pens. 7-9 fr.), with a restaurant.

The ***Uetliberg** (2865′), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point near Zürich. The view, though less grand than those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura; to the N. the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau. Good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a marble obelisk with a bust of the Zürich statesman *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879).

From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see above), at the fork, we follow the road to the right, which alternates with a footpath, keeping nearer the E. margin of the hill and affording beautiful views. Beyond *Baltern* (inn) we reach (1¼ hr.) the *Felsenegg* (restaurant; view). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and

Dietlikon
Wallisellen
Seebach
Wangen
Dübendorf
Schwamendingen
Wipplingen
Volketschweil
Russikon
Fehraltorf
Altstetten
ZÜRICH
Schwerzenbach
Fällanden
Neumünster
Greifensee
Pfäffikon
Wytikon
Ob. Uster
Wollishofen
Zollikon
Maur
Zumikon
Küssnacht
Stallikon
Kilchberg
Rüschlikon
Erlenbach
Mönchaltorf
Gossau
Egg
Langnau
Thalwil
Herrliberg
Grüningen
Oberrieden
Meilen
Horgen
Uetikon
Hombrechtikon
Aeugst
Männedorf
Stäfa
Wädenswil
Hausen
Kappel
Richtersweil
Freyenbach
Hirzel
Blickenstorf
Neuheim
Steinhausen
Schönenberg
Feusisberg
Menzingen
Hütten
Cham
ZUG
Neuägeri
Oberwyl
Ägeri
Rothenthurm
Kilometres
Geograph Anst v Goldau

Winterthur
Wylat
Sitzberg
Jonschwyl
Fischingen
Kirchberg
Lütisburg
Gähwyl
Sternenberg
Ganterschwyl
Bütschwyl
Mosnang
Oberhelfenschw
Dietfurt
Baum
Hittnau
Dürstelen
Barentschwyl
Fischenthal
Libingen
Krinau
Wattwyl
Hinwell
Dürnten
Wald
Ruti
Goldingen
Butiswyl
Ricken
Ebaat
Eschenbach
Schmerikon
Gauen
Jona
Rieden
Böllingen
Kaltbrunnen
Benken
Tuggen
Maseltrangen
Altendorf
Galgenen
Siebnen
Schübelbach
Reichenburg
Schänis
Bilten
Wesen
Willerzell
Vorder Wäggithal
Hint. Wäggithal
Näfels
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
English miles

farther off a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps rising in the distance. — 1 hr. *Nieder-Albis* (2600'; Hirsch; Windegg Restaurant); 20 min. *Albis-Hochwacht* (2887'), with a pavilion and a splendid view of the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. At (1/4 hr.) a fork we may ascend to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Albishorn* (3010') with a beautiful view, or descend to the left, through woods, to (1/2 hr.) the forester's house of *Unter-Sihlwald* (good quarters), on the Sihl, whence we may reach Zürich by the Sihlthal Line in 3/4 hr.

SIHLTHAL RAILWAY from Zürich to *Sihlbrugg*, 11 M., in 52 min., viâ *Sood*, *Adliswil*, *Gontenbach*, *Langnau-Gattikon*, and *Sihlwald*. Near the station of *Gontenbach* (1/2 hr. by rail) is the *Langenberg*, a park 1 1/2 M. in length, belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, chamois, etc. (restaurant). From (9 M.) *Sihlwald* a footpath leads to the (1 hr.) *Albishorn* (see above). *Sihlbrugg*, and thence to *Zug*, see p. 93.

14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

RAILWAYS. — *Railway on the Right Bank* from Zürich viâ Meilen to Rapperswil, 22 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 2nd cl. 2 fr. 65, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 90 c.). — *Railway on the Left Bank* viâ Richterswil to Ziegelhrücke (p. 54, junction for Weesen and Sargans), 35 1/2 M., in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 1 3/4-2 1/2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 21. — *Zürich and Coire Railway* viâ Wallisellen, Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans to Coire, 79 M., in 3 1/4-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 15 c.). This line does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswil.

STEAMBOAT from Zürich viâ Horgen, Wädenswil, and Stäfa to Rapperswil twice daily in summer in 2 hrs. — On Sun., in fine weather, two extra trips (2.55 and 5 p.m.) are made to Horgen and back (in 2 hrs.). — Journeys across the Lake of Zürich, see pp. 50, 51.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1340'), 25 M. long, 2 1/2 M. broad at its widest part, and 470' deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. The banks rise in gentle slopes; at their base are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards; and on the E. side the hills, about 2500' high, are wooded. Sprinkled for a long way with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks may not unaptly be termed suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises the long chain of the snow-clad Alps (see p. 42).

a. RAILWAY ON THE RIGHT BANK FROM ZÜRICH TO MEILEN AND RAPPERSWIL. *Central Railway Station*, p. 39. The train curves to the N.E. (to the left the viaduct of the line to Winterthur, p. 57) and crosses the *Limmat*. 2 M. *Zürich-Letten*, with the pumping works for the Zürich water-supply (interesting; adm. free). The train ascends the right bank of the Limmat for a short time, passes under the *Zürichberg* by a tunnel (2288 yds.), and reaches (3 1/2 M.) *Zürich-Stadelhofen*, in the square of that name (Pl. E, 5), near the Uto-Quai. The line then passes under the suburb of *Neumünster* by another tunnel (1463 yds.), and emerges at (5 M.) *Zürich-Tiefenbrunnen*, with its villas and gardens (tramway to Zürich, p. 31). About 3/4 M. to the W. is the Zürichhorn Park (p. 41). — 6 M. *Zollikon*; the village, with its slender spire, lies above, to the left. — 7 1/2 M. **Küsnacht** (**Sonne*, on the lake, with garden; *Falke*; *Seegarten Restaurant*), a large village (3391 inhab.), with a seminary for teachers.

— 9 M. *Erlenbach* (Kreuz; Pension Seehof; Sanatorium Fellenberg), pleasantly situated. The train passes through cuttings and a short tunnel, then runs high above the lake (views). — 10½ M. *Herrliberg-Feldmeilen* (Hôt. Raben), opposite Horgen (p. 51). — 12½ M. **Meilen** (**Löwe*, on the lake; *Sonne; Rail. Restaurant; Bellevue)*, a large village (3214 inhab.) with an old church, at the base of the *Pfannenstiel*. At *Obermeilen* (Hirsch), ¾ M. to the E., lake-dwellings were first discovered in 1854.

The **Pfannenstiel** (*Okenshöhe*, 2418′), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zürich and Greifen and of the Alps from the Sentis to Pilatus (panorama by Keller). At the top a monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), the naturalist, and a refreshment-pavilion.

STEAMBOAT from Meilen to *Horgen* (p. 51) 12 times daily in 12 minutes.

14½ M. *Uetikon* (Krone; Rail. Restaurant), with a manufactory of sulphuric acid. — 15 M. **Männedorf** (**Wildenmann*, on the lake, with garden, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Löwe)*, a large village (2902 inhab.), with the Zeller Institute ('faith cure'). The high-lying churchyard affords an extensive view. — 17 M. **Stäfa** (pop. 4228; *Sonne; Rössli und Verenahof*, pens. from 4½ fr.), the largest village on the N. bank. To the W., at *Oetikon*, on the lake, is the *Patriots' Monument*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898. The lake now attains its greatest width (2½ M.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 54); to the left of it the Sentis and the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4040′). Steamers to Wädenswil and Richterswil (p. 51). — 18 M. *Uerikon*. — 20 M. *Feldbach* (Rössli; Feldbach Brewery, with restaurant).

To the right, in the lake (reached by small boat from Rapperswil in ½ hr.), are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau*, in front of the wooded Etzel. *Ufnau*, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farmhouse, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the Reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

22½ M. **Rapperswil.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL-PENSION DU LAC, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *CYGNE, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr., both on the lake; *POST, at the rail. station, with garden, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; FREIHOF, in the town; BELLEVUE, STEINBOCK, on the lake; STADTHOF, Zürcher-Str.; SONNE; RÖSSLI. — *Speer Restaurant*, at the station, with garden.

Rapperswil, a picturesquely situated town (3414 inhab.), lies at the foot of the *Lindenhof*, a hill planted with limes (fine view). The *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, dating from the 15th cent., contains the town archives (500 documents), some guild cups, and other interesting objects. The old *Schloss* (14th cent.) contains a black marble column with the Polish eagle, in memory of the beginning of the long struggle of the Poles for independence, and the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count R. Plater, including pictures, sculptures, antiquities, weapons, uniforms, cameos, coins, and a library (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The little chapel, in the courtyard, contains a bronze urn with the heart of Kosciuszko

(d. 1817), transferred hither from Zuchwil in 1887. The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. On the lake, at the foot of the Lindenhof, are shady promenades, to which also steps descend from the Schloss and from the terrace in front. In 1878 the old wooden bridge connecting Rapperswil with (1 M.) *Hurden* (Adler; Rössli) and *Pfäffikon* (p. 52) was replaced by the *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1024 yds. long, with an iron swing-bridge 46′ long (railway from Rapperswil viâ Pfäffikon to Samstagern-Einsiedeln, see p. 52).

From Rapperswil to *Weesen* and *Coire*, see p. 53.

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b. Railway on the Left Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke.

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (2½ M.) *Zürich-Enge* (p. 39) approaches the lake. — 3½ M. *Zürich-Wollishofen* (Hirsch; Restaurant & Pension Frohalp, ½ M. higher up, pens. 5-7 fr.). Pretty view from the 'Riviera', a wooden belvedere ¼ hr. above the lake. — 5½ M. *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*. Above (7 M.) *Rüschlikon* (Hôtel-Pension Belvoir, with charming view, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.) is the *Nidelbad* (1 M. by road; Dr. Wiel's Curanstalt, pens. from 8 fr.), with pleasant walks. — 8 M. **Thalwil** (1436′; **Hôtel-Pension Katharinenhof*, with terrace, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Adler*, near the church, unpretending; *Krone*, on the lake, with garden, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.), a well-to-do village of 6800 inhab., with large factories, is charmingly situated at the junction of the *Zug* line (p. 93). — 8¾ M. *Oberrieden*.

10½ M. **Horgen** (*Meyerhof*, at the station, with a fine view of the lake, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.; *Löwe; Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake), a thriving place with 6883 inhab., pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards. In the church are two large frescoes by Barzaghi.

Steamboat to *Meilen* (p. 50) 12 times daily in 12 min.; to *Herrliberg* 5 times in 13 minutes. — About 1½ M. above Horgen is the *Curhaus Bocken* (pens. 6-7 fr.), beautifully situated. — Fine view from the **Zimmerberg* (2535′; 1 hr.); see p. 93.

Near (13 M.) *Au* the grassy peninsula of that name projects far into the lake (*Hôtel-Pension Au, 5 fr.). — 15 M. **Wädenswil** (1345′; **Engel*, facing the quay, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac; Bellevue Restaurant*, well spoken of) is the largest village on the lake (7585 inhab.). A visit may be paid to the intercantonal experimental station for viticulture and fruit-growing, established in the old castle.

Railway to *Einsiedeln*, see R. 31; diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. viâ *Schönenberg* to *Hütten* (p. 121). — Steamer from Wädenswil to *Stäfa* (p. 50), direct or viâ *Männedorf*, 8 times daily in 12-24 minutes.

17 M. **Richterswil** (pop. 4084; **Drei Könige*, with garden, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 fr.; **Engel*, on the lake, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.), another thriving village, prettily situated.

Steamboat from Richterswil to *Stäfa* (p. 50) 6 times daily in ¼ hr.

The lake attains its greatest width here. 18½ M. *Bäch.* To the left are the islands of *Ufnau* and *Lützelau* (p. 50). — 22 M. *Pfäffikon* (*Hôt. Höfe).

Railway across the lake to *Rapperswil*, see p. 51; railway viâ *Wollerau* to *Samstagern* (Einsiedeln, etc.), see p. 121. Pleasant walk viâ the health-resort of (½ hr.) *Lugeten* (2130′; *Hôtel-Pension, 4-5 fr.) to (½ hr.) *Feusisberg* (p. 121) and (¾ hr.) *Schindellegi* (p. 121). Ascent of the *Etzel*, see p. 121.

The line now reaches the *Upper Lake*. On the slope to the right, above *Altendorf*, are the chapel of *St. Johann* (1656′) and the *Pension Johannesburg* (pens. 4-5 fr.), with a fine view.

24½ M. **Lachen** (1350′; **Bär*, R. 1-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.; **Ochs*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, well spoken of), a considerable village with a pretty rococo church, on a bay near the mouth of the *Wäggithaler Aa*. About 2 M. to the N.E. is the small *Bad Nuolen*, pleasantly situated at the base of the *Untere Buchberg*, with mineral and lake baths (pens. 4½-6 fr.). — The train leaves the lake and near (27½ M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* crosses the Aa.

Wäggi-Thal. The road from (¾ M.) *Siebnen* (°Rabe) follows first the left and then the right bank of the deep bed of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2400′; Schweizerhof; Bär; Post; Rössli, plain), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5570′) on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780′) on the left, to (4 M.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or Innerthal (3800′; *Schäfli*, unpretending; *Bad Wäggithal, ¾ M. farther on, R. 2, D. 3, pens. from 4½ fr.). Pleasant excursions to the *Au* (20 min.); E. to the *Fläschenloch-Quelle* (¼ hr.); to the *Aaberli-Alp* (3515′), ½ hr.; *Hohfläschen-Alp* (4725′), 1½ hr. — The *Grosse Auberg* (5570′), ascended by the *Bärlaui-Alp* in 3 hrs., and the *Fluhberg* or *Diethelm* (6873′), by the *Fläschli-Alp* in 4 hrs., are fine points (no difficulty; guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the *Klönthal*, pleasant (to Richisau 3½ hrs.; guide advisable). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern-Alp* (3565′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′), and then descends by the *Brüsch-Alp* and the *Schwein-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Richisau* (p. 87).

We traverse a marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. — 33¾ M. *Bilten* (Hirsch). One of the houses contains the 'Herrenstube', a handsome room in the Renaissance style (1616-18). The **Hirzli* (5385′), which rises to the S., may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide 5-6 fr.). — We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 53) to the Coire line at (35½ M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 54). To (43 M.) *Glarus*, see p. 79.

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c. Railway from Zürich viâ Uster and Weesen to Sargans.

From Zürich to (5½ M.) *Wallisellen*, see p. 57. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the neighbouring *Greifensee* (1440′). 7 M. *Dübendorf*; 8¾ M. *Schwerzenbach*; 10½ M. *Nänikon*. — 12½ M. **Uster** (1530′; pop. 7623; *Usterhof*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Stern*; *Kreuz*), a manufacturing place. On the right are the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, the seat of the district-court (restaurant; fine view). About 3 M. to the S. is the *Curhaus Mönchaltorf*, with a chalybeate spring (pens. 4-5 fr.). — Beyond (15 M.) *Aathal-Seegraben* the

Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (17 M.) ***Wetzikon*** (Schweizerhof) branch-lines lead to the N.W. to ***Pfäffikon*** and ***Effretikon*** (p. 57), and to the E. (10 min.) to ***Hinwil*** (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below). Near (20½ M.) ***Bubikon*** (Löwe; Schweizerhof) the line attains its highest level (1800′). — 22½ M. ***Rüti*** (Pfau), with engine-works and silk-factories, junction of the ***Tössthal Line*** (p. 58).

The ***Bachtel** (3670′; **Inn;* view-tower, 100′), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the Uster district, sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswil to the influx of the Linth Canal, the Linth Valley as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. See *Keller's Panorama*, at the inn. It is best ascended from ***Gibswil*** (p. 58; 8½ M. to the N. of Rüti) in 1 hr., from ***Wald*** (p. 58; 4½ M.) in 1½ hr., or from ***Hinwil*** (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near ***Jona*** (Schlüssel), a manufacturing village almost adjoining Rapperswil, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Schäniser Berg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

26 M. **Rapperswil** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 50. The station is a terminus, where the train reverses its direction. Views to the *right* as far as Weesen. We cross the *Jona*, pass the nunnery and girls' school of *Wurmspach* on the right, and return to the lake near *Bollingen*. Large quarries. — 32 M. **Schmerikon** *(*Gasthof zum Bad*, R. 1-1½ fr., B. 80 c., pens. 4-5 fr.; **Rössli; *Seehof; Adler)*, at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Linth*. We now enter a broad valley traversed by that river (see below). To the right, on the N.E. spur of the ***Untere Buchberg*** (p. 52), stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower.

34½ M. **Utznach** *(Linthof; Station Hotel*, well spoken of, both at the station), a manufacturing village (1378′; 1920 inhab.; **Ochs; Falke; Krone*), lies on a hill to the left, overlooked by its church. (Diligence to *Wattwil* 4 times daily in 2¼ hrs., p. 74.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317′). — 36½ M. ***Kaltbrunn-Benken***. The former (Hirsch) lies 1 M. to the N. of the railway-station, while *Benken* (Station Hotel, with shady garden) is ½ M. to the S. The wooded range on the right is the ***Obere Buchberg*** (2020′).

A carriage-road leads from the station of Kaltbrunn-Benken or Utznach to (3 M.) Rieden (2360′; **Pension Rössli*, 3½ fr.), a health-resort, commanding charming views. Excursions may be made thence to the (2 hrs.) *Regelstein* (4324′; view); to the *Speer* (p. 54), in 3½ hrs.; viâ *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 74), etc.

Beyond (40 M.) **Schänis** (1450′; 1876 inhab.; **Hirsch; Löwe*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, we approach the ***Linth Canal***, constructed in 1807-22 to connect the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and draining, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470′); to the right, a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-

mountains. On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the *Linth-Colonie*, now an agricultural institution.

42 M. **Ziegelbrücke** *(*Hotel)* is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon again diverges to the right (p. 79). The Weesen line rounds the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the beautiful Rautispitz and the Glärnisch.

45 1/2 M. **Weesen.** — Hotels. *Hôtel Speer, at the station, with fine view, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 5 1/2-6 1/2 fr. On the lake, 1/3 M. from the station (omn. 1/2 fr.): *Hôt. Mariahalden, in an elevated situation, with terrace, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Schwert, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj 2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Rössli, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 fr.; Hirsch. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *English Church Service* in summer.

Weesen (1410′; 741 inhab.), a favourite summer-resort, lies in a sheltered site at the W. end of the *Walensee*. A shady promenade skirts the lake, affording charming views. The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

Excursions. Shady paths ascend to the (25 min.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey. — Pleasant walk (from the station 3/4 hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the **Biberlikopf** (1895′); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstal and down to the Buchberg. — A very attractive excursion may be made by boat across the lake to (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of *Betlis*, prettily situated beside the ruin of *Strahlegg*, at the foot of the Leistkamm. Fine view of Mühlehorn, the Mürtschenstock, etc. From Betlis we may walk to the ruined *Seren-Mühle* and the *Falls of the Serenbach* (p. 55), or we may ascend to (1 hr.) *Amden*.

A road (diligence from the rail. station twice daily in 1 1/2 hr.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with fine views of the lake (shady in the evening), ascends from Weesen to (4 1/2 M.) **Amden** (3080′; **Rössli*, pens. 4 fr.; *Stern; Löwe; Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Beautiful view of the lake, the Mürtschenstock, etc., from the *Gyregarti*, on the roadside, 1 1/2 M. from Weesen. — From Amden to the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 4 hrs., with guide (8 fr.; Thoma of Amden), easy and interesting. — From Amden to *Starkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 74) over the *Amdener Höhe* (5055′), 5 hrs. (no guide required), a route affording beautiful views, but fatigning on account of the stone pavement.

The ***Speer** (6415′), an admirable point of view, 4 1/2 hrs. (guide, 7 fr., not indispensable). By the finger-post at the N. end of Weesen we turn to the left, and ascend for the first 1/2 hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 1/2 hrs. *Untere Bütz-Alp* (4305′); 1 hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5425′; *Inn zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the left to the top, a steep ascent of 3/4-1 hr. more. Beautiful view over E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 74) the Speer is ascended in 4 1/2-5 hrs.

The ***Walensee,** or **Lake of Walenstadt** (1387′), 9 1/4 M. long, 1 1/4 M. wide, 495′ deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in grandeur. The N. bank consists of precipices, 2000′ to 3000′ high, above which rise the barren peaks of the *Curfirsten* (*Selun* 7245′, *Frümsel* 7440′, *Brisi* 7480′, *Zustoll* 7345′, *Scheibenstoll* 7342′, *Hinterruck* 7575′, and *Käserruck* 7435′). The hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012′) lie several villages. The 'Electra', a small electric

launch, plies on the lake, if ten passengers present themselves (round of the lake in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fr. 80 c.).

Beyond Weesen we cross the Linth Canal (to the right the Glarus line, see R. 21), and, farther on, the *Escher Canal* near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels. Beyond them we see the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which sometimes dry up in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls opposite. — 10½ M. **Mühlehorn** (*Zur Mühle*, *Tellsplatte*, both unpretending).

A fine new road (recommended to pedestrians) leads from Mühlehorn viâ (⅔ M.) *Tiefenwinkel* (brewery) and (1¾ M.) *Murg* to (1½ M.) *Unter-Terzen* and (3 M.) *Walenstadt* (p. 56).

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO MOLLIS OVER THE KERENZENBERG (3 hrs.), an interesting walk. The road (diligence to Obstalden thrice daily in 55 min., fare 50 c.; one-horse carriage 5, two-horse 8 fr.) ascends in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers) to *Voglingen* and (3 M.) **Obstalden** (2237′; **Hirsch*, pens. 5 fr.; **Stern*, pens. 5-5½ fr., both with gardens), a charmingly situated summer-resort, affording a fine view of the Walensee. A pleasant excursion may be made hence, or from Filzbach (see below), to the (1½ hr.) pretty *Thalalp-See* (6310′). Thence viâ the *Spannegg* and the *Platten-Alp* to Glarus, see p. 80; from the Spannegg to the *Mürtschen-Alp* and over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgseen*, see p. 56. The **Mürtschenstock** (8012′) may be ascended from Obstalden viâ the *Meeren-Alp* (4920′) in 5 hrs. (toilsome and for thorough adepts only; guide, Jac. Heussi, 20 fr.). — Beyond Obstalden the road skirts the *Sallerntobel*. 1¼ M. **Filzbach** (2335′; *Hôt. Mürtschenstock*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rössli*, plain), a village also frequented as a summer-resort. From the *Britterhöhe* (2920′), reached in ½ hr. by ascending to the left (finger-post), we enjoy an admirable view of the Walensee and the mountains of Toggenburg and Glarus; a more extensive view is obtained from the *Neuenkamm* (6253′), reached viâ *Habergschwend* in 3½ hrs. (guide desirable). — The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends steadily. In 20 min. we reach a point (right), affording a good view of the head of the Walensee, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5385′), and the Wiggis chain. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the Glärnisch and the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 80).

Two more tunnels. To the left lies *Quinten* (see p. 56).

50 M. **Murg** (*Schiffli*, *Rössli*, both well spoken of, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hirsch*, all plain), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgthal*, with a spinning-mill.

Pleasant footpaths lead to (¾ hr.) *Quarten*, (1½ hr.) *Obstalden*, and other points. Fine views of the Walensee and Curfirsten.

A visit to the **Murgthal**, a valley 12 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). A good road ascends to the right from the spinning-mill to the mill-reservoir, passing a monument to the patriotic Heinrich Simon of Breslau (d. 1860), just beyond which a short-cut ('Wasserfall') diverges to the left. Beyond the reservoir, whence the road goes on to the second bridge (see below), we take the footpath leading to the left to (25 min.) a projection opposite the pretty *Fall of the Murg*. At the (2 min.) iron bridge above the fall (1930′) we join a path from Murg on the right bank, by which we may now return. Or we may diverge from it to the right after 6 min. and follow a narrow but distinct path to (35 min.) Quarten (p. 56). — From the first bridge paths ascend on both sides of the Murg to the (½ hr.) second bridge (2430′). After a steep ascent of ¾ hr. on the left

bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the (1/2 hr.) beginning of the *Merlen-Alp* (3640′). [To the right diverges the route to the *Mürtschen-Alp* (see below; 1/2 hr. farther np are the falls of the *Sponbach*, in a wild ravine).] The track then ascends on the right bank, through meadows and wood and past the *Bachlaui* and *Mornen-Alps*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) three *Murgseen* (5490′, 5955′, and 5980′). From the highest lake the *Roththor (8250′) may he ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable, 4 fr.; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glärnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Scesaplana, N. the Sentis and Curfirsten, N.W. the hill-country of Zürich). — From the highest lake a rough path crosses the **Murg Pass**, or *Widerstein-Furkel* (6605′), to the *Mühlebach-Thal* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernfthal (p. 89); another (guide 17 fr.) leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6570′) to the *Mürtschen-Alp* (6060′), and then past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Frohnalpstock* to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 81) and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*. Or, from the Mürtschen-Alp we may proceed viâ the *Spannegg* (p. 81) to the *Thalalp-See* and to (4 1/2 hrs.) *Obstalden* (p. 55).

Beyond Murg, another tunnel; above, to the right, lies *Quarten*. — 52 M. *Unter-Terzen* (Blumenau; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Freieck).

A fine new road ascends hence to the right to (1 1/2 M.) **Quarten** (1760′; **Curhaus Quarten*, pens. from 5 fr.), charmingly situated, with a new church. From Quarten a footpath (views) leads along the mountain-slope to (3/4 hr.) the Murg Fall (p. 55). Another and higher path leads, finally through wood, to the (1 1/4 hr.) second bridge in the Murgthal (p. 55). — A pleasant excursion may be made from Quarten (with guide), viâ *Ober-Terzen* (road to this point), to the (3 hrs.) three **Seewen Lakes** (5320′). We return by the *Molveer-Alp* (6065′) and the saddle between the Munzkopf and the Breitmantel, which affords a fine view of the Mürtschenstock and other peaks. On reaching (1 3/4 hr.) the *Munz-Alp* (5835′) we descend either through the *Kobelwald* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Quarten*, or (steep) to the (1 hr.) *Bachlaui-Alp* in the Murgthal (see above).

On the steep rocks opposite are several waterfalls; to the right, the village of *Mols* (*Thalhof, R. 1 1/2, B. 3/4-1, pens. 4 fr.). Then a tunnel and a bridge across the *Seez Canal*.

55 M. **Walenstadt** (1400′; **Hôtel-Pension Churfirsten*, at the station, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 fr.; **Hirsch*, *Krone*, *Harmonie*, *Sonne*), with 3000 inhab., lies 1/2 M. from the E. end of the lake, on which is the **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*.

EXCURSION (with guide; Franz Dort) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lösis* (4370′); then, nearly level, viâ the *Vordere* and *Hintere Büls-Alp* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (4985′; milk). We then follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of beautiful views, to (1 hr.) *Obersäss* (ca. 5640′), descend thence to the (1/2 hr.) *Schrinen-Alp* (4110′; Curhaus Schrina-Hochruck, pens. 3-3 1/2 fr.), and return to (1 1/2 hr.) Walenstadt, viâ *Untersäss* (ascent from Walenstadt to Schrinen 2 1/2-3 hrs.; road under construction). Or we may proceed from the Schrinen-Alp viâ the (1/2 hr.) *Schwaldis-Alp* (4825′) to the *Säls-Alp* (4655′), go on by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg-Alp* (4510′), and then descend by a steep but safe path to (1 1/2 hr.) *Quinten* (see p. 55), whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg*. — To AMDEN over the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 8-9 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), attractive but fatiguing (comp. p. 54). — To WILDHAUS in the Toggenburg (p. 74) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the *Käserruck* (7435′; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (1540′); to the left, on a rocky height above *Berschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen* (1940′), with old frescoes and Roman remains. — 57 1/2 M. *Flums* (1455′; Zum Seezthal). To the S.W. opens the *Schilbach-Thal*. In the background

rise the *Weissmeilen* (8135′) and the strangely formed *Spitzmeilen* (8218′). — Near (62 M.) **Mels** (1607′; *Melserhof*, at the station, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; *Frohsinn*), a little town with 4035 inhab., the Seez descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The *Alvier (7753′), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide, 10 fr., nnnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (4850′; Curhaus, pens. 3½-4½ fr., plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and reaches the (2 hrs.) summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (club-hut, inn in summer). The view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 72).

From Mels to Vättis, through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and *Calfeisen-Thal* (diligence to Weisstannen daily in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fr. 55 c.). The winding road ascends through the beautiful *Weisstannen-Thal* to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3300′; *Alpenhof*, R. 1½-2, B 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-5 fr., plain; *Gemse*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pens. 3½-4 fr.; *Frohsinn*, well spoken of), a summer-resort surrounded by woods. Thence (with C. Tschirgi as guide; 15 fr.), by *Unter-Lavtina* (4325′) and *Valtüsch* (5940′), in 4 hrs., to the **Heidel Pass** (7865′), between the *Seezberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (7980′), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and the Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Calfeisen-Thal* viâ the *Malanser Alp* and *Stockboden*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 78) 1¾ hr. more. — From Weisstannen to *Elm* by the *Foo Pass*, see p. 90; to *Matt* by the *Rieseten Pass*, see p. 89.

At (64 M.) **Sargans** (1590′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Thoma*, at the station, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 fr.; *Rebstock; Krone, Löwe*, both plain) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line (R. 18; to Coire 15 M.). The little town, ¾ M. to the N.W., lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen*, and is commanded by an old castle of the former Counts of Toggenburg.

The *Gonzen (6015′), easily ascended from Sargans in 3½ hrs. viâ the N.E. side (guide 8 fr.), commands an exceedingly picturesque view of the Weisstannen-Thal, the Seez-Thal, the Walensee, and the Rhine Valley from Landquart to the Lake of Constance.

Railway viâ *Ragatz* to (79 M.) *Coire*, see pp. 72, 73.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen (*Lindau*).

Railway to Romanshorn (52 M.) in 2-4 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau in 1½ hr. (2 ℳ 25 or 1 ℳ 50 pf.).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. — 3½ M. *Oerlikon* (1443′; Sonne; Railway Hotel, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 fr.), junction of the line Eglisau-Schaffhausen (p. 38). Electric line to Zürich, see p. 41. To Wettingen, see p. 26.

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At (5½ M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the *Rapperswil* line diverges to the right (see p. 52). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon*; 10½ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon*, p. 53); 13 M. *Kempthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

17 M. **Winterthur** (1447′; **Hôt. Terminus*, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2½ fr.; **Goldner Löwe*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Krone*, R. 2-4, D. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; **Adler*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Ochs*, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. from 5 fr.; **Railway*, *Casino*, *Rheinfels*, and *Walhalla Restaurants*; *Hermann Gruebler*, U. S. Cons. Agent), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town (22,320 inhab.) and an important railway-junction. Handsome *Stadthaus* designed by Semper. The *School* contains the town-library and a few Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (p. 38). In the *Kunsthalle* are some good paintings. The *Panorama of the Rigi* near the Polytechnicum is worth seeing.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tössthal*. Stat. *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, *Pfungen-Neftenbach*, *Embrach-Rorbas*. The train leaves the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. *Bülach* (p. 38); 12½ M. *Glattfelden*; 13½ M. **Eglisau** (to *Schaffhausen*, see p. 38). — We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. *Zweidlen*; 19 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank, *Schloss Röteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstelz*. Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30½ M.) *Coblenz*, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut* (p. 28). Viâ *Laufenburg* to *Stein-Säckingen*, see p. 23.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO RÜTI, 29½ M., in 2-3 hrs., by the *Tössthal-Bahn*. — 2 M. *Grüze*; 3 M. *Seen*. Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* (25 min. to the S.W. of which is the old château of *Kyburg*, 2070′, commanding a fine view) we enter the pretty *Tössthal*. Stations: *Kollbrunn*, *Rikon*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal* (Bär), *Wyla* (with a picturesquely situated church), *Saland*, and (16 M.) *Bauma* (Tanne), all thriving industrial places. About 2¼ M. to the E. of Zell, on the slope of the *Schauenberg*, is the frequented *Gyrenbad* (2428′; pens. from 4½ fr.), with an alkaline spring (see p. 59). Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswil-Ried*. From the last, situated on the watershed, the *Bachtel* (p. 53) may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) **Wald** (2037′; **Krone*; *Rössli*), an industrial place (6700 inhab.) at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 53). Passing the waterfall of *Hohe Lauf*, we join the Zürich and Rapperswil line at (29½ M.) *Rüti* (p. 53).

From Winterthur to *Schaffhausen*, see R. 12b; to *St. Gallen and Rorschach*, see R. 16; to *Constance*, see R. 11.

Our line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau*. 18 M. *Oberwinterthur* (p. 38); 20½ M. *Wiesendangen*; 24½ M. *Islikon*.

27 M. **Frauenfeld** (1335′; pop. 7761; **Falke*; **Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Krone*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2 fr.), on the *Murg*, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome *Schloss*, on an ivy-clad rock, is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th century.

FROM FRAUENFELD TO WIL, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.). Stations: *Murkart*, *Mazingen*, *Jakobsthal*, *Wängi*, *Rosenthal*, *Münchwilen*, and *Wil* (p. 59).

29½ M. *Felben*. Near (33 M.) *Müllheim* the train crosses the *Thur*. 35 M. *Märstetten*; 37½ M. **Weinfelden** (1415′; *Krone*; *Traube*, R. 1½, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.). To the left, *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850′; view), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg*. — 40 M. *Bürglen*. — 42 M. *Sulgen* (1584′; Helvetia, R. 1-2 fr.; Schweizerhof).

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU, 14½ M., railway in 67 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). We traverse the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations: *Kradolf*, *Sitterdorf*. 6 M. **Bischofzell** (1653′; *Hecht*; *Hirsch*; *Linde*; *Löwe*; *Thurbad*, pens.

3½-5 fr.), a small town (pop. 2630) at the confluence of the Thur and *Sitter*. Then *Hauptwil*, *Arnegg*, and *Gossau* (see below).

43 M. *Erlen* (Hôt. Bahnhof); 47½ M. *Amriswil* (*Krone).

52 M. **Romanshorn** (1322′; **Hôtel Bodan*, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Falke*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2½, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Hecht; Jäger; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 4577 inhab. on a promontory of the *Lake of Constance*. Thence to *Friedrichshafen* or *Lindau*, see p. 34.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

RAILWAY to *St. Gallen* (52½ M.) in 2-3 hrs. (8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 45 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 2⅔-4½ hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.). — STEAMBOAT from Rorschach to *Lindau* in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 65 or 1 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (17 M.) *Winterthur*, see pp. 57, 58. The Curfirsten gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. — 20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012′; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930′; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (see p. 58). — 25½ M. *Aadorf* (Linde; Löwe); 29½ M. *Eschlikon*. — 31 M. *Sirnach*.

TO THE HÖRNLI, 3 hrs., interesting. A road ascends the valley of the *Murg* viâ *Dussnang* and *Fischingen* (2067′; *Sonne; Stern), with its old abbey, to the (6½ M.) cross at *Allenwinden* (3125′), whence a good path leads to the (¾ hr.) top of the **Hörnli* (3725′; *Restaurant*), a famous point of view. The descent may be made to *Bauma* (p. 58).

33 M. **Wil** (1930′; **Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D, 3, S. 2½, pens. 4-7 fr.; *Hôt. Schönthal*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 6½-7½ fr., well spoken of), a picturesque old town (4982 inhab.).

A fine view is obtained from (½ hr.) the *Hofberg*; and a more extensive one from the *Nollen (2590′; *Inn*), 1½ hr. to the N.E. (omn. viâ *Rossrüti* and *Wuppenau*, 80 c.) The descent may be made to (1¼ hr.) *Utzwil* (see below) or to *Weinfelden* or *Bürglen*, on the Romanshorn railway (p. 58).

Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 73; steam-tramway to *Frauenfeld*, see p. 58.

The train crosses the *Thur* near (35½ M.) *Schwarzenbach*. — 39½ M. *Utzwil* (Hôt. Utzwil), the station for *Nieder-Utzwil* on the left, and for *Ober-Utzwil* on the right. (Near the former, 1¼ M. from the station, is the hydropathic of *Buchenthal*; pens. 8 fr.). — 42½ M. **Flawil** (2020′; **Rössli*; **Post*, pens. 5 fr.), a manufacturing village (4873 inhab.). The *Glatt* is crossed. — 45½ M. *Gossau* (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to *Sulgen*, see p. 58). — 48½ M. **Winkeln** (2160′; *Kreuz; Löwe*).

FROM WINKELN TO APPENZELL, 16 M., in 1½-2 hrs., by the narrow-gauge *Appenzell Railway*. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (*Curhaus, with chalybeate spring and park, R. 1½-3 fr., pens. 5-7 fr.). — 3 M. **Herisau** (2550′; **Löwe*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6½ fr.; **Storch*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.), a thriving 'village' (13,497 inhab.) with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. A fine view is obtained from the (1 M.) *Rosenberg* (2880′; inn). About 4½ M. to the S.W. is the beautifully situated health-resort of *Schwellbrunn* (3190′; Pens. Harmonie, 3½ fr.; Rössli). Another good view may be had from the *Sitz* (3565′), 1½ M. farther on. — 5 M. *Wilen*. — 5½ M. **Waldstatt** (2700′; **Curhaus*

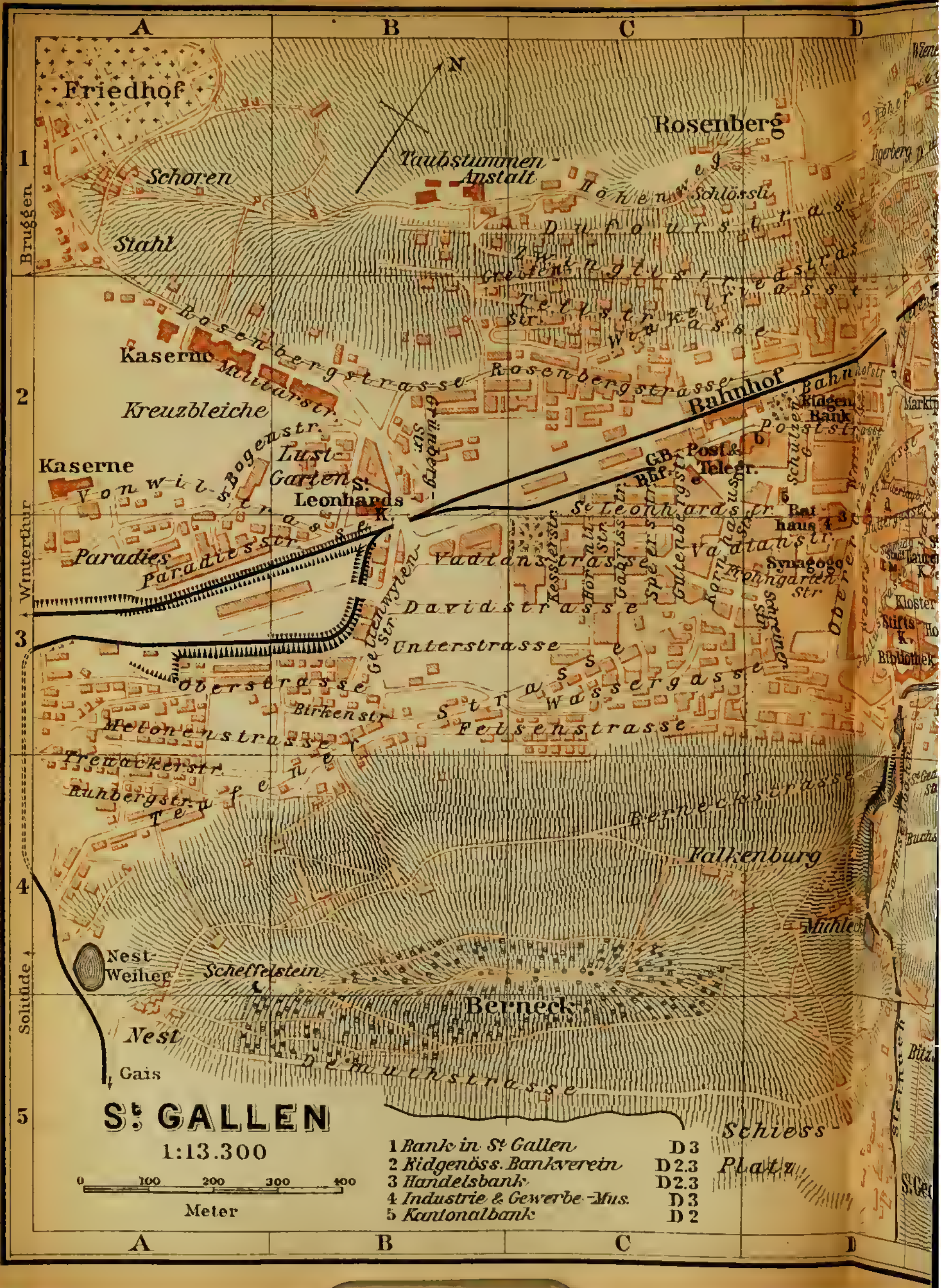
Hôtel Hirsch, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôtel-Pension Säntisblick*, with garden, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. from 5 fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring. — Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9¼ M.) **Urnäsch** (2735'; **Krone*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Bahnhof*). About ⅓ M. above Urnäsch is the primitive spa of *Rosenhügel* (2892'). — Beyond Urnäsch the train passes the (12 M.) *Jacobsbad* (to the E.), with its mineral spring (good quarters), and goes on to (13 M.) **Gonten** (2970'; **Löwe; Krone; Bär*) and (14 M.) *Gontenbad* (2925'), a well-managed estahlishment, with a chalybeate spring (pens. 7-9 fr.). It then crosses the deep valley of the *Kaubach* to (16 M.) *Appenzell* (p. 66). — Ascent of the *Sentis* from Urnäsch, see p. 69. Over the *Krätzern Pass* to *Neu-St-Johann*, see p. 74.

We cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by an iron bridge, 207 yds. long, 174' high. A little lower down is the *Krätzern-Brücke*, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. — 50 M. *Bruggen*.

52½ M. **St. Gallen.** — **Hotels.** *Hecht (Pl. a; E, 2), Theater-Platz, R. 2½-5, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Walhalla (Pl. b; D, 2), opposite the station, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½ fr. (both incl. wine); *Hirsch (Pl. c; E, 2), in the market-place, R. 2-2½, D. 3 fr.; *Schiff (Pl. d; D, 2), Multergasse, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2¾, pens. 7½ fr.; Bahnhof (Pl. e; C, 2), at the rail. station; *Kinkelin (Pl. f; E, 2), R. 1½-2, D. incl. wine 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; St. Gallerhof (Pl. g; D, 2), Unterer Graben. — **Cafés.** *Linde; Pavillon; Trischli; Hörnli; Rail. Restaurant.* — **Baths** at *Tobler's* (St. Magnihalden 11), and *Seifert's* (Rorschacher-Str. 35); in summer, open-air baths at *Dreilinden* (p. 61). — **Cabs:** ¼ hr., 1-2 persons 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20, ½ hr. 1 fr. 20 and 1 fr. 80, ¾ hr. 1 fr. 60 and 2 fr. 40 c., 1 hr. 2 fr. and 3 fr., luggage 20 c.; double fares at night. — **Tramways** to Bruggen, to Heiligkreuz, and to Kronthal, the last starting from the railway-station (fare from 10 c.). — **U.S. Consul-General,** *James I. McCallum, Esq.* — *Official Inquiry Office*, Schützengasse 2 (week-days, 9-12 and 2-5).

St. Gallen (2208'), one of the highest of the larger towns of Europe, capital of the canton, and an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland. Embroidered cotton goods are its staple product. Pop. 33,116.

From the Station (Pl. C, D, 2) we go to the left through the Post-Strasse or the Bahnhof-Strasse to the Market Place (Pl. E, 2), the centre of the crowded Old Town. The busy Marktgasse then leads S. to the Prot. *Church of St. Lawrence* (Pl. E, 3), rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1849-54, with a lofty tower. Adjacent is the N. entrance to the Klosterhof (Pl. D, E, 3), containing the Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and suppressed in 1805, one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The buildings now accommodate the cantonal offices, the bishop's residence, and the celebrated *Abbey Library*. The last (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 9-12 and 2-4, for strangers at other times also) contains 30,000 vols. (1558 incunabula) and many valuable MSS. (a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist. — The *Abbey Church* or *Cathedral*, rebuilt in 1755-65 in the rococo style, contains finely carved choir-stalls and a beautiful iron choir-screen (sacristan in the inner court). — In the Gallus-Str., near the abbey-church, are the *Municipal Offices*,



St. GALLEN
1:13.300
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
1 Bank in St. Gallen D 3
2 Eidgenöss. Bankverein D 2.3
3 Handelsbank D 2.3
4 Industrie & Gewerbe-Mus. D 3
5 Kantonalbank D 2
A
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C
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Friedhof
Schoren
Stahl
Bruggen
Rosenberg
Taubstummen-Anstalt
Höhenweg
Schlössli
Dufourstrasse
Tellstr.
Rosenbergstrasse
Kaserne
Militärstr.
Kreuzbleiche
Bogenstr.
Lust-Garten
St. Leonhards K.
Vonwilstrasse
Paradies
Paradiesstr.
Winterthur
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstr.
Eidgen. Bank
Poststrasse
Post & Telegr.
G.B. Bhf.
St. Leonhardstr.
Rathaus
Vadianstrasse
Synagoge
Davidstrasse
Unterstrasse
Oberstrasse
Birkenstr.
Wassergasse
Felsenstrasse
Melonenstrasse
Trewackerstr.
Ruhbergstr.
Teufenerstrasse
Bernegg
Falkenburg
Mühleck
Nest-Weiher
Scheffelstein
Nest
Gais
Solitüde
Demuthstrasse
Schiess Platz
Kloster
Stifts K.
Bibliothek
Markt

D
E
Rotmont
Whs Peter & Paul
G
Wienerberg
Höhe weg
Tigerberg
Dufourstrasse
St. Magniberg
Apfelberg
Lamat
Lämmlisstr.
Schützengarten
Jakobstrasse
Strafanst.
St. Jakob
Rorschach
Sonnenstr.
Tellen Graben
Schanzengraben
St. Magni-K.
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstr.
Katharinen a. K.
Theater Pl.
Markipl
Grosser Brühl
Thorstr.
Museumstrasse
Museum
Stadtpark
Kavallerie-Kaserne
Gas-fabrik
Kantons-Spital
Spiegelgasse
Brühlgasse
Kl. Brühl
Rorschacherstrasse
Bürger-Spital
Kronthal
Muttergasse
St. Laurenzen K.
Kantons-Sch.
Kloster
Regierungs Geb.
Stifts K.
Hof
Bibliothek
Lämmlisbrunnstr.
Linsebühl-K.
Tempelackerstr.
Kleinbergstr.
Linsebühlstrasse
Axensteinstr.
Steingrübelstr.
Speicherstrasse
Wildeggstrasse
St. Georgen Str.
Harfenberg
Buchstr.
Buch
Drei Linden
Nellus-Weiher
Kloster Notkersegg. Tröpfen
Mannen Weiher
Knaben Weiher
Kreuz Weiher
Eich-Weiher
Bitzistrasse
Bitzi
Steinach
St. Georgen
Freudenberg
D3
D23
D23
D3
D2
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

containing an *Ethnological Museum* (open on Wed., 1-3, and Sun., 10-12 & 1-3).

To the E., in the *Kleine Brühl*, with its pleasant promenades, is the large *Cantonal School House* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Town Library* (*'Bibliotheca Vadiana'*; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4; 60,000 vols., and 500 valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period). — Near it, in the Grosse Brühl, is the *Museum* (Pl. F, 2; open free on Sun. 10-4, Tues. and Frid. 1-3, at other times 1-4 pers. 50 c., more than 4 pers. 1 fr.). On the groundfloor are the *Natural History Collections;* on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society*. Behind the museum is the *Public Park*, prettily laid out.

In the Börsen-Platz, at the W. end of the frequented Multergasse (embroidery market on Wed. and Sat.), in front of the handsome *Swiss Bank*, is the **Broder Fountain*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898 to celebrate the completion of the aqueduct from the Lake of Constance. — The *Industrial Museum* (Pl. 6; D, 3), with a school of design and a collection of embroidery, is in the Vadian-Strasse (open Sun. 10-12, on other days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5). Some embroidering machines may be seen at work in the basement.

From the S. end of the town a cable-tramway (3 min.; fare 15, down 10 c.) ascends through the gorge of the Steinach to the suburb of *Mühleck* (2440′; restaurant). On the other side of the Steinach, $^1/_3$ M. to the E., are the open-air baths of *Dreilinden* (Pl. E-G, 5, 6; 2540′), much frequented in summer.

Excursions (Map, p. 64). The **Freudenberg** (Pl. G, 5; 2910′; *Restaurant*), 2 M. to the E. of the town and 1 M. from Mühleck (see above; carriage for 1-2 pers. 7 fr., 3-4 pers. 12 fr.), commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — The **Vögelinsegg* ($4^1/_2$ M.; electric tramway in $^1/_2$ hr.; p. 65) and the **Frölichsegg* (4 M.; p. 70) also afford fine views. — The nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2580′) and the *Kurzegg Inn* (2735′), both on the road to the Vögelinsegg (electric tramway p. 65), command fine views of the Lake of Constance. — To the **Rosenberg** (2470′; carr. 2 fr., 3 fr.), with the cantonal deaf-and-dumb institution, and numerous villas on the 'Höhenweg'. The road runs viâ *Rotmonten* (Pl. E, 1) to the (3 M.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2580′), with a large deer-park (more conveniently reached in 20 min. from the tramway-station of Heiligkreuz; see p. 60). — From the Broder Fountain we proceed by the Obere Graben and the Berneck-Str., in 20 min., or from Mühleck (see above) in 10 min., to the **Falkenburg** (2560′; *Restaurant*), which commands the best view of the town. We then cross the wooded *Berneck* to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Scheffelstein*, with a charming view of the Sentis, whence we descend to (3 min.) the *Nest* (Pl. A, 5; 2540′; *Restaurant); about $^1/_4$ hr. farther on is the *Solitude* (2690′; view). Then back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — **Kronbühl** (2035′; inn; carriage 3 fr., 5 fr.), 3 M. to the N. on the Arhon road, affords a view of the Lake of Constance. — The **Curhaus auf der Waid** (2065′; *Dr. Dock;* pens. $6^1/_2$-$11^1/_2$ fr.) and the **Sanatorium Obere Waid** (2165′; pens. $7^1/_2$-15 fr.) are two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid views (carriage in $^1/_2$ hr., 4 fr., 6 fr.). — *Bruggen* and the *Sitter-Brücke* (p. 60) may be reached by tramway in 25 min. or by rail in 8 minutes. — *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, see p. 62. — Tramways to *Gais* and viâ *Speicher* to *Trogen*, see pp. 69, 65.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to (53½ M.) *St. Fiden* (2126′; Hôt. National), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. — Turning to the right, we cross the *Goldach* beyond (56½ M.) *Mörschwil* (1778′; *Pens. Gallusberg, with garden and fine view, R. 2-4, pens. 5-7 fr.). — 60½ M. *Goldach*.

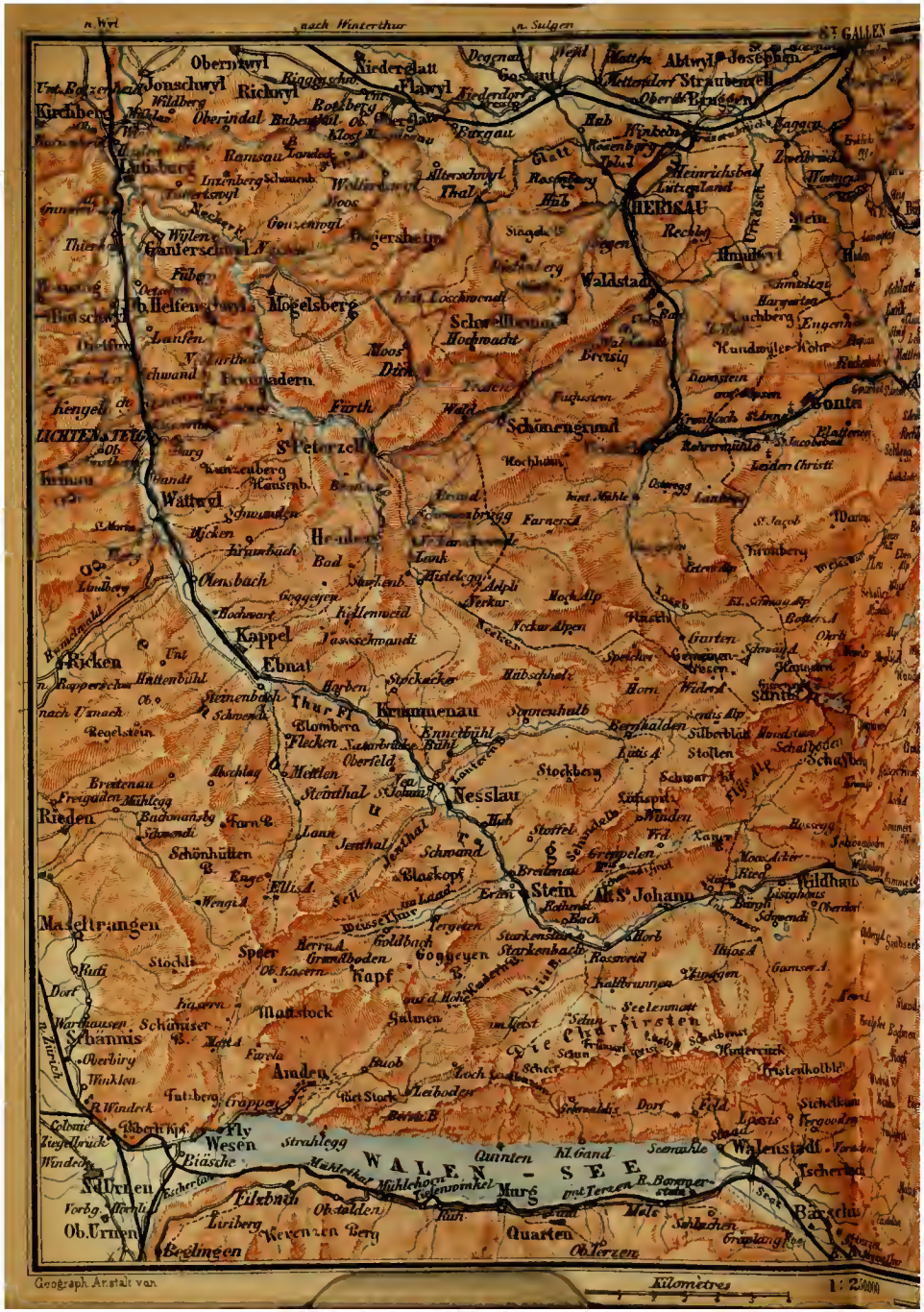
62 M. **Rorschach.** — Two stations: *Rorschach Hafen* (*Restaurant see below), at the pier, the chief passengers' station; *Rorschach Bahnhof*, ¾ M. to the E., where the lines from St. Gallen and Romanshorn join that from Coire.

Hotels. *Anker, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; *Hirsch, R. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôtel Bodan, R. 2-3½ pens. 6 fr.; Schiff, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 1½-2½, D. 2 fr.; Schäfle, with garden, R. & B. 2½ fr.; Rössle, R. 1-1¼, pens. 3½ fr.; Grüner Baum, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 5½-6 fr., well spoken of; Ochs, with brewery. — *Rail. Restaurant*, with a balcony and view of the lake. *Beer* at *Spierig's*, behind the station, and at the *Falke* (with rooms to let). — *Baths* at *Notter's*, on the lake; *Lake Baths* ¼ M. to the W. (40 c.).

Rorschach (1310′; pop. 9140), a busy town on the Lake of Constance, chiefly important for its corn-trade, is also a summer-resort.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of **Mariaberg** (1575′), with handsome cloisters, now a training-school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the *Bühl (3145′; *Inn*, good wine), may be reached in 1½ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable; descent in 20 min. to *Grub*, p. 65). The whole hillside is intersected by paths which afford a great many pleasant walks. Good inns at (½ hr.) the *Sulzberg* and (½ hr.) the *Hohenrain*. — The **St. Anna Schloss** (1835′), formerly the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (restaurant); fine view from the upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about ¾ hr. from the station. The view from the *Jägerhaus*, ½ hr. farther up, is still more extensive (inn, good wine).

To the *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss* and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see above. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the highroad, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach* (1860′), spanned by an iron bridge 100′ high. Here, at the beginning of the 10th cent., the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (2080′; Schäfle), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale past a large pond to the right to the **Möttelischloss.** This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Mötteli* family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. *View from the platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* (½ hr.). — To **Tübach**, amid fruit-trees, and the (1 hr.) *Ruheberg* (1460′; restanrant), or to the (1¼ hr.) *Glinzburg* near Steinach (restaurant), both with beautiful views (from *Mörschwil* in 40-45 min., see above). — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) **Wylen** (**Inn*), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — By *Staad* (p. 70) to (1¼ hr.) **Schloss Weinburg**, a snmmer-seat of the Prince of Hohenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the park (return viâ *Thal* and *Rheineck*, p. 70). — To *Walzenhausen* (Gebhardshöhe and *Meldegg*), see p. 70. — *Bad Horn* (1½ M. to the N.W., on the lake), see p. 36.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Richenzwyl
Flawyl
Mettendorf
Straubenzell
Kirchberg
Wildberg
Oberindal
Burgau
Winkeln
Langau
Lütisberg
Ramsau
Landeck
Glatt
Zweibrücken
Inzlingberg
Schwarzb.
Alterschwyl
Thal
Rosenberg
Heinrichsbad
Lutzenland
HERISAU
Urnäsch
Moos
Gonzenzwyl
Stein
Wilen
Ganterschwyl
Degersheim
Rechberg
Hundwyl
Thierberg
Fulberg
Waldstadt
Hellenschwyl
Mogelsberg
Schwellbrunn
Hochwacht
Lachberg
Engenh.
Brüsig
Hundwiler Höhe
Dürn
Baumgarten
Hohenstein
Ronta
Furth
Wald
Fuchsloch
Schmiedgrund
Rehrenmühle
Blatten
LICHTENSTEIG
St Peterzell
Leiden Christi
Kirchberg
Kanzelberg
Hausenb.
Wattwyl
Schwendau
Ostegg
Lauberg
Wicken
Krumbach
Lenk
Farnegg
St. Jacob
Wasen
Hemberg
Ebnat
Bad
Hüttenberg
Ochsenbach
Hochwart
Goggeyen
Hüllenmeid
Adelpi
Verkur
Hochalp
Lisee
Kl. Schwarzalp
Lütisalp
Kappel
Tannenschwandt
Neckeren
Garten
Ricken
Hüttenbühl
Speicher
Grimmen-
Wesen
Schwand
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Stein
Hörn
Wildert
Säntis
Nesslau
Thur
Krummenau
Sonnenhalb
Blumbera
Ennetbühl
Bergh.
Silberblatt
Schafboden
Flecken
Sakarbrücke
Bühl
Lauterach
Oberfeld
Mettlen
Stockberg
Schwar
Schafb.
Steinthal
St. Johann
Lütispitz
Rieden
Bachmansby
Farn R.
Lann
Jenthal
Wasen
Schönhütten
Schwand
Stoffel
Xanen
Grippelen
Bloskopf
Breitenau
Ellisd.
Eggen
Seil
Wengi A.
Erzen
Stein
Mt S. Johann
Wildhaus
Lisighaus
Oberdorf
Maseltrangen
Dusselthur
Forgeten
Rechmat
Bach
Spier
Herra A.
Goldbach
Starkenstein
Starkenbach
Rossweid
Stocki
Grundboden
Ob. Lacern
Kapf
Kalbrunnen
Gamser A.
Dorf
Lacern
Mastock
Salmen
Seelenmatt
Schönenbodn
Schmuser
Mett A.
Farela
Hinterruck
Schanis
Oberbirg
Winklen
Anden
Buob
Loch
Tutzberg
Grappen
Kurz Stock
Leeboden
Schwendis
Dorf
Field
Lopsis
Sichelkam
Pfegoodeg
Ply
Wesen
Strahlegg
Quinten
Kl. Gand
Seemahle
Walenstadt
Tscherlach
Bäsche
Mühlethal
Mühlehorn
Murg
Bommerstein
Nidurnen
Fulzbach
Tellenwinkel
Obstalden
Ruti
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Ob. Urnen
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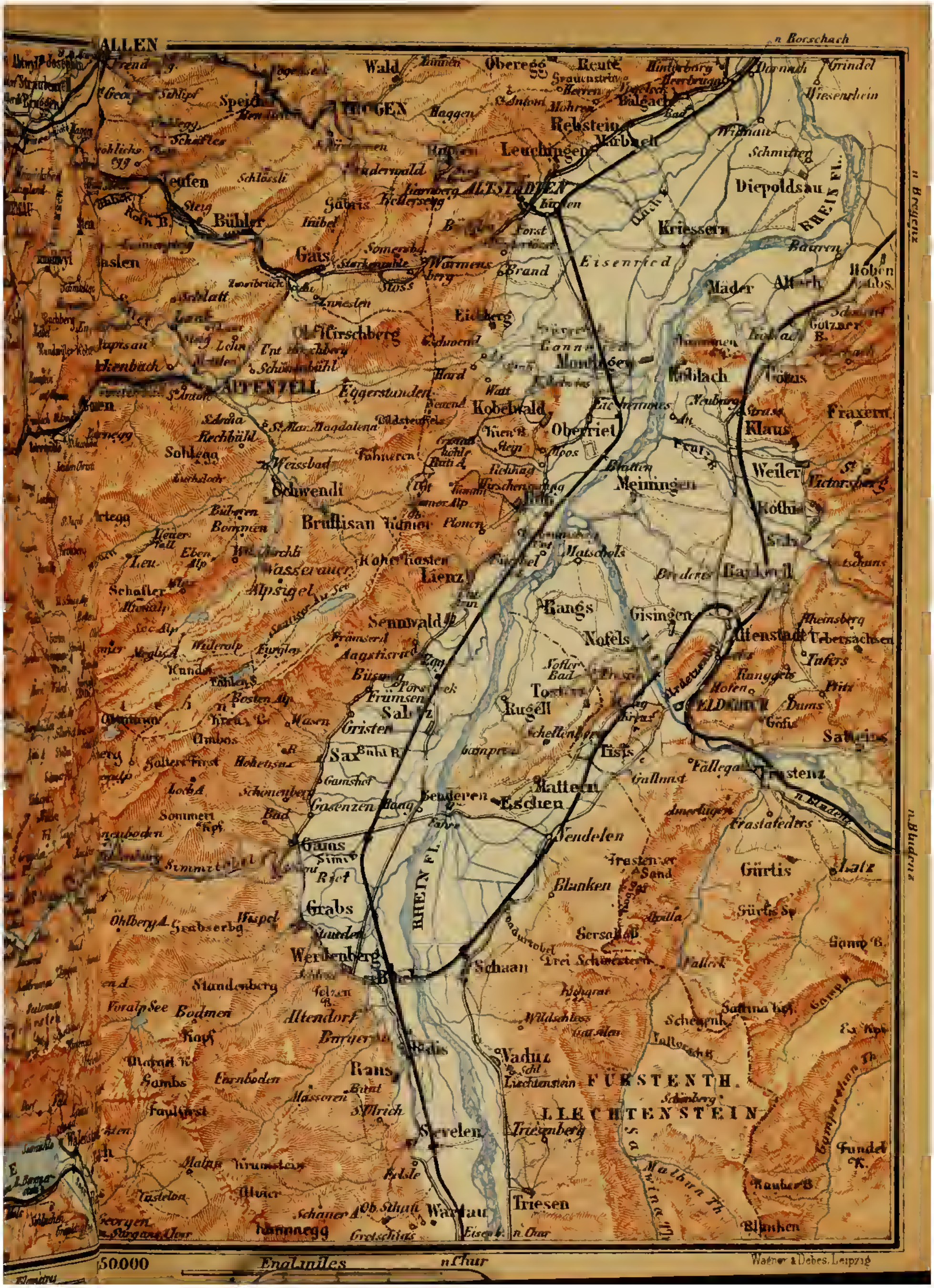
n. Rorschach
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Speicher
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Haggen
Rebstein
Leuchingen
Marbach
Widnau
Schmitter
Diepoldsau
RHEIN FL.
n. Bregenz
Teufen
Schlössli
ALTSTÄDTEN
Gäbris
Bühler
Kriessern
Gais
Somersberg
Warmens berg
Brand
Eisenried
Bauren
Stoss
Mäder
Altach
Hohen Embs
Zwiesler
Eichberg
Ob. Hirschberg
Schmend
Götzner B.
Montlingen
Koblach
Götzis
APPENZELL
Eggerstanden
Kobelwald
Oberriet
Fraxern
Klaus
Weissbad
Meiningen
Weiler
St. Victorsberg
Schwendi
Brullisan
Röthis
Hoher Kasten
Lienz
Matschels
Rankweil
Wasserauen
Alpsigel
Schafler
Sennwald
Rangs
Gisingen
Nofels
Altenstadt
Übersachsen
Tufers
Rugell
Tosters
Frümsen
Salez
Gristen
Sax
Rungelin
Dums
Göfis
Satteins
Tisis
Hohenems
Mattern
Eschen
Bendern
Frastanz
n. Bludenz
Frastafeders
Gams
Nendelen
Gurtis
Latz
Grabs
RHEIN FL.
Blanken
Werdenberg
Buchs
Schaan
Gamp B.
Drei Schwestern
Standenberg
Bodmen
Altendorf
Voralp See
Vaduz
Schl. Liechtenstein
FÜRSTENTH.
LIECHTENSTEIN
Rans
Sevelen
Triesenberg
Malbun Th.
Triesen
Wartau
Gretschins
n. Chur
English Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Railway to *Lindau* viâ *St. Margrethen* and *Bregenz* twice daily in 1½-2½ hrs.; to *Coire*, see p. 70; to *Heiden*, see p. 64; to *Constance*, see p. 36.

To Lindau by steamer (1 hr.; D. 2½ *M*), comp. p. 34. To the S.E. is Bregenz, at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background, the Rhætikon chain; to the S., the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — **Hotels.** *Bayrischer Hof, near the lake and the station, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6½-9 *M*; *Hôtel Reutemann, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5 *M*; Lindauer Hof, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Krone, R. 2-2½, D. 2½, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Helvetia, R. 1½-2 *M*, all on the lake; Sonne, in the Reichsplatz, well spoken of. — **Restaurants**: *Seegarten*, next door to the Bayrischer Hof (also rooms); *Schützengarten*, a restaurant on the old bastion, near the Roman tower, with view; *Joh. Frey* (wine; tastefully fitted up); *Rupflin* (wine); *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake, and at the Military Baths on the other side.

Lindau (pop. 5850), the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Munich in 4-4½ hrs.), once an imperial town (1275-1803), lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig (1856). At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33′ high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20′ in height, also by Halbig; opposite, on the N. pier, is a *Lighthouse*, 108′ in height. The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Römerschanze*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Pfänder to the Kaien (mountain-indicator). In the Reichsplatz are the *Town Hall*, erected in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, with painted façades and a collection of antiquities (open 11-12, Sun. 2-5), and the handsome *Reichsbrunnen*, with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, erected in 1884. Near the *Land-Thor*, at the end of the wooden bridge, are a fragment of a *Roman Wall* and a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the N. bank of the lake towards the left (cross the railway-embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of *Näher*, *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* (*Frescoes by Naue), and others, to the (2¼ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pens. Freihof) and the (¾ M.) Villa Lindenhof, with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. 2-7 p.m. gratis; at other times 1 *M*, for a charitable object). About ½ M. farther on is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) vine-clad *Hoierberg (1496′), which is reached by a path skirting the railway and passing the village of *Hoiren*, or to the left viâ *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle) and *Enzisweiler* (*Schmid's Restaurant). Two inns and a belvedere on the top. — To *Bregenz*, see p. 472. — For the *Lake of Constance Railway* to *Friedrichshafen* (15 M., in 1¾ hr.), viâ *Wasserburg*, *Nonnenhorn*, and *Langenargen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The **Canton of Appenzell** cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of one of Switzerland's largest lakes, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Anthony's Chapel*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*. This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided

after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden.** INNER-RHODEN (63 sq. M. in area 13,500 inhab.) is almost exclusively Roman Catholic. It contains more pasture-land than Ausser-Rhoden, but it is famous also for the hand-embroidery, often displaying extraordinary taste and skill, which is produced in almost every house. — AUSSER-RHODEN (96 sq. M., 55,300 inhab.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen.

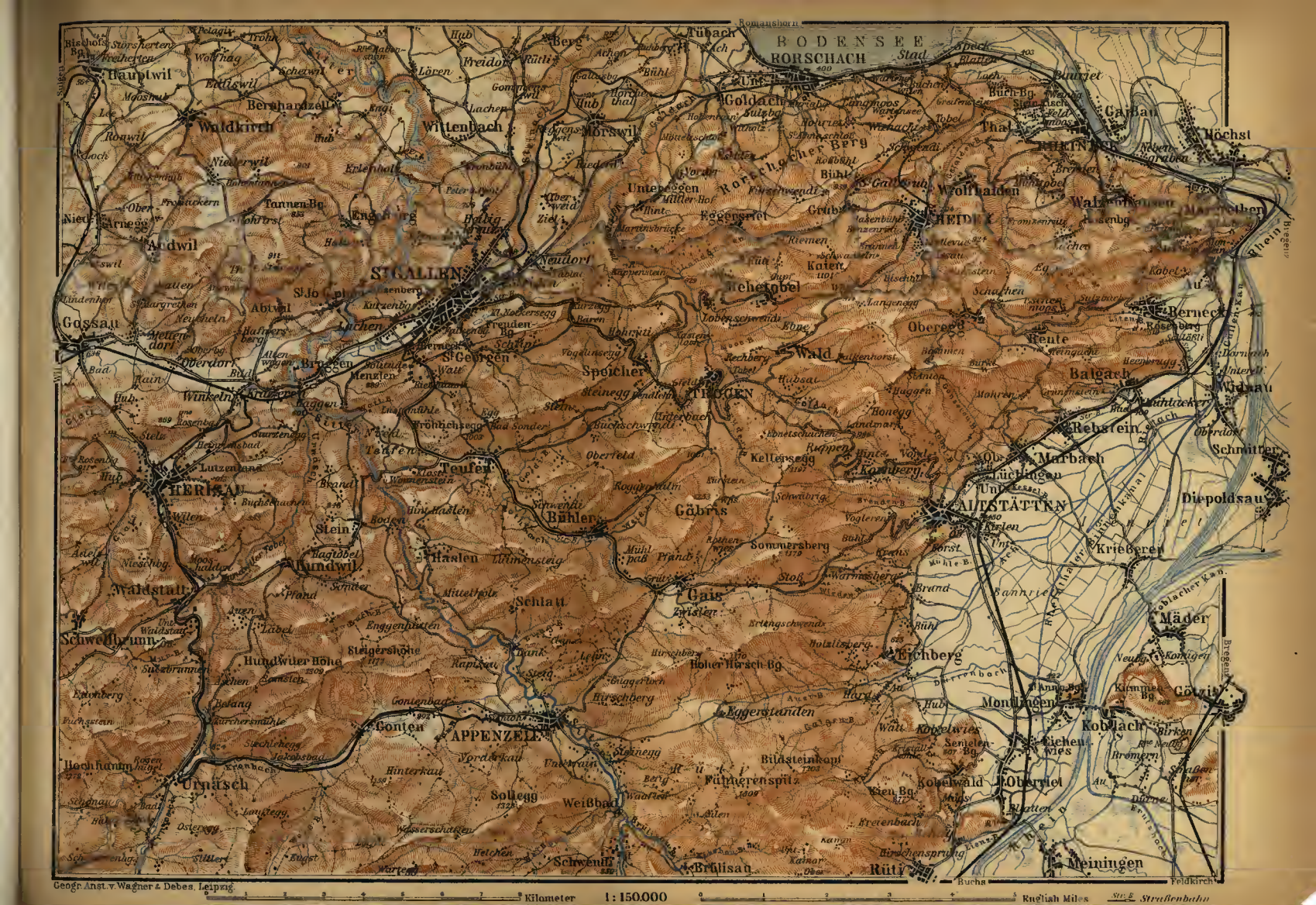
Railway from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in 55 min. (fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.; return-tickets 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 30 c.); from *Winkeln* (p. 59) to *Appenzell* in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 70 c.; return-tickets 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 75 c.); from *St. Gallen* to *Gais* in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 40; return-tickets 2 fr. 70; 2 fr. 25 c.). — Electric **Tramway** from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* viâ *Speicher* in ¾ hr. (1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 60 c.). — **Diligence** from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* thrice daily in 1¾ hr., from *Berneck* to *Heiden* twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from *Heiden* viâ *Trogen* and *Speicher* to *Teufen* twice daily in 2¾ hrs.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs.; from *Gais* to *Appenzell* four times daily in 35 minutes.

The RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN, 4⅓ M., is on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1:11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 62), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the château of *Wartegg* (p. 62), on the right, above, *Wartensee*. Near (2½ M.) *Wienachten* (2025′; Felsengrund Inn) are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. About 1½ M. to the right, above the station, is the *Hôtel Landegg*, with a charming view (pens. 3½-4 fr.). — We then skirt the deep *Wienachter Tobel*, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below. Beyond (3 M.) *Schwendi* (2217′; inn) we cross the gorge by a lofty viaduct and ascend over pastures and through wood.

4⅓ M. **Heiden.** — **Hotels.** *FREIHOF and *SCHWEIZERHOF, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *KRONE, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENSION SONNENHÜGEL, at the upper end of the village, with baths and garden, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENSION LINDE, pens. 5½-7 fr.; HÔTEL-PENSION GLETSCHERHÜGEL, 5-6 fr.; HÔTEL-PENSION NEUBAD, 5-6 fr.; LÖWE, 4-5 fr.; *PENSION WEISS ZUR FROHEN AUSSICHT, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *PENS. NORD, 4½-5½ fr.; HÔT.-PENSION PARADIES, opposite the station, 5-8 fr.; PENS. ZÜST, PENS. ALPENBLICK, 4-5 fr.; SCHÄFLE, OCHSE, 3½-4 fr. Lodgings easily obtained. — Baths in the *Quellenhof*. — *Visitors' Tax* 30 c. per day. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Heiden (2655′), a thriving village with 3750 inhab., lies amidst sunny meadows, and is a favourite health-resort. At the upper end is a tasteful *Curhalle*, with shady grounds (concerts thrice daily). Adjacent is the *Gletscherhügel*, an artificial hill composed of erratic blocks and planted with 700 alpine plants. The grounds of the Freihof (see above) afford fine views of the Lake of Constance.

WALKS. About 1 M. to the W., in the valley of the Mattenbach, below the Grub road (see below), is the **Wald-Park**, with shady promenades and charming view-points (Dreiländerblick, Gräfeplatz, Waldandacht, etc.). — To the *__Bellevue__ (2865′; *__Pension & Restaurant Waldruh__, pens. 4-5 fr.), a hill 1 M. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Gstaldenbach*, with a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and on to the *Sentisblick*, about as far again; W. to the *Hasenbühl*. *Benzenrüti*, and *__Steinli__, with a pavilion and charming view; N.W. (¾ hr.) the *Bühl*, above Grub


BODENSEE
RORSCHACH
ST.GALLEN
HERISAU
APPENZELL
TEUFEN
TROGEN
HEIDEN
ALTSTÄTTEN
Rorschacher Berg
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
1 : 150.000
English Miles
Straßenbahn

(2925'; see p. 62). — To the **Gebhardshöhe* near Walzenhausen (p. 70; 1½ hr.; yellow way-marks).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden to the N.E. viâ (1½ M.) **Wolfhalden** (2350'; *Pens. Friedberg*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Adler*, pens. 4 fr.; *Pens. Blatter zum Lindenberg*, pens. 2½-3 fr.) to (4½ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 70; diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.); another attractive road leads to the W. viâ (1½ M.) **Grub** (2643'; *Ochs; Löwe; Hirsch*, pens. 3-4 fr.), a health-resort, *Eggersriet*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 62) to (7½ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 60).

The **Chapel of St. Anthony** (*'St. Antönibild'*; 3640'), 1¼ hr. to the S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. Adjacent are the *Alpenhof* and *Rössli Inns*. One route to the chapel is by (¾ hr.) *Oberegg* (2900'; *Bär, pens. 4-5 fr.); another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (3095'; both routes denoted by blue marks). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 71) 1½ hr.; to *Landmark* and the top of the *Gäbris* (p. 66) 2 hrs.

The *Kaien*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide unnecessary). We follow the Trogen road for ¼ M. and then diverge to the right beyond a small bridge (finger-post 'Steinli, Kaien') and ascend by a good, red-marked path to the (55 min.) **Kaien.* The view from the summit (highest point 3690', signal 3612') embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhætikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (p. 66); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögelinsegg (see below); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The path to (1¼ hr.) Trogen descends to the right past the *Gupf* (3545'; inn) to (¾ hr.) *Rehetobel* (3140'; *Hirsch), a village beyond which the road to (½ hr.) Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge, in the valley below, is a rustic tavern 'Am Goldbach'.

The GÄBRIS (see p. 66) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding Trogen): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (p. 71) 1¼ hr.; then by a new road along the arête, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (3265'; Schäfle), on the road from Altstätten to Trogen (p. 71), and the summit of the *Gäbris*, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs. About 8 min. below the summit the St. Anthony route is joined by that from Trogen (finger-post 'Gais, Trogen, Speicher').

The road to Trogen (6½ M.) ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (see above) to the (2¼ M.) *Langenegg* (3185'; inn); then up and down hill, past *Rehetobel* (see above; lying beyond the ravine of the Goldach on the right), and (2¼ M.) **Wald** (3150'; *Schäfli; Krone; Harmonie*, pens. 3-4 fr.), to (2 M.) —

Trogen (2975'; pop. 2498; **Krone*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Schäfli; Hirsch; Rössli; Löwe*), a prosperous village (2500 inhab.), pleasantly situated and visited as a summer-resort.

Road over the *Landmark* to (7 M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 71. — FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN (5½ M.), electric tramway viâ Speicher in ¾ hr. The line ascends past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzegg* (p. 61), to the (3½ M.) **Vögelinsegg** (3155'; **Hôtel-Pension*), which affords a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the populous and rich pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point in front of the hotel commands a specially fine prospect of the Sentis. Descent to (4½ M.) *Speicher* (3070'; *Löwe; Krone; Schützen-Garten), and across the *Bachtobel* to (5½ M.) *Trogen*. — From Trogen to (4¾ M.) *Teufen*,

diligence twice daily in 1 hr. Steam-tramway from St. Gallen to Gais viâ Teufen, see p. 69.

From the church at Trogen a road leads viâ (3½ M.) *Bühler* (p. 69) to (1¾ M.) *Gais*, but the path over the ***Gäbris** (4100′) is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (½ hr.) top of the hill (3487′; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road beyond the *Bachtobel* (p. 65) by a flight of steps to the right. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After ¾ hr. (from Speicher) this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler a few hundred paces from the finger-post. At the latter we take the path to the left, at the next finger-post to the right; beyond the tavern we pass through three gates, and proceed straight on (not to the right), ascending for a few min. by a bad path; then again by a good path, which slowly ascends to the (40 min.) **Inn* (4100′), whence a delightful prospect is enjoyed (1½ hr. from Speicher). Hence to Gais a descent of ½ hour. Walkers in the reverse direction find finger-posts at doubtful points. Numerous benches.

Gais (3075′; pop. 2854; *Krone*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Falke*, well spoken of; *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, plain; *Pensions Hohl-Wälter*, *Preisig-Pfister*, *Hebrig*, 3-4 fr.; *Railway Restaurant*), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, and much frequented. Fine view of the Sentis from the *Cur-Garten*, adjoining the 'Krone'.

Steam-tramway to *St. Gallen*, see p. 69. — The Road from Gais to Altstätten (6 M.; diligence daily in 1¼ hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1¾ hr.) is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, preferable for pedestrians, leads to the left viâ the (10 min.) **Stoss* (3130′; *Inn*, in summer only), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The shorter old road crosses the new immediately below the Stoss, and descends direct, partly through wood, to Altstätten (p. 71).

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais, past the 'Schlössle' inn, to (3½ M.) Appenzell, while a shorter footpath to the Weissbad (1½ hr.; numerous guide-posts) diverges to the left halfway to Appenzell and crosses the *Guggerloch* (3084′).

Appenzell (2560′; pop. 4574; **Hecht*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; **Löwe*, R. 1-2, B. 1, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hirsch; Sentis; Hoferbad; Schiff; Krone*), the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, where, on the 'Landsgemeinde-Platz', all burghers entitled to vote meet on the last Sunday in April to elect their legislators and to enact laws. The *Mauritius-Kirche*, erected in 1826, with its ancient tower and modern stained glass, the *Rathhaus*, the collection of antiquities in the *Schloss* (adm. 50 c.), the *Relief Plan* of the district (adm. 50 c.) in the new Cur-Park on the Sitter, and the *Landes-Archiv*, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Official Enquiry Office opposite the Hirsch inn. — Railway to *Urnäsch* and *Winkeln*, see p. 60.

A road leads from Appenzell (also a path from the station; omnibus to or from the station, 70 c.; carr. 3, with pair 6 fr.) to the S.E., crossing the *Sitter* and passing the hamlet of *Steinegg* (*Hôt.-Pens. Steinegg, pens. 4½-6 fr.; Pens. Locher), to the (2 M.) **Weissbad** (2685′), a summer and health resort (**Curhaus*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Weissbadbrücke* and *Gemsle Inns*, unpretending; also river-baths, see below), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good centre for excursions.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Nänni, Joh. Ulr. Büchler, Jac.* and *Joh. Koster*; to the Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 15, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — Horse to Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, Seealp, or Ruhsitz 12 fr.

A favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the Wildkirchli, 1¾ hr. to the S. (numerous finger-posts and way-marks; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary). Following the road to Brülisau (p. 68) for 100 paces, we ascend to the right; 8 min. a large house, where the bridle-track diverges to the left; the good footpath leads straight on, crossing the bridle-path at (¼ hr.) a gate; we then cross the meadow to (40 min.) the depression between the *Ebenalp* (on the right; see below) and the wooded *Bommen Alp* (on the left). We next ascend in windings through wood to the right, and in 10 min. reach a way-post showing the direct path to the Ebenalp (to the right; see below). The route to the Wildkirchli turns to the left and approaches the foot of the precipices which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see below). Near the (20 min.) *Zum Æscher Inn* (4790′; R. 1½-2 fr.; *View) we ascend to the right by a narrow but safe path, passing a memorial-tablet to *Scheffel* (p. 30), to the (2 min.) ***Wildkirchli** (4845′), once a hermitage, with a chapel of St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33′ wide; inn), commanding a view of the deep Seealp-Thal, and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance.

A cavern, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, ½ fr.), leads from the grotto to the ***Ebenalp**; the (25 min.) summit (5390′; *Inn*) commands a superb view. We may descend direct to the (25 min.) saddle to the N. of the *Bommen-Alp* (see above; guide useful to the point where the path begins).

Pleasant walk from the Weissbad viâ *Schwendi* and (50 min.) *Wasserauen* (p. 68), crossing the Schwendibach (4 min.) at the *Alpenrose Inn* (where the road ends), and ascending a pretty wooded ravine, to the (¾ hr.) **Seealp-See** (3735′; *Inn*, dear; row on the lake 20 c.), picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Alten Alp* (p. 69). From the *Æscher* (see above) a steep path descends to the Seealp-See in 1 hr. From the Seealp-See to the *Meggli's Alp* (p. 68) 1¼ hr., path recently improved, but not recommended to novices (wire-rope at giddy points). The path joins that from the Schrennen (p. 68), 20 min. from the Megglis-Alp. — To the **Leuen Fall** (3185′), 1½ hr., also interesting; the path ascends the right slope of the *Weissbach-Thal* (way-post beyond the Weisshad), the last part through beautiful wood. On the way two small inns are passed, respectively ¾ and 1¼ hr. from the Weissbad. — On the left slope of the Weissbach-Thal a good path leads to the (1½ M.) *Sonnen Alp* (3123′), with a chapel, affording a pretty glimpse of the Sentis chain. In the valley below, 10 min. from the Weissbad, is the 'Welt Ende' ('world's end'), with a bathing-cabin (pleasant water).

The Fähnern (4905′), 2½ hrs. to the N.E. of Weissbad, is an easy and interesting ascent (guide unnecessary for experts); beautiful view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine Valley, and the Sentis group. — The ***Hohe Kasten** (5900′; 3 hrs; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse to the Rubesitz 12 fr.) is easy and very interesting. From the Weissbad the route leads to the S.E. over the Schwendibach, and ascends through (½ hr.) *Brülisau* (3030′; Krone; Rössle); passing the church, we follow the path, beyond the second house to the right, which ascends in the direction of the telegraph-wire to (1 hr.) the *Ruhesitz Inn* (4495′), at the S.W. base of the *Kamor* (5740′). From the inn a steep but good path ascends on the right to the saddle (5510′) between the Kamor and the Hohe Kasten, and proceeds thence on the N.E. side to the (1¼ hr.) summit (*Inn*, very fair), affording a splendid view of the Sentis group, the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may descend by a red-marked path to (3 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 71), in the valley of the Rhine. We diverge from the Weisshad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirt the W. and S. slopes of the latter, and descend by a steep and stony zigzag path, traversing wood for the last hour. A new and better route descends to the N.E. viâ *Plonen* to (3 hrs.; up 4½ hrs.) *Rüti* (p. 71). — The **Alpsiegel** (5733′). 3 hrs.; interesting (guide advisable for novices). The path diverges to the right from the path to the Sämbtis-See (p. 69), about 1¼ hr. above Brülisau, and ascends viâ (1 hr.) the *Alpsiegel-Alp* (5186′) to (½ hr.) the summit. From the cross a precipitous path (wire-rope) leads down into the Schwendibach-Thal to (1¾ hr.) *Schwendi* (see below). — The **Hundstein** (7082′), ascended in 2 hrs. (with guide) from the (3 hrs.) Megglis Alp, offers no difficulty to adepts. It commands a fine view of the Altmann, Sentis, the Fählen-See, and the Sämbtis-See, with the rugged mass of rocks known as the 'Freiheit' in the foreground. A steep path descends to the (1½ hr.) *Fählen-See;* hence over very rough ground past the *Sämbtis-See* to (3 hrs.) *Brülisau*. — The **Altmann** (8000′; 7 hrs., with guide) is toilsome, and only practicable for good climbers. It is ascended from the Weissbad viâ the *Fählen-Alp* and *Zwingli Pass* (see p. 69); or (better) from the Megglis Alp, viâ the *Löchli-Better*, in 3 hrs., with guide. From the Altmann to the Sentis, 4½ hrs., a difficult route, but well worth the exertion (guide indispensable).

The snow-clad ***Sentis** (8215′), the highest mountain in the canton, is often ascended from the Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., not indispensable for experts; one-horse carr. to Wasserauen 4 fr.; hotel-omnibus 60 c.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brülisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach*, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (¼ hr.) *Schwendi* (2790′; Hôt.-Pens. Felsenburg, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Pens. Alpenblick, 3-4 fr., on the left bank), a health-resort, and viâ the *Escherstein* to (35 min.) *Wasserauen* (2867′; Wasserau and Alpenrose Inns), where the road ends (hence to the Seealp-See, see p. 67). The ascent begins here *(Katzensteig)*, on the right side of a ravine with its rushing brook; 40 min. the *Hütten Alp* (3940′; milk). A good though narrow path now skirts the *Schrennen*, the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. Then (¾ hr.) a refuge-hut, and (¾ hr.) the *Megglis Alp* (4985′; inn, R. 3-3½ fr.), in a picturesque basin. Hence to the summit (3 hrs.) the path ascends in steep zigzags to the right, and then climbs the slope of the *Kühmaad*, partly hewn in steps, and keeping along the telegraph-wires. At the (1¾ hr.) *Wagenlucke*

Wattwil
Hemberg
Ebnat
Kappel
Krummenau
Neßlau
Stein
Alt-St. Johann
Wildhaus
Gams
Grabs
Buchs
Schaan
Vaduz
Sevelen
WALENSTADT
Weesen
Amden
Mühlehorn
Murg
Quarten
Kurfirsten
Leistkamm
Mattstock
Schäfler
Höher Kasten
Frümsen
Sax
Sennwald
Salez
Rheineck
Thal
Rorschach
Schwendi
Brülisau
Hundstein
Altmann
Santis
Gamprin
Sargans
WALENSEE
Rhein
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Kilometer
English Miles
1:150000

(6785′) the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. Passing some snow on the left, the path ascends, becomes steeper, and mounts in rocky steps (wire-rope) to (1¼ hr.) the *Inn* (8087′; bed 3½-5 fr., mattress in the common room 1½ fr.; food dear; often crowded, early arrival advisable). On the summit of the SENTIS, to which a path protected by a railing mounts in 5 min. more, is a meteorological station with a telegraph-office (adm. 30 c.). The **VIEW (see Heim's Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the '*Blaue Schnee*' (not to be ascended without a guide; see below), is named the *Girespitz* (8040′).

From the Sentis we may proceed to the S.E. across the 'Grosse Schnee' to the *Kälber-Sentis* (7783′) and then descend by a steep rock-hewn path (wire rope) to the *Schafboden* (5660′) and over the *Flis Alp* (4930′), to (3-3½ hrs.; in the reverse direction 5 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 74; guide desirable). — The usual ROUTE FROM THE WEISSBAD TO WILDHAUS (7½-8 hrs.) leads by *Brülisau* and through the *Brülltobel* to the *Sämbtis-See* (3965′), passes the *Fählen-See* (4750′; chalets), and ascends to the *Zwingli Pass* (6630′), between the *Altmann* (p. 63) on the right, and the *Ruchbühl* (6940′), on the left. We descend by the *Krai Alp* (5933′) and the *Tesel Alp* (4575′) to *Wildhaus*. This route, however, is rough, and the Sentis route (not much longer) is preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 67) with the ascent of the Sentis (7-8 hrs.; guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seealp-See, viâ the *Weesen Alp* and the *Geissplatte*, to the *Alten Alp* (5326′), and continues viâ the *Oehrli* (whence the ascent of the *Oehrli-Kopf*, 7226′, with fine view, may be accomplished in 1 hr. by experts, with guide), to the *Muschelenberg* (numerous fossils); hence either to the left across the valley to the *Wagenlucke* (6785′) by the path which ascends from the Megglis Alp (p. 68), or (1 hr. shorter) across the *Blaue Schnee* (see above; caution on account of the crevasses), past the base of the *Girespitz* (8040′), and over the *Platten* direct to the summit. — A path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the W. side also (guide). It starts from the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210′; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs., see p. 74), and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. It continues, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (2½ hrs.) *Thierwies Inn* (6835′). Thence we proceed up the *Graukopf* (7255′), and ascend in zigzags to the arête between the *Girespitz* and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the *Platten*, on the right, by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire-rope, and reach the (1½ hr.) summit.

Railway from Appenzell to Winkeln, viâ *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, see p. 60. — It is preferable to drive by Gais and Teufen to St. Gallen (to Gais, 3 M., diligence four times daily in 1 hr.; thence to St. Gallen, 8½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr.). To (3½ M.) *Gais*, see p. 66. Thence the STEAM TRAMWAY (rack-and-pinion at places; pretty route) descends by *Zweibrücken*, where the road to Appenzell diverges to the left (p. 66), and along the *Rothbach* to (1¾ M.) the prettily situated village of *Bühler* (2735′; *Rössli), and beyond the *Rose* and *Linde* inns (pens. 4-5 fr.) ascends to (4½ M.) **Teufen** (2750′; pop. 4595; **Hecht*), an industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain. [About ½ hr. farther up is the *Bad Sonder* (3020′), a frequented hydropathic.] It then

skirts the W. slope of the *Teuferegg*, through meadows and wood, passing the stations of *Sternen*, *Nieder-Teufen*, *Lustmühle*, and *Riethäusle*, and descends in sharp curves to (8½ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 60).

The FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN TO ST. GALLEN (1½ hr.) leaves the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and ascends to (¼ hr.) the *Schäfle's Egg* (3135'; inn); it then descends to (¾ hr.) *St. Georgen*, 1½ M. from St. Gallen. — To the W. of the Schäfle's Egg is (10 min.) the **Frölichsegg* (3290'; **Inn*), with an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fäbnern, to the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow; more to the right, the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields; in the distance, the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W., the railway and road to Wil; to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. To St. Gallen, 1 hr.

18. From Rorschach to Coire.

57 M. RAILWAY in 2¼-4 hrs. (9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 80 c.; see Introd. X, as to circular-tickets, etc.).

Rorschach-Hafen, see p. 62. — ½ M. *Rorschach Bahnhof.* The train skirts the lake at first. To the right, the château of *Wartegg* (p. 62). — 2 M. *Staad* (Anker; Schiff; good swimming and other baths), a picturesque place with quarries of white sandstone and a new harbour. *Heiden* (p. 64) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on is the *Weinburg* (p. 62), at the foot of the vine-clad *Buchberg*. The line traverses a fertile delta, formed by the deposits of the Rhine. — 5 M. **Rheineck** (1320'; **Post; Ochs; Rössli*), a small town at the foot of vineyards, with 2090 inhabitants.

Diligence six times daily in 10 min to (1¼ M.) **Thal** (1344'; *Ochs*), an industrial place with 3547 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Buchberg* (to the *Steinerne Tisch*, 25 min., see p. 62).

FROM RHEINECK TO WALZENHAUSEN (3 M.) cable-railway in 12 min. (60 c., descent 40 c.). The station is at the N. end of the town, above the Rhine bridge, to the right (omnibus 20 c.). The line runs through a tunnel 330 yds. long, and then ascends rapidly (17-26 : 100) on the open hillside, crossing the *Ruderbach* several times by means of lofty iron bridges. Lastly another tunnel, at the upper end of which is the station of **Walzenhausen** (2225'; **Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg*, with view-terrace, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hirsch*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hôt. Meyer*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Löwe*, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), a large village and health-resort, finely situated. The *Rosenberg* (2560'; ¼ hr.), the **Gebhardshöhe* (2925'; inn in summer; ¾ hr.), the *Fromsenrüti* (¾ hr.), and *Egge* (1 hr.), may be visited if time permits. — A good road runs from the church along the hillside, affording charming views of the Rhine valley and traversing woods, to the (1 M.) *Convent of Grimmenstein* (2185': *Löwe*). It continues at the same level to the (¼ M.) *Hôt.-Pens. zur Linde*, whence a footpath diverges to the left, over the ridge, to (10 min.) the **Meldegg* (2115'; inn in summer), a rocky promontory at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a splendid view of the valley, the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance. We may descend to (½ hr.) *Au* or (¾ hr.) *St. Margrethen* (see below).

Diligence from Rheineck to *Wolfhalden* and *Heiden*, thrice daily in 1¾ hr. (fare 90 c.); see p. 64.

Walzenhausen (see above) is seen on the hill to the right. At (7½ M.) **St. Margrethen** (1330'; *Linde; Ochs; Sonne*) the line to Bregenz (p. 472) diverges to the left. To the *Meldegg*, 1 hr., see above.

Engineers will be interested in the works begun by the Swiss and Austrian governments in 1893 for the Regulation of the Rhine, designed to cut off the windings of the river, control its vagaries, and conduct it straight into the Lake of Constance. Of the two chief cuttings, one, the *Fussach Cutting*, about 3 M. long, was finished in 1900. It begins at the village of *Brugg*, on the *Bruggerhorn*, 1¼ M. to the E. of St. Margrethen, receives the waters of the *Dornbirner Ach*, and enters the lake at *Fussach*. The *Diepoldsau Cutting*, about 4 M. long, destined to cut off the large peninsula of *Diepoldsau*, between *Kriesseren* and *Widnau*, 4 M. to the N. of St. Margrethen, will take about five years more to complete. The total cost to the Swiss and Austrian governments is estimated at 16½ million francs.

The *Rhine Valley*, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, was, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by bailiffs. Part of its floor is marshy and exposed to inundation. Maize abounds. The train skirts hills covered with vineyards and orchards, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* runs between the river and abrupt rocks.

9½ M. **Au** (1338′; **Schiff*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-6 fr., good wine; *Rössli; Rail. Restaurant*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Meldegg* (p. 70). To the left, the snow-clad Scesaplana; farther off, the Drei Schwestern (p. 72); to the right, the Hohe Kasten with its inn (p. 68).

Road to (4 M.) *Walzenhausen*, see p. 70. To the **Meldegg* (¾-1 hr.), see p. 70. — To the W., in a fertile, vine-clad basin, lies (2 M.) **Berneck** (1380′; *Krone; Drei Eidgenossen; Pens. Tigelberg*), a pleasant village (2254 inhab.), with good baths. Electric tramway to *Altstätten*, see below. Diligence from Berneck viâ *Schachen* and *Oberegg* to (6 M.) *Heiden* (p. 64) twice daily in 2½ hrs. (fare 1 fr. 25 c.).

12 M. *Herbrugg* (Post); 14 M. *Rebstein-Marbach*.

16½ M. **Altstätten** (1475′; pop. 8724; **Drei König*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Splügen*, at the station; *Freihof*), a quaint little town. Through a gorge on the right peeps the Sentis, adjoining the Fähnern. To the right is the Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, with a large domed church.

Roads lead hence viâ the *Landmark* (3265′; inn) to (9 M.) *Trogen*, and viâ the *Stoss* (3130′) to (9 M.) *Gais* (p. 66); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to *Heiden* (p. 64). One-horse carriage to Gais 10, two-horse 15, to Appenzell 12 and 18, to Weissbad 15 and 25 fr.

Electric Railway from Altstätten to (6½ M.) Berneck in ¾-1 hr. Stations: *Luechingen*, *Marbach*, *Rebstein*, *Balgach*, *Heerbrugg*, and *Berneck* (see above).

19½ M. *Oberriet* (1387′; Sonne). On a wooded hill to the right is the square tower of the castle of *Blatten*.

22½ M. *Rüthi* (Zum Bahnhof). — 27 M. *Saletz-Sennwald* (restaurant by the station).

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten* (5900′), 4½ hrs. from Rüthi or Sennwald, see p. 68 (guide unnecessary). — To the Weissbad (6 hrs.), a pleasant but arduous walk, by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke* (5415′), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 69).

29 M. *Haag-Gams* (Zum Bahnhof). Above (31½ M.) **Buchs** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Rhaetia; Zum Arlberg; Zum Bahnhof)* rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*.

Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 472; custom-house examination at Buchs for travellers to or from Austria. — Toggenburg Road, see p. 75. — On

a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (1525'; Engel; *Löwe), with the white château of *Liechtenstein* on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (6965'), which may be ascended from the *Alp Gaflei* (4920'; *Hotel), 3 hrs. above Vadnz, by an excellent and highly interesting rock-path in 2 hrs., with gnide.

Beyond (35 M.) **Sevĕlen** *(Traube; Hôt. Bahnhof)* rises the ruined château of *Wartau* (2185'). On a hill to the left, beyond the Rhine, near *Balzers*, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins (see below). Beyond (39 M.) *Trübbach* (1585'; Löwe) the road and the railway are hewn through the rocks of the *Schollberg*. By the roadside is a large quarry of black marble.

The *Alvier (7753'), ascended from Buchs, Sevelen, or Trübbach in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 57. From Trübbach by *Atzmoos*, *Malans*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan* and (4½ hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The Gonzen (6015'), from Trübbach in 4½ hrs., with gnide, is easy and interesting (comp. p. 57).

42 M. **Sargans** (1590'; *Railway Reslaurant; Rebstock; Krone*, *Löwe*, plain), junction of the Weesen (Glarus) and Zürich line (p. 57). Carriages sometimes changed. The scenery becomes grander. To the N.W., the long serrated chain of the *Curfirsten* (p. 54); to the E., the *Fläscherberg* and the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (see below). To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Lower Sar Fall*, fine after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz**, p. 75. To the right, the ruin of *Freudenberg* (p. 76); then, higher up, the *Hôt.-Pens. Wartenstein* (p. 77). Below the influx of the *Tamina* we cross the Rhine by a wooden bridge, 167 yds. in length.

46 M. **Maienfeld** (1725'; pop. 1240; **Ochs*; **Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof*, at the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hirsch; Rössli*, good wine) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (fine view) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emperor Constantius.

At *Boval* (2185'), 1¼ M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Annahof*, commanding a good view.

The **St. Luziensteig** (2345'; inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3730') and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld and is frequently visited from Ragatz. Fine view from the highest block-house (now destroyed), on the top of the Fläscherberg, 1¼ hr. farther to the W., and also on the return. — The *Falknis (8420'). ascended from the St. Luziensteig through the *Gleck-tobel* and by the *Sarina Alp* or *Fläscher Alp* (6 hrs; guide 15 fr.), is fatiguing but interesting; better from Maienfeld (guides, Fortunat and Joh. Peter Enderlin, Jacob Just) by the path made by Fortunat Enderlin, viâ *Bargün* and the *Fläscher Fürkli*.

On the vine-clad slopes to the left lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it, the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Matans* (p. 396). The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49½ M. **Landquart** (1730'; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôt. Landquart*, R. 2½-5, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.), junction of the Rhætian Railway to Davos (p. 396).

52 M. **Zizers** (1854'; *Krone; Zum Bahnhof*), a small and ancient town. To the left are *Motinära*, a summer-seat of the Bishop

of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. To the right, the peaks of the *Calanda* (8536′); at its base are the ruins of *Liechlenstein*, *Grottenstein*, and *Haldenstein*. At the foot of the last lies the village of Haldenstein, with a dilapidated château belonging to Count Salis (interesting wooden ceiling; old tile-stoves).

57 M. *Coire*, see p. 390.

Besides the direct railway a narrow-gauge line, constructed in 1896 by the RHÆTIAN RAILWAY Co. to connect the lines from Davos to Landquart (p. 396) and from Coire to Thusis and St. Moritz (pp. 407, 428), runs from Landquart to Coire (8¾ M., in 25-32 min.). Stations: *Igis*, *Zizers*, *Untervatz*, *Trimmis*, *Haldenstein*, and *Coire*.

19. From Wil through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

RAILWAY to *Ebnat*, 15½ M., in 1 hr. (2nd cl. 1 fr. 95, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 40 c.). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 23 M., diligence twice daily in 5¼ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.; coupé 7 fr. 60 c.). Carr. with one horse from Wildhaus to *Gams* 8, to *Buchs* 9, to *Ebnat* 14 fr.

Wil, on the Winterthur and St. Gallen line, see p. 59. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

The ancient county of **Toggenburg** was purchased in 1469 by the Abbots of St. Gallen. The people having afterwards embraced Protestantism, they were persecuted by the abbots. This gave rise early in the 18th cent. to the *Toggenburg War*, in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenhurgers. In 1712 the Catholics were defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of their ancient liberties.

4½ M. *Bazenhaid*; diligence thrice daily in 40 min. to the health-resort of *Kirchberg* (2427′; Adler; Tell). Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long and 190′ high. 8 M. *Bütschwil*; 9½ M. *Dietfurt*.

10½ M. **Lichtensteig** (2123′; pop. 1529; **Krone*; *Rössli*; *Neuhof*), a pleasant little town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. In the old court-house is a historical collection (adm. 50 c.).

EXCURSIONS. The hill of *Gruben* (2920′; inn), ¾ hr. to the S.W., commands a fine view. At its W. foot, 1 hr. from Lichtensteig (carriage-road), lies the health-resort of *Krinau* (2625′; *Löwe, pens. 3½ fr.), whence the ascent of the *Kreuzegg* (4320′; splendid view) may be easily made in 2 hrs. — On the E. side of the valley easy and well-shaded paths lead to the (1 hr.) **Köbelisberg* (3766′; inn) and the (1 hr.) ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3565′), both commanding picturesque views. — About 3 M. to the N. of Lichtensteig (diligence daily in 1 hr.) is the health-resort of *Oberhelfenswil* (2788′; Seidl's Brewery, pens. 3½-5 fr.). — A carriage-road (diligence viâ St. Peterzell to Waldstatt twice daily) runs from Lichtensteig to the E. viâ *Wasserfluh* to (2¾ M.) *Brunnadern*, in the pleasant *Necker-Thal*, thence past the **Pens. Auboden* (6-7 fr.) to (5½ M.) *St. Peterzell* (2313′), and finally ascends to the left viâ the *Schönenbühl* (2733′) to *Schönengrund* and (12½ M.) *Waldstatt* (p. 59). — About 3 M. above St. Peterzell lies *Hemberg* (3182′; Löwe; Krone), a high-lying health-resort, whence we may make the pleasant ascents of the *Wilket-Höhe* (3880′; 2½ hrs.), the *Sitz* (3566′; 2 hrs; inn in summer), and the *Hochalpe* (5028′; 3 hrs.; inn in summer), all with lovely views.

12½ M. **Wattwil** (2027′; pop. 4965; *Rössli*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Toggenburg*; *Schäfle*, pens. 3½ fr.; *Pens. Risi*, well situated,

pens. 4 fr.; *Pens. Steinthal*), a charming village, with a new church. On a hill to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and opposite, to the S., is the old castle (restored) of *Yberg*. — Diligence to *Utznach* (p. 53) four times daily in 1¾ hr.

The last station is (15½ M.) **Ebnat-Kappel** (**Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.), where travellers alight for the thriving villages of *Ebnat* (2106′; *Krone, pens. 4-5 fr.; Hôt. Central; Ochs; Post Restaurant), with 2657 inhab., and *Kappel* (Traube; Stern), with 2187 inhab.; the latter lies 1¼ M. to the N.W. An attractive view of the two villages is obtained from the *Rosenbühl Restaurant*.

Excursions. The *Tanzboden* (4743′) may be ascended from Ebnat in 2½ hrs., viâ the (1 hr.) Inn 'Zur Frohen Aussicht' (easy and very interesting). The *Speer (6415′) is ascended through the *Steinthal* in 5 hrs. (rather trying near the top; guide 7 fr., advisable, comp. p. 54); from *Neu-St-Johann* or *Nesslau* (see below), viâ *Jenthal*, in 4½ hrs.; or from *Stein*, viâ the *Alp im Laad* and the *Herren Alp*, in 4 hrs. (guide).

The Road ascends on the right bank of the Thur viâ *Krummenau* (2385′), where the '*Sprung*', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream to *Neu-St-Johann* (Schäfle), with an old abbey, and (4½ M.) **Nesslau** (2493′; **Traube*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Stern*, plain, but good; *Krone; Pens. Kuhn-Grob*, 4-5 fr.), a summer-resort, with 2137 inhab. and a pretty church.

To Urnäsch over the Krätzern Pass (4½ hrs.), interesting. A road from Neu-St-Johann ascends the *Lauter-Thal*, by *Ennetbühl* and the *Rietbad* (3000′; R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402′). Then a path through the *Krätzernwald* to the **Krätzern Pass** (3936′), and across the pastures of *Krätzern* to the (2 hrs.) *Rossfall-Alp* (inn), whence a road leads to (1 hr.) *Urnäsch* (p. 60). — Ascent of the *Sentis* (p. 68) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from (1½ hr.) *Bernhalden* (see above) in ¾ hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (4210′); thence to the *Thierwies Club Hut* and (4 hrs.) the top (p. 69).

The scenery becomes more interesting. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2¼ M.) *Stein* (2820′; Ochs) and (2¼ M.) *Starkenbach* (Drei Eidgenossen., pens. 4 fr.), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Over the *Amdener-Höhe* to *Weesen*, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 54; guide to the pass advisable.) Passing (1½ M.) *Alt-St-Johann* (2930′; Rössli, pens. 5 fr.) and (¾ M.) *Unterwasser* (*Stern, pens. 4-4½ fr.; Traube, plain), prettily situated at the sources of the Thur, we ascend, past the Wilhelm Tell Inn (3464′; pens. 5 fr.), to (3¼ M.) —

30 M. **Wildhaus** (3621′; *Hirsch*, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; *Sonne*, pens. 3½-4 fr.), lying at the base of the *Schafberg* (7810′). About 10 min. before the village, on the right, is the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* (p. 44) was born in 1484. Beyond the village we obtain a survey of the seven Curfirsten (p. 54). The (¾ hr.) *Sommerigkopf* (4517′) commands a view of the Rhine valley.

Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus or Unterwasser viâ the *Flis Alp* and the *Schafboden* (5 hrs.; red way-marks; guide not indispensable), see p. 69. — To *Weissbad* by the *Kraialp*, the *Fählensee*, and *Sämtis-See* (7 hrs.), see p. 69. — To *Walenstadt* over the *Käserruck*, 6 hrs., see p. 56.

The road descends past the ruin of *Wildenburg* through the wooded *Simmi-Tobel*, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right), to (33½ M.) the station of *Zollhaus* and (35½ M.) *Gams* (1575′; *Kreuz, unpretending, carriages for hire), in the Rhine Valley. We then follow the road to the right, viâ *Grabs* and *Werdenberg*, to —

38½ M. *Buchs* (station ½ M. farther on, p. 71).

20. Ragatz and its Environs.

Hotels (the Rosengarten, Krone, and Lattmann are open all the year round; most of the others during the season only). *Quellenhof (Pl. a), R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5-6, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Hof Ragatz (Pl. b), R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôtel Tamina (Pl. c), R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; both with baths; *Schweizerhof & Villa Julia (Pl. d), R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. i), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3, S. 1½-2, pens. 7-9 fr.; Krone (Pl. e), with dépendance (*Villa Louisa*), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Scholl (Pl. f), R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Freieck (Pl. g); *Hôt. National (Pl. l), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Friedthal (Pl. h), pens. 5-6 fr.; Ochse, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 fr., very fair. — Near the station (1 M. from the town): *Rosengarten, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr. — **Pensions.** Hôt. Garni Zur Post, pens. 6 fr.; *Villa Flora, in a quiet situation, with a large garden, on the way to the Freudenberg, pens. 5-6½ fr.; Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein (p. 76).

Restaurants. *Cursaal*, see below (Munich and Pilsen beer); Munich beer also at the *Schweizerhof*, *National*, *Krone*, and *Scholl's* (see above); *Nussbaum*. Churer-Str.; *Löwe* and *Kreuz*, with gardens. *Felsenkeller*, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (p. 76).

Post Office (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c. — **Carriage**, with one horse, from Ragatz to Bad Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee; to Wartenstein and Dorf Pfäfers 8 or 14, Vättis 18 or 25, Maienfeld 6 or 10 St. Luziensteig 10 or 15 fr.

Baths. The *Neubad* (Pl. 2) and *Helenabad* (Pl. 3) are near the Curhaus; the *Mühlebad* (Pl. 4) is near the Hof Ragatz; the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5), with a Trinkhalle, is in the Bahnhof-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hotel. Charge 2-2½ fr. per hr.; warm towels 20 c. extra. — *Swimming Bath* (Pl. 1; 84° Fahr.; 2 fr in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; swimming-drawers 20 c, full suit 50 c.); open for ladies 8-10, 11-1, and 4-6.

In the Cur-Garten is the *Zander Institute* (Dr. F. Bally), for 'Swedish gymnastics', the electrotherapic treatment, and massage. Adjacent is a *Hydropathic*.

Visitors' Tax 3 fr. per week for each person. — **Music** in the morning, afternoon, and evening, alternately in the Cur-Garten (or Cursaal), the Badhalle at the Dorfbad, or the Hof Ragatz.

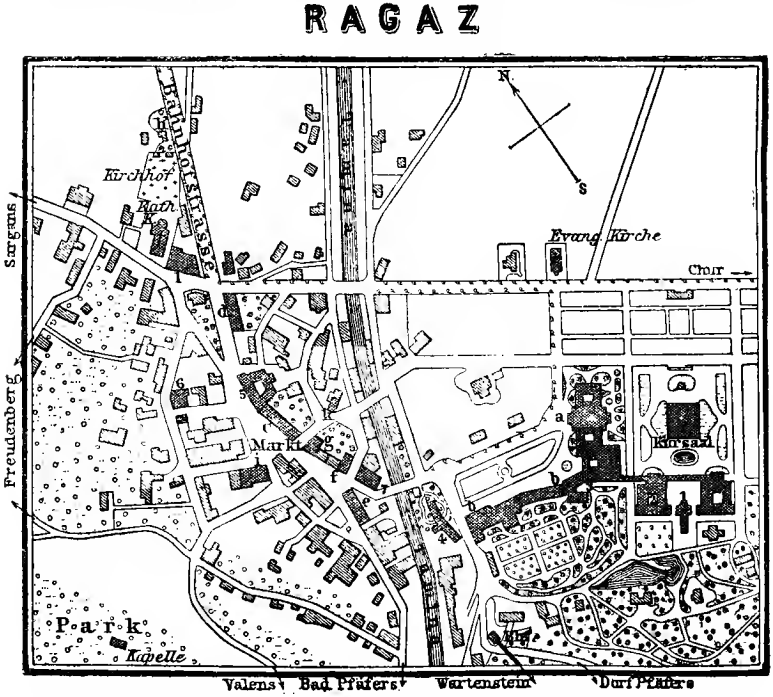
English Church Service in summer.

Ragatz (1710′; pop. 1861), prettily situated at the entrance of the narrow valley of the boisterous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (see p. 72), is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented resorts in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually). The station is about ⅓ M. from the market-place. To the right of the Bahnhof-Str. lies the *Cemetery*, with a monument to the philosopher Schelling (d. 1854); farther on, to the left, is the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5).

The chief rallying-points are the *Cursaal*, with the *Cur-Garten* and the *Baths* (see p. 75), which receive the mineral water from Pfäfers by a conduit, 2½ M. long. Fine view of the Falknis to the N.

By the last houses (1 M.) on the Sargans road a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (½ M.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (915′), with a fine view of the Rhine Valley. We return by a road on the hillside, between houses and gardens.

Bad Pfäfers, which lies rather more than 2½ M. from the market-place, may be reached on foot (from the station and back 3 hrs.) or by carriage (see p. 75). The narrow road, following the left bank



of the *Tamina*, gradually ascends through wood, flanked by sombre schist cliffs, 500′ to 800′ high, which leave scarcely room enough for the glacier-torrent. Near the (2 M.) unpretentious *Schwattenfall Restaurant* a footpath leads to the left across the Tamina and then ascends to (½ hr.) *Wartenstein* (see p. 77). Farther on (½ M.) is another path (shady and picturesque, but steep), leading to (¾ hr.) the village of Pfäfers (p. 77). Both these paths are slippery in wet weather. The road next passes through a small rocky gateway, and in ¼ hr. more reaches the convent-like buildings of —

Bad Pfäfers or **Pfävers** (2245′). The bathing establishment, situated in a shady spot at the mouth of the ravine in which the spring rises, enjoys the most bracing air and is admirably adapted for patients in search of rest and quiet (pens. 7-9 fr.; D. at 12, S. at 7 p.m.). The charge for private baths is 1 fr., for public baths 50 c. Temperature of the water 96° Fahr. The season lasts from June 1st to Sept. 15th.

Tickets for the gorge and the spring (1 fr.) are sold in the chief corridor of the bath-house. After traversing the long corridors we emerge in the impressive *Tamina Gorge (30-50′ wide; 550 yds. in length), along which an easy pathway is carried, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40′ above the torrent. The attendant opens a door admitting to a narrow shaft, filled with vapour, and, laying aside hat and overcoat, we follow him to the spring, which flows at the rate of about 660 gallons per minute. The pellucid water, free from taste and smell, is very slightly impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia. Its use is beneficial in rheumatic, nervous, and scrofulous affections. The spring was discovered in 1038, and in 1242 the earliest bath-house was erected by the abbey of Pfäfers (see below). Traces of the latter may still be seen on the rocks above the shaft. The patients at that period were let down to the spring by ropes.

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers (1¼ hr.). The path (green marks) ascends to the right in windings; after ¼ hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (p. 78), and the path to the left to the village of Pfäfers, we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the '*Beschluss*', 230′ above the springs. We now ascend a steep path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in wet weather, to a (20 min.) meadow; then either ascend (finger-post) to (10 min.) an auberge on the road leading to the right to Vättis (p. 78) and to the left to the village of Pfäfers; or (preferable) ascend by the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the (¼ hr.) road, 1¼ M. from the village of Pfäfers.

A Cable Tramway, starting every ½ hr., ascends from behind the Hôtel Hof Ragatz in 12 min. (gradient 27 : 100; 2nd cl. 1 fr., 3rd cl. 60 c.; return-ticket 1 fr. 30, 80 c., 10 return-tickets 10 or 6 fr.) to the **Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein* (2463′; R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-12 fr., incl. free use of cable-tramway), a health-resort with a garden, affording an uninterrupted view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. (p. 54). Below are the ruin of *Wartenstein* and the *Chapel of St. George*. The carriage-road (to the Hôt.-Pens. Wartenstein in 40 min.) goes on to (20 min. more) the **Village of Pfäfers** (2696′; *Adler*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. from. 5 fr.; *Löwe*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 3½-5 fr.; *Taube*, all three with garden). The once powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers, founded about 724 by St. Pirmin and secularized in 1838, was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1847. The present stately pile dates from the 17th century. The *Tabor* (2765′), a hill ¼ hr. to the N. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ. The nearer excursions are all provided with sign-posts. — The **Guschenkopf** (2463'), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, to the right of the entrance to the Tamina Valley, may be reached in 40 min., either by a path on the S. side, or by one on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg before the 'Felsenkeller'). Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prätigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To *Maienfeld* (1½ M.; by the new Rhine bridge), see p. 72; *St. Luziensteig* (direct path by the railway-bridge 3¾ M., road viâ Maienfeld 4½ M.), see p. 72. — The *Prätigau* (*Seewis*, *Valzeina*, etc.). see R. 91.

***Pizalun** (4860'; 3 hrs.; guide, advisable for novices, 6 fr.), a splendid point of view. From (25 min.) Dorf Pfäfers partly through wood viâ *Molindris* and *Furggels* to the pastures of (1 hr.) *St. Margretenberg* (4130'), then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the (1 hr.) top.

To **Valens** (3018'; *Zum Frohsinn*) from Ragatz in 1½ hr. by a direct road ascending to the left under the Guschenkopf, affording beautiful glimpses of the Calanda, or from Bad Pfäfers in ½ hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned at p. 77). A blue-marked path leads to (¼ hr.) the *Tschenner Klamm*, a deep rocky cleft in the Mühletobel, whence a striking view of the Graue Hörner is obtained. Below the church a path crosses the deep *Mühletobel* to (½ hr.) *Vasön* (3045'), amid sunny pastures, whence a road leads through the Tamina valley to the (1½ M.) road to Vättis (see below). — Ascent of the ***Vasanenkopf** (6675'), from Valens, easy (3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.). Across pastures to the *Lasa Alp* (6145'; club-hut) 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top ½ hr. (wide view; still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7295', 1 hr. from the Lasa Alp, guide 9 fr.). Rich flora. — ***Monteluna** (7955'), 4 hrs. from Valens by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels* (5410'), also easy and interesting (guide 12 fr.). — The ascent of ***Piz Sol** or *Pizol* (9345'), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is trying but very interesting (7 hrs.; guide 17 fr.). From (3 hrs.) the *Lasa Alp* (see above) we ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Wildsee* (7990'), beyond which we clamber over rocks and snow to (2 hrs.) the summit, where a glorious view unfolds itself. We may descend viâ the *Zanay Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Valens* (see above), or viâ the *Alp Lavtina* to (3½ hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 57).

FROM RAGATZ TO VÄTTIS, 10 M., diligence twice daily in summer in 3 hrs. (fare 3 fr. 15 c.; two-horse carr. there and back 25 fr.). The road leads viâ the village of Pfäfers (p. 77), and then on the E. side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After 1½ M. the path to the Baths of Pfäfer diverges to the right (p. 77); farther on the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite *Vasön*, at the foot of the *Monteluna*, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands beyond the narrow ravine of *St. Peter*, 1½ M. from **Vättis** (3120'; **Hôt. Calanda*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3½, pens. 4½-6 fr.; **Curhaus Vättis*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Tamina*, plain but good, pens. 4 fr.; *Lerche*, R. 1-2½, B. 1, pens. 4 fr.), a large village and summer-resort, beautifully situated at the foot of the imposing Calanda and near the mouth of the *Calfeisen-Thal* (p. 79).

Walks may be taken to (20 min.) *Vidameida*; to (1 hr.) the *Gnapperkopf* (3680'), an old silver mine with several ruined shafts, where interesting mineral specimens may be found; thence to the (1 hr.) *Alp Schröter* (4910') and the (1 hr.) *Alp Salaz* (5870'), with fine view. — The *Vättnerberg* (5395'; 2 hrs.; fatiguing) is better ascended from Valens viâ Vasön (see above); thence to the *Monteluna* (see above), 2 hrs. — To the (4 hrs.) *Drachenloch* (7875'), on the *Drachenberg* or *Draggaberg*, also fatiguing (guide desirable); fine felspar and stalactites. — ASCENTS (guides, *Jos. Sprecher*, *David Kohler sen.* and *jun.*). *Calanda* (9210'), 7-8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); path marked in blue; rather tiring but very remunerative (comp. p. 393). — *Simel* (6710'), viâ the *Ramuz Alp*, in 4 hrs., easy (guide 8 fr.); *Älplikopf* (8590'), viâ the

Vättner Ælpli in 5 hrs., also easy (guide 10 fr.); *Zanayhorn* (9270′), viâ the *Calvina Alp* in 6 hrs. (guide 17 fr.); *Sazmartinhorn* (9315′) and *Piz Sol* (*Pizol*; 9345′; see p. 78), viâ the *Tersol Alp*, in 6-7 hrs. (guide 17 fr.), these three somewhat troublesome. The *Panärahörner* (10,040′ and 10,190′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) are best ascended from the S. by the *Grossalp* and the *Lavoi-Thal* (very attractive, with magnificent views). — The *Ringelspitz or **Piz Bargias** (10,665′; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is troublesome, but offers no serious difficulties to experts under favourable conditions of the snow. The ascent is usually made from the N. by the *Calfeisen-Thal* and the (2½-3 hrs.) *Alp Schräa-Wiesli* (5675′; club-hut), and thence by the *Glaser Glacier* or *Riesegg* to the (5-6 hrs.) summit. The ascent from the S.E., either by the *Grossalp*, *Lavoi-Thal*, and *Tschepp*, or by the *Taminser Glacier*, is easier. Magnificent panorama of Eastern Switzerland. — The *Glaserhorn* (10,260′; guide 25 fr.) and the *Tristelhorn* or *Piz da Sterls* (10,220′; guide 25 fr.) are also ascended from the Schräa-Wiesli Alp, and are both difficult.

From Vättis to Reichenau over the Kunkels Pass (3-3½ hrs.; guide not essential). The route, which is practicable for carriages to the top of the pass, crosses the *Görbs* three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels** or **Foppa Pass** (4433′), we turn abruptly to the left and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and (1½ hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 407). — From the top of the pass an attractive path leads to the N. to the (2 hrs.) *Taminser-Aelpli* (6560′), at the S. end of the Calanda, with a magnificent view.

From Vättis to Flims over the Trinser Furka, 9-10 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), trying but remunerative. We ascend to the W. through the imposing *Calfeisen-Thal* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4430′; hence by the *Heidel Pass* to *Weisstannen*, see p. 57; viâ the *Haibützli Pass* to *Elm*, see p. 90). From St. Martin we may either follow the right bank, viâ *Schräa*, *Tiefenwald*, and *Ebne*, or the left bank, viâ the *Malanser Alp*, to (2 hrs.) the grandly situated *Sardona Alp* (5735′), whence a steep path leads upwards to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) **Trinser Furka** (8165′), to the N.E. of the *Trinser Horn* (9935′). We then descend to the *Trinser Alp* and round the E. side of the *Flimserstein* (p. 411), viâ the alps of *Bargis* and *Fidaz*, to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 411); or we may skirt the Trinser Horn to the right and reach Flims viâ *Segnes Sura* and the *Segnes Club Hut*. — At the head of the valley, 1½ hr. from the Sardona Alp, is the **Sardona Club Hut** (7350′; inn in summer), whence experts may climb the *Piz Sardona* or *Saurenstock* (10,020′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), the *Grosse Scheibe* (9585′; 3 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′; 3½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), the *Trinser Horn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), and other peaks. — The route over the *Sardona Pass* (9315′) to *Segnes Sura* and *Flims*, and that over the *Scheiben Pass* (ca. 8530′), to the right of the Vordere Scheibe, to the *Foo Alp* and *Elm* or *Weisstannen*, are both troublesome; the route viâ the *Sardona Pass* and the *Surajoch* or *Saurenjoch* (9380′) to the *Falzüber Alp* and *Elm* is difficult (see p. 90); viâ the *Haibützli Pass* (p. 90) to *Weisstannen*, not difficult.

21. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal.

53 M. Railway (*Nordostbahn*) to Glarus (43 M.) in 1²/₃-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linthal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15, 80 c.). (From Weesen to Glarus, 8½ M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25, 90, 65 c.) Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

To (35½ M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 51, 52. We cross the Linth Canal (p. 53); on the right, the Wiggis and Glärnisch (p. 80). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen*; 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for (2½ M.) *Weesen* (p. 54).

Näfels (1434′; 2557 inhab.; **Schwert*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, pens.

4½-6 fr.; *Schützenhof*, R. 1-1½, D. 1½, pens. 3½ fr.; *Hôtel & Café National; Landolt's Restaurant*, near the station) and *Ober-Urnen* are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The well-preserved *Freuler Palace*, now a poor-house, contains some interesting Renaissance rooms, and on the groundfloor is a Collection of Antiquities made by the local historical society (adm. 50 c.). On 9th April, 1388, the natives here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones (monument in the *Sändlen*). The peasants of the district make a pilgrimage to the spot on the first Thurs. in April. — On the right bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470′; 1915 inhab.; *Bär; *Löwe*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1¾, pens. 5-7 fr.), an industrial village. (Over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 55.)

Excursions (guide, *M. Hauser*). The **Rautispitz** (7493′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain*, is ascended from Näfels in 5-5½ hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 10 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, crossing the *Tränkibach*, to (1 hr.) *Brand* (2510′). Hence a road leads through wood and past the *Haslen-See* (2460′) to the (¾ hr.) small *Curhaus Oberseethal* (3115′; pens. 3½ fr.) and to the (20 min.) charming *Obersee* (3225′). We skirt this lake to the left, and ascend through wood to the *Grappli Alp* (4730′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti Alp* (5400′; shelter-hut), and in 1½ hr. more to the top, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautifnl view). — A rocky arête 1 hr. long, traversed by a dizzy path, connects the Rantispitz with the **Scheye** (7420′), the second peak of the Wiggis. The Scheye is also ascended from Vorauen (p. 88) by the *Längenegg Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from the Klönthaler See (p. 88) by the *Herberig* and the *Deyen Alp* (4 hrs.), or from Netstal by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — The attractive route from the Obersee to (4½ hrs.) *Vorauen* (p. 88) viâ the *Lachen Alp* (5120′) and the *Längenegg Alp* (5257′) affords a picturesque view of the Glärnisch and other peaks.

41 M. **Netstal** (1485′; pop. 2000; *St. Fridolin; Bär; Schwert*) lies at the E. base of the Wiggis (see above). The *Löntsch* falls into the Linth here (road to the *Klönthal*, see p. 88).

43 M. **Glarus**. — Hotels. *Glarner Hof, at the station, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; Drei Eidgenossen, R. 2, B. 1 fr. plain but good; Schweizerhof; Löwe; Sonne, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 1½-2, pens. 5 fr. — Beer at the *Drei Eidgenossen*, *Sonne* and the *Hôtel Bahnhof*. — *Summer Restaurant* on the *Bergli* (1883′), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view (adm. 20 c. for those who do not order refreshments).

Glarus (1490′; pop. 4877), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7500′), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on their slopes. The *Kärpfstock* (9180′) forms the background to the S.; to the right, the *Hausstock* (10,340′), to the left, the *Gandstock* (7600′). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque *Church* is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-16 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, burnt in 1861.

Willerzell
Vord. Wäggithal
Hint. Wäggithal
Euthal
Studen
Karrenboden
Thierfeldern
Iberg
Klönthal
GLARUS
Netstal
Vord. Glärnisch
Glärnisch
Schwändi
Mitlödi
Silberen
Silberen Alp
Rätsch Thal
Schoosfluh
Kirchberg
Glatten Alp
Betschwanden
Diesbach
Hätzingen
Linthal
Kilchenst.
Wengis Wald
Klausen Pass
Unterschächen
Claridenst.
Clariden Firn
Scheerhorn
Selbsanft
Kisten Pass
Tödi
Limmern Firn
Kistenstöckli
Generalk. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometres
1:250000

Kl. Gand
WALEN SEE
Quinten
Murg
Seemühle
R. Bommerst.
Wallenstadt
Berschis
Flums
Gastelon
Krum St.
St. Georgen
Quarten
Terzen
Mols
Schnuchen
St. Jacob
Grossberg
Oberterzen
Unt. Molser Alp
Büsten
Hochwiesen
Halborg
Portels
Kleinberg
Heidenberg
Wildenberg
Serwen
Lieger
Brod
Tills
Plons
Mels
Madris
St. Martin
Gulmen
Mornen
Murgthal
Mürtschen St.
Mürtschen Alp
Silber Sp.
Bärenboden
Kuhmen
Tobelwald
Buchegg
Wiesen
Palden
Mädems
Fursch
Soggeyen
Mugeren
Weissmeilen
Werdenbühl
Spitzmeilen
Weissen B.
Grufalp
Langwiesen
Neuenkamm
Glarus
Ennenda
Frohnalp St.
Weisskamm St.
Gufelstock
Mühlebach Alp
Fessis Alp
Güntelkam
Bütz
Werben
Vans Alp
Wildenkam
Steinegg
Vermie
Schwändi
Weissgand St.
Schnürgrat
Weistannen
Wart
Sernf
Gulder St.
Winkel
Faulen St.
Gula
Alpnova
Schwarz
Engi
Ober
in den Boden
Riesetten Pass
Scarten
Gandst
Matt
Krauch
Krauchthal
Stalden
Foostock
Bruch
Gamser A.
in den Engeln
Unterthal
Seez B.
Heidelspitz
Grau Horn
Crisp
Fooa Pass
Ramina Furklen
Mutenthal
Wildmaad
Bleitstöcke
Schabell
Elm
Unterthal
Scheibe
Sardona
Stockboden
Calfeisen Thal
St. Martin
Wiesli
Sardonahütte
Tamina
Steinbach
P. Segnes
Segnes Pass
Grauserhorn
Ringelspitz
Jätzberg
Tschingel Alp
Piz Dolf
Sez da Sterl
Panära-hörner
Zwölfihorn
Ofen
Laxerstöckli od. S. Grisch
Raschiglius
Tschep
Crap Mattis
Vorab
Bündnerberg Gl.
Segneshütte
Crap da Flem
Bargis
Sessagit
Tarschlims
Foppa
Flims
Fidaz
Trins
Tamins
Mulins
Mons
Crap St. Gion
Segenser Furca
Runca
Waldhäuser
Pintrun
Hohen Trins
Bonaduz
Rhäzüns
Pardatsch
Fuora
Laax
Panix
Engl. miles
n. Chur
n. Thusis

Its site is now occupied by the *Law Courts*, which contain the Cantonal Archives, the Public Library, and a small *Gallery of Pictures*, chiefly by Swiss artists (adm. 50 c.). In the new *Post Office Building* are collections of antiquities and natural curiosities (fine fossils). The *Town Hall* contains an excellent relief-model of the canton of Glarus by F. Becker and a relief of the Elm Landslip by Prof. A. Heim (adm. free). The *Public Gardens* contain memorials to the statesmen J. Heer (d. 1879) and J. J. Blumer (d. 1876), natives of Glarus. — On the opposite bank of the Linth lies the industrial village of *Enněnda* (Freihof; Stern), with 2497 inhabitants.

Excursions (guide, *Josef Stahl*). Pretty walk (road) viâ *Schweizerhaus* to (3½ M.) *Schwändi* (see below). — The **Schild** (7500′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden Alp* (4770′); then to the right, without difficulty, to the top (2½ hrs.). Admirable view of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, and Glärnisch. — The **Frohnalpstock** (6980′; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.; similar view) is easily ascended by the Ennetberge and the *Frohnalp*. — To the Murgthal from the (3 hrs.) Heuhoden-Alp, by the *Mürtschen Alp* (*Oberstafel*, 6063′), see p. 56 (to the *Merlen-Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgseen*, 2½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — To Obstalden (8 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary for experts), a fine route: we cross the *Frohnalp* (*Mittlere* 5193′, *Obere* 6039′), pass between the Frohnalpstock and Fähristock to the 5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108′), skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757′; with the *Mürtschenstock* on our right, p. 56), and descend the *Platten Alp* to the *Thalalp-See* (3610′) and (3 hrs.) *Obstalden* (p. 55). — The **Vorder-Glärnisch** (7648′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), from Glarus viâ *Sackberg* and through the *Gleiter Ravine* laborious, for experts only; steep descent by *Mittelguppen* to (3½ hrs.) *Schwändi* (see below).

The **Klönthal** (p. 88) as far as Richisau deserves a visit. Good road to the *Klönthaler See* 4½ M., thence to *Vorauen* 4½ M., to *Richisau* 6 M. (one-horse carr. there and back 18, two-horse carr. 25-30 fr.).

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 23.

The railway to Linthal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. *Ennenda* (see above). Near (45½ M.) *Mitlödi* (1665′; Stern, plain, with good wine), and beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours. On the right bank lies *Ennetlinth*. The fertile valley with its factories contrasts picturesquely with the mountains.

47 M. **Schwanden** (1690′; *Rail. Restaurant; *Schwanderhof; Freihof; Adler*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Restaurant Tschudi*), with 2400 inhab. and large factories, lies at the mouth of the *Sernf-Thal* (p. 88).

Pretty walk (road viâ *Thon* 1½ M., direct path 25 min.) to Schwändi (2360′; *Krone*), with a splendid view of the Tödi and Selbsanft. — From Schwändi to the *Oberblegi-See* (see below) by the *Guppen Alp* (5480′) and *Guppen-See'li*, 4 hrs.

We cross the Linth below the influx of the *Sernf*. 48 M. *Nidfurn-Haslen;* to the E., 2 M. higher up, is the plain *Curhaus Tannenberg* (view). Farther on is *Leuggelbach* (Höflibad, with restaurant and garden), with a fine waterfall on the right. — 50 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen* (1873′).

From Luchsingen or Nitfurn a pleasant excursion to the (2½ hrs.) **Oberblegi-See** (4680′), at the foot of the Bächistock (p. 88); descent by the *Bösbächi Alp* and *Braunwald* to (3 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Fine view of the Tödi group, etc.

We cross the Linth to (51 M.) *Diesbach-Betschwanden* (1958′); on the left, the picturesque fall of the *Diesbach*.

The **Saasberg** (7227′), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, is ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Linthal in 4½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); striking view of the Tödi, etc. — **Kärpfstock** (*Hochkärpf*, 9180′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), laborious, for experts only, from Betschwanden or Rüti, viâ *Bodmen Alp* and *Kühthal*.

Beyond (52½ M.) *Rüti* we cross the Linth for the last time. — 53 M. *Linthal*, the terminus, on the left bank. To the N. (¼ M.) are the favourite ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178′; R. 2-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7½-12 fr.; visitors' tax 1 fr. per week), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water trickles from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg* 1½ M. distant. *View of the head of the valley: in the centre the *Selbsanft* (9935′); to the right the *Kammerstock* (7100′), and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* (11,887′) to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′) lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks on the wooded hillside. — *Engtish Church Service* at the hotel in summer.

Above the station, on the left bank of the Linth, is *Ennetlinth*, with large spinning-mills. On the right bank lies (¾ M.) **Linthal** (2238′; *Rabe*, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Bär* or *Post*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 7 fr.; *Drei Eidgenossen*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-5½ fr.; *Adler*, these two plain but good; *Klausen*, near the station, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr.; *Café National*), a large village (1894 inhab.).

Excursions (guides: *Fritz Zweifel*, *Heinrich Schiesser*, *Rob. Hämig*, *Thom. Wichser*, *Fritz Vögeli*, and *Tobias Indergand* of Linthal; *Jakob Tschudy* of Schwanden). The *Lower Fätschbach Fall is reached by a good path on the left bank of the Linth in ½ hr.; or we may follow the road to the Thierfehd (p. 83) on the right bank for ¾ M., then diverge to the right, crossing the Linth and the Fätschbach below the fall, and return by the left bank (1 hr. in all). From the fall a footpath ascends to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Inn zum Rämis*, on the Klausen road (fine view). The beautiful *Central Fall (Bergli-Stüber) is best seen from the fifth bend of the Klausen road (p. 84), about 2½ M. from Linthal; a path descends from the Bergli inn to the foot of the fall. — To the *Panten-Brücke*, *Üeli Alp*, and *Sandalp*, see p. 83; also to (1½ hr.) **Braunwald** (4920′; *Niederschlacht*, *Rubschen*, and *Alpenblick* inns, in all three pens. 3-4½ fr.), a mountain-hamlet with a magnificent view of the Tödi, best from beside the school, ½ hr. farther on; to the *Oberblegi-See* (p. 81), etc.

Mountain Ascents. **Kammerstock** (*Thurm;* 7100′), by the *Kammer Alp* in 4-5 hrs., repaying, and not difficult (guide 8 fr.). — **Ortstock** or **Silberstock** (8908′), by the *Alp Bräch*, the *Bärentritt*, and the *Furkeli*, 7 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 15 fr.). — **Grieset** or **Faulen** (8935′), by the *Braunwald Alp*, 7 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide 15 fr.). The **Böse Faulen** (9200′), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (8 hrs.; guide 25-30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8440′; 8 hrs.; guide 17 fr.) and the *Kirchberg* (*Hoher Thurm*, 8761′; 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). From the Faulen viâ the *Dreckloch Alp* (5560′) to the *Glärnisch-Hütte* (p. 83), 4½ hrs. — **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), not difficult, 8 hrs. (guide 18 fr.). We cross the Linth at the *Auengüter* (p. 83) and ascend through wood, crossing the *Schreienbach* and passing the *Wangen Alp*, to the (5-6 hrs.) **Clariden Club Hut**, on the *Altenorenstock* (8020′); then over the *Clariden Glacier* to (2 hrs.) the summit. The descent may be made by the *Beckenen* to (2 hrs.) the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 83), or by the *Gemsfayer Alp* to (2 hrs.) the *Urnerboden* (p. 85). — The Clariden Hut is also the starting-

Spielauerstock
Kinzerberg
Kinzeralpen
Kinzig Kulm
Rindermatt
Seestock
Alplerstock
Waldistock
Alplen
Selerz-A.
Gamperstock
Alplerchen
Obersiss
Sirtenst.
Ruos Alp
Klinetli
Obersiss
Sürenplank
Hoch-Pfaffen
Schächenth.
Windgelle
Kessel
Riedlig
Razismatt
Ruosalper-P.
Trudelingen
Tristel
Rauhstockli
Mürg
Weiterschwanden
Springen
Hellmannsegg
Lorenbo
Ruolisberg
Bahn-Wand
Schächen-Thal
Auf der Reit
Unterschächen
Imdesch
Sulzthalp
Bielen
Wannelen
Fätsch
Gr. Spitzen
Oberfeld
Vorder-Boden
Hinter-Boden
Wespen
Süssberg
Binzi
Griesst.
Kammlist.
Clariden
Belmeten
Südlser
Hoch-Faulen
Lammerbach
Kl. Scheerh.
Gr.
Hüfi-Gl.
Griesthal
Kl. Ruchen
Rinderstock
Schwarzstockli
Karschelen
Ruchkeli
Ruchkelen-P.
Bocktschingel
Gebirgsboden
Gr. Windgelle
Gross-Ruchen
Evithal
Stafel-Gl.
Hüfi-Gletscher
P. Valpen
Pfaffen
Silenen
Schwarzstockli
Kl. Windgelle
Alp Gnipf
Düssistock
Widderegg
Stafelalpen
Ober-Kasern
Bernetsmatt-A.
11 Nothhelfer
Waldiberg
Balmenwald
Golzeren
Guferen
Strahlige Stöcke
Frenschenberg
Griessern-A.
Wiederbüel
Gitschen
Schlitty
Bergen
Fruttstock
Maderaner Th.
Bristen-A.
Maderaner-Gl.
Tscharren
Rinderstock
Kl. Oberälpler
Gwasmet
Sellener-Stafel
Bristenstock
Oberalpstock
Piz Cavardiras
Weitenalpst.
P. d'Acletta
Ruchen
Rossboden
P. Ault
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1 : 150 000

Linthal
Kilchenstock
Durnach-Th.
Urner Boden
Leckistock
Zingel
Spitzmürli
Fisiten-P.
Fisiten-A.
Oberste Wang
Orthalden
Kammerst.
Thurm
Reitmatt
Thierfehd
Vorstegstock
Scheidstöckli
Unt. Baumgarten
Rüchi
Ober
Gemsfayer
Teufels Friedhof
Rothst.
Altenoren-stock
Näschenstock
Ruchi
Gemsfayrenst.
Zutreibistock
Geissbützistock
Vord. Selbsanft
Muttenkopf
Muttenst.
Mutten-A.
Muttseehütte
Clariden-Firn
Bocktschingel
Rothnossen-F.
Vord. Spitzalpeli-stock
Ob. Sand
Ochsen-blanke
Hinter
Mittl. Selbsanft
Hint. Selbsanft
Claridenstock
Hint.-Spitzalpeli-stock
Sand
Sandgipfel
Bifertenstock
Scheibe
Gries-Gletscher
Limmernboden
Limmern-Gl.
Kistenstöckli
Kisten-P.
P. da Dartgas
Kl. Tödi
Tödi
(P. Rusein)
Grünhornhütte
Grünh.
Biferten-Gl.
Porta da Spescha
Stockgron
Bündner Tödi
P. Urlaun
P. Frisal
Gl. de Frisal
Val Frisal
A. Rubi
A. Nova
Frisallücke
P. dado
P. dadens
Puntaiglas-Gl.
Kavestrau grond
P. Tumbif
Brigelser-H.
A. de Tschen
P. Ner
Val Gliems
A. Rusein
P. Gliems
P. Muf
La Gonda
A. de Schlans
A. de Puntaiglas
Val Puntaiglas
Val Rusein
Dado sura
Las pradas
Capeder
Dardin
Danis
Schlans
Crestatsch
Trums
Darvela
Rinkenberg
Campliun
S. Benedetg
Rabius
Somvix
Surrhein
Vorder Rhein
Dalisch
Barcuns
C. de Munt
Claradi
Murtes
0 1 2 3 4 5 Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

point of the ascents of the *Geissbützistock* (8925′; 2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Vordere* and *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9245′ and 9852′; 2½-3 hrs.; 10 and 20 fr.), the *Bocktschingel* (10,000′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; difficult), the *Claridenstock* (10,730′; 3-4 hrs.; 30 fr.), and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′; 3½ hrs.; 30 fr.). — Over the *Clariden Pass* to the *Maderaner-Thal*, see p. 140 (from the Clariden Hut to the Hüfialp Hut 7-8 hrs.; guide from Linthal 30 fr.).

From Linthal to Elm by the *Richetli Pass* (7½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 90; through the *Bisi-Thal* to *Muotathal*, see p. 87.

A road, at first ascending (view of the **Fätschbach Fall*, see p. 82) and then level, leads from Linthal (one-horse carr. 8 fr., two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (Pens. Freihof; Inn 'Im Auen') to the (3½ M.) **Thierfehd** (2680′; **Hôtel-Pens. Tödi*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.), a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains. On the latter part of the route we have a view of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230′ high), which the morning-sun tints with rainbow hues. Fine view of the falls of the Linth and of the Panten-Brücke from the **Känzeli*, ¾ hr. from the inn (rough path).

A few paces from the inn a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which a good new path ascends for ½ hr., then turns a corner, and, traversing a short tunnel, reaches (¼ hr.) the **Panten-Brücke** (3212′), 160′ above the Linth, erected in 1902-3 above the ruined old bridge, amidst imposing scenery. On the right bank a path ascends the grassy slope to the (20 min.) ***Üeli Alp** (3612′; superb view of the Tödi).

We return by the same path to the Hôtel Tödi; or we may retrace our steps about 30 yds. and ascend to the E. by an ill-defined forest-path to the (1¼ hr.) **Lower Baumgarten Alp** (5250′), high above the Thierfehd, with a magnificent view. We may descend a narrow and dizzy path (guide desirable, but not to be had at the Alp, which is usually deserted in summer), skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten Alp, to (½ hr.) *Obort* (3425′; Curhaus, rustic, pens. 3½ fr.), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Linthal, Auengüter, Obort, Baumgarten Alp, Üeli Alp, Panten-Brücke. — A steep path leads to the E. from the Baumgarten Alp (guide advisable; to the Muttsee Hut 10 fr.) along abrupt grassy slopes to (1¼ hr.) the rocks of the *Thor* (6755′); then it bends to the right to (¾ hr.) the *Nüschen Alp* (7270′), thence skirting the *Muttenwändli* to (1¼ hr., 6-7 hrs. from Linthal) the **Muttsee Club Hut** (8170′) on the *Muttsee* (8135′), the loftiest lake in the Alps (generally still ice-bound in July and Aug.). The hut is the starting-point for the *Nüschenstock* (9500′; 1½ hr.; guide 15 fr.), *Rüchi* (9355′; 1¼ hr.; 16 fr.), *Scheidstöckli* (9220′; 1½ hr.; 20 fr.), *Ruchi* (10,190′; 2½-3 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Hausstock* (10,340′; from the Ruchi across the icy arête in 1 hr.; 25 fr.), and *Muttenstock* (10,140′; 3½-4 hrs.; 25 fr.). The *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), scaled viâ the Kisten Pass and the E. arête in 8-9 hrs. (guide 45-50 fr.), and the *Selbsanft* (Hintere 9935′, Mittlere 9625′, Vordere 9020′), ascended viâ the *Gries Glacier* in 5-8 hrs. (guide 35-40 fr.), are very difficult. — Over the *Kisten Pass* to *Ilanz*, see p. 84.

The ***Upper Sandalp** (6358′), 3½ hrs. above the Panten-Brücke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation (guide, not indispensable, 8 fr.). The new path ascends beyond the Panten-Brücke to the right and crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a gorge. Farther on we ascend the right bank of the *Sandbach* to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100′; rfmts.). At the (20 min.) *Hintere Sandalp* (4330′) the path crosses the *Biferten Bach*, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*,

1600′ in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook pierces a rocky gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). Finest view ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linth Valley ends with a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the Tödi or **Piz Russein** (11,887′; from Linthal 11-12 hrs.; difficult, for experts only; guide 35 fr., two reqnired for a single traveller), with its brilliant snowy crest, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route from the Hintere Sandalp ascends steeply to the left through the *Biferten-Thal* viâ the *Märenblanken* to the (4½ hrs. from Thierfehd) *Fridolin Hut* of the S. A. C. (7070′), on the *Biferten-Älpeli*, where the night may be spent. We thence ascend to the (1 hr.) *Grünhorn Hut* of the S. A. C. (8050′) and along the left side of the *Biferten Glacier*, crossing the *Schneerunse*, a gully exposed to ice-avalanches in the afternoon, and the *Gelbwändli*, to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha* (11,023′), between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085′) and *Stockgron* (11,215′), to the *Val Rusein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 415; guide 45 fr.); or by the *Gliemspforte* (10,925′), between the Stockgron and the *Piz Urlaun*, to the *Gliems Glacier;* then over the *Puntaiglas Pass* (9240′) to the *Puntaiglas Glacier* and down the Val Puntaiglas to *Truns* (comp. p. 414).

Passes. From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the Sandalp Pass (*Sandgrat;* W. summit of the pass 9120′; E. summit 9210′) to *Disentis* in 7-8 hrs. (p. 416; guide 30 fr.); another, laborious but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the Hüfi or Planura Pass (9645′) to the *Maderaner-Thal* (p. 140; guide 30 fr.).

From Linthal over the Kisten Pass to Ilanz, 13 hrs. (guide to Brigels 27 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. Ascent by the (3 hrs.) *Baumgarten-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Muttsee Club Hut* (p. 83). Thence viâ the *Mutten-Alp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmern-Thal* and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock* (with the *Gries* and *Limmern Glaciers*), to the (1½ hr.) **Kisten Pass** (8280′), lying to the N. of the *Kistenstöckli* (9020′). Descent to the *Val Frisal*, by the *Alp Rubi* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* (p. 414), and thence either to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 412), or to the right viâ *Schlans* to (2 hrs.) *Truns* (p. 414).

22. From Linthal to Flüelen viâ the Klausen Pass. Schächen-Thal.

32 M. Diligence (8 seats; no extra-carriages) twice daily: once direct, in 9 hrs., with ¾ hr's. halt at Urnerboden, and ¼ hr. at Urigen; once stopping for the night at Urigen. Fares 11 fr. 30, coupé 13 fr. 95 c. One-horse carriage to Altdorf 50, two-horse 80, three-horse 120 fr., and 10 per cent gratuity. — The *Klausen Road, one of the most beautiful of mountain-roads, was constructed in 1893-99 at a cost of 4,140,000 fr., to connect the upper part of Canton Glarus with the St. Gotthard Railway and the Lake of Lucerne. It forms a very attractive drive (to Urnerboden in 3 hrs., to Unterschächen in 6½ hrs.); from Urnerboden to Unterschachen it is also well adapted for walking.

Linthal (2125′), see p. 81. The diligence starts from the station and stops at the (½ M.) Bear Inn in the village. The road leads across the Linth to *Ennetlinth* (p. 81) and ascends in a sweeping curve along the rocky slope, passing through tunnels and galleries (charming glimpses of the valley). Beyond the second gallery is a path descending to the *Lower Fätschbach Fall* (p. 82). The road then ascends in long windings (short-cuts for walkers), over the grassy slopes of the *Fruttberg*, to (2 M.) the *Rämis Inn* (2885′) and the (¾ M.) *Bergli Inn*. A sign-post on the left indicates the way to

the beautiful *Middle Fätschbach Fall* ('Bergli-Stüber', p. 82). We next reach (1½ M.) the diligence-station of *Fruttberg* (*Oberberg;* 3385′; inn), at the foot of the *Riedstöckli* (6070′), whence we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Rüchi, Scheidstöckli, and Hausstock; to the left, in the gorge, is the *Upper Fätschbach Fall* ('Hell-Stüber'). Thence the road ascends gently along the slopes of the *Frittern*, partly through wood, to the (1¾ M.) boundary (new obelisk) between Glarus and Uri, where the *Scheidbächli* (4290′) descends from the right.

The **Urner Boden,** a grassy and at places marshy valley, 4½ M. long, watered by the *Fätschbach*, and containing a few groups of chalets, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged *Jägernstöcke* and *Märenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8908′), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,730′). About 1½ M. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the inn *Zur Sonne*, and ½ M. farther on the inn *Zum Klausen*. We then reach the diligence-station of (¾ M.) —

9 M. **Urnerboden** (4525′; **Hôt. Wilhelm Tell und Post*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Alpenrose, Urnerboden*, both very fair), with the chalets of *Spitelrüti* and a chapel.

Excursions. **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), viâ the *Gemsfayer Alp* in 5-6 hrs., with guide, troublesome but repaying (comp. p. 82). — **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), from the (2 hrs.) *Klausen Pass* viâ the *Kammli-Lücke* (9364′) in 6 hrs., with guide, difficult (comp. p. 140). — **Leckistock** (a summit of the *Märenberge*, 8145′), viâ the *Firnerloch* (see below) in 3½-4 hrs. with guide, fatiguing: the descent may be made through the *Brühlkehle* to the *Glattensee* (p. 87). — Viâ the **Firnerloch** (7355′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotathal*, laborious; the descent from the pass to the *Gwalpeten Alp* in the *Bisithal* is very steep and requires a steady head (see p. 87).

The road traverses the pasture for ¾ M. more, and beyond the *Waldhüttli* ascends in bold curves through the wild rocky cauldron of the *Klus*, with its waterfalls at the foot of the Teufelsstöcke and the Clariden, to the chalets of *Vorfrutt* (5945′; rfmts.) and the (4¾ M.; 14½ M. from Linthal) **Klausen Pass** (6437′; rfmt. hut), at the foot of the curiously shaped *Märcherstöckli* (7815′). Beyond the pass the shorter footpath to the Schächen-Thal, viâ the Balmwand and Æsch (see p. 86), diverges to the left. The new road gradually descends viâ the beautifully situated *Bödmer Alp* (to the left, the *Kammlistock*, *Grosse Scheerhorn*, *Kleine* and *Grosse Ruchen*, *Windgellen*, and *Uri-Rothstock*) and then sweeps round to the right to the (1 M.) *Upper Balm Alp* (5660′; inn in summer). Farther on it runs high up on the N. side of the wooded **Schächen-Thal,** commanding fine views of the Clariden Glacier, Stäuber Fall, Gries Glacier, Scheerhörner, Kammlistock, Claridenstock, and (farther on) the Brunni-Thal, with the Grosse Ruchen and the Grosse Windgelle. After threading the *Seelithal Tunnel* (126 yds. long) we reach (4½ M.) —

20 M. **Urigen** (4067′; **Hôtel-Pension Posthaus*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.), in a charming situation. About ½ M. to the S.W. is the picturesque chapel of *Götschwiler*, with an altar-piece

by D. Calvaert. From here the road winds down (to the right short-cut via Götschwiler to Spiringen in 3/4 hr.) to —

22 1/2 M. **Unterschächen** (3345′; **Hôtel Klausen*, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Alpenrose*, unpretending), with 619 inhab., a summer-resort, finely situated near the mouth of the picturesque *Brunni-Thal*, at the head of which rises the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295′) with its glaciers.

Walkers from the Klausen Pass to Unterschächen save about 1/2 hr. by taking the footpath indicated above, which leads to (1/2 hr.) the chalets of the *Lower Balm* (5600′; inn) and then descends the steep slopes of the *Balmwand* to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet **Im Aesch** (4050′; *Hôt. Stäubi*, plain). Fine view of the **Stäuber Waterfall*. We then descend the left bank of the impetuous *Schächenbach*, and finally cross this stream to (1 hr.) *Unterschächen*.

Three toilsome and difficult routes (guides, Adelrich Arnold and Michel Bissig of Unterschächen; comp. p. 140) lead from Unterschächen to the Maderaner-Thal via the *Ruchkehlen Pass* (8790′), the *Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass* (9180′), and the *Kammli-Lücke* (9364′). — The **Schächenthaler Windgelle* (9095′; 4-4 1/2 hrs. from Urigen) is fatiguing and not suitable for any but steady-headed experts (guide 30, porter 20 fr.). — Via the *Kinzig Pass* (6810′) or the *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotathal*, see below. — Via the *Seewlifurke* to *Amsteg*, see p. 129.

A good road descends the valley, by *Spiringen*, *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) *Brügg*, crosses the Schächenbach and the *Fätschbach*, and leads to (1 1/4 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 127) and thence via (1 1/4 M.) *Altdorf* (p. 126) to (2 M.; 32 M. from Linthal) *Flüelen* (see p. 109).

23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (6 1/4 M.) Muotathal twice daily in 1 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 25 c.); carr. 9, with pair 14 fr. (from Brunnen 12 and 20 fr.). From Muotathal a narrow new road runs to (2 1/2 hrs.) Alp Bergen, whence a bridle-path leads over the Pragel to (2 hrs.) Richisau (guide not indispensable). No inn between Muotathal and Richisau. It is preferable to visit the *Klönthal* from Glarus (see p. 81).

Schwyz, see p. 125. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, in its deep rocky bed. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muota ravine, but not visible from the road, is the *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road, 2 1/2 M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank by Ober-Schönenbuch, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.) Beyond (4 1/2 M.) **Ried** (1855′; *Adler*), on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Gstübtbach*, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (3/4 M.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbach Fall* in the *Kesseltobel*. Then (1 M.) —

6 1/4 M. **Muotathal** (1995′; pop. 2221; **Kreuz; Hirsch*, moderate; *Krone*), the chief village of the valley, with the *Nunnery of*

St. Joseph, founded in 1280, and Suvoroff's headquarters in 1799 (memorial tablet on the school-house).

To the E. of the village is the **Höll-Loch**, discovered in 1899, a huge cavern penetrating for miles into the mountain (difficult of access; experienced guides, torches, lanterns, and provisions necessary).

Over the Kinzig Pass to Altdorf, 8 hrs., somewhat fatiguing (guide not indispensable). After following the Pragel route for 1/4 hr., we diverge to the right, cross the Muota, and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) **Kinzig Pass** (*Kinzigkulm* or *Kinzerkulm;* 6810′), with a limited view of the Uri and Unterwald Alps and part of the Reussthal (bronze tablet commemorating Suvoroff's crossing of the pass in 1799). Then a rapid descent to the *Schächen-Thal* (p. 86), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 127), or to the left to *Spiringen* or *Unterschächen* (p. 86).

Through the Bisi-Thal to Stachelberg, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the narrow **Bisi-Thal**, watered by the Muota, to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153′; inn), with a fine fall of the Muota; steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293′); then across the dreary *Karren Alp*, between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 82), and down the *Braunwald Alp* to (4 1/2 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — Another and more interesting route is the following (9 1/2-10 hrs., with guide). From Schwarzenbach through wood and meadows (path generally well discernible) to the (1 1/4 hr.) * *Waldibach Fall*, the finest waterfall of Central Switzerland; ascent thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt-Alp*, with the pretty blue *Glatten-See* (6090′), surrounded by lofty cliffs, and to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8908′; p. 82); descent viâ the *Bräch Alp* to (3-3 1/2 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — From the Waldibach Fall we may also ascend to the right over the *Waldi Alp* and *Ruos Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), with a splendid view, and descend to the new Klausen road and to (2 hrs.) *Unterschächen* (p. 86); or we may continue to follow the valley from the Waldibach Fall to the *Gwalpeten Alp* (5110′) and then ascend (very steep) over the *Firnerloch* (7355′) to (4 1/2 hrs.) the *Urnerboden* (p. 85).

To Sisikon through the Riemenstalden-Thal and across the *Katzenzagel* (4888′), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive; comp. p. 108).

The new road to the Pragel turns to the left at (1 1/2 M.) the foot of the *Stalden*, enters the valley of the *Starzlenbach*, and ascends, first on the left bank, then on the right, partly through woods. It affords many fine retrospects. Finally we return to the left bank and reach the (6 M.) *Alp Bergen* (3200′), in a green valley. Beyond this point a bridle-path (road to Richisau in contemplation) ascends, at first abruptly and then more gradually, to a refuge-hut and the (3/4 hr.) chalets on the marshy top of the **Pragel** (5060′; tablet erected in 1900 in memory of Suvoroff's retreat in 1799).

Descent, at first steep and stony, to the (3/4 hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367′); then through wood; 1/4 hr. the *Neuhüttli* (4193′); here we descend to the right, where the pretty Klönthal and its lake become visible; 1/2 hr. **Richisau** (3590′; **Hôt.-Pens. Richisau*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495′) and *Ochsenkopf* (7155′), and to the S. the *Silbern* (7570′).

The *Schwammhöhe*, an old moraine, 1/2 M. to the E. of the Curhaus, affords a beautiful view of the Klönthaler See, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. Attractive excursions may be made to the W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Cross* on the *Saasberg* (6225′; pass to the Sihlthal and Einsiedeln) and to (5 min.) the *Sihl-Seeli* (5985′); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570′), with fossils and interesting furrowed slopes (descent to the *Silbern-Seeli*

and viâ the *Rossmatter-Thal* to the Klönthal); to the *Glärnisch* (see below; 7 hrs.); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Grieseł*, 8935′) viâ the *Dreckloch Alp* in 7 hrs. (with guide), descending to (4 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (p. 82); to the N., viâ (1¼ hr.) the *Schweinalp Pass*, to (2 hrs.) *Hinter-Wäggithal* (comp. p. 53); to the top of the *Ochsenkopf* (7155′; 2½ hrs.; with guide); to the top of the *Scheye* (7420′; 5 hrs.; see p. 80) viâ *Längenegg*.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2640′; **Hôtel-Pension Klönthal*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; *Vorauen Inn*, at the lower end of the village, plain), beautifully situated.

The **Glärnisch**, the huge rocks of which bound the Klönthal on the S. side, one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), the *Vrenelisgärtli* (9535′), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557′), and the *Bächistock* (9583′). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch is laborious, but not difficult for experts (guide 20 fr.; see p. 82). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Voranen, to the huts on (40 min.) the *Klönstalden* (3450′; direct path hither from Richisau in 25 min.), then enter the narrow *Rossmatter-Thal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968′) and *Werben* (4562′), and reach the (3 hrs.) *Club Hut* in the *Steinthäli* (6595′; inn in summer). We next ascend steep and stony slopes, cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3½ hrs. from the hut. Superb view (panorama by Heim). — The *Vorder-Glärnisch*, from Glarus, 5½-6 hrs., comp. p. 81.

The **Klönthal** is a picturesque, thinly-peopled dale, with meadows of freshest green. To the S. rise the precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale-green *Klönthaler See* (2640′), 1½ M. from Vorauen, 2 M. long and ⅓ M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the Glärnisch. A rock on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bears an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), who often spent the summer in a chalet here. The road skirts the N. bank; rowing-boat down the lake in 50 min., 1½ fr. At the (3½ M.) *Seerüti*, at the lower end of the lake, is a small inn.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of small cascades, in a grand rocky setting, down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstal. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 80). Pretty view of the ravine (165′ deep) from the new stone bridge, reached by a footpath diverging to the right about 2¼ M. from the Seerüti. The road divides at the (¾ M.) *Staldengarten Inn*. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstal* (p. 80), the right crosses the Löntsch to (1 M.) *Riedern* and (1¼ M.) *Glarus* (p. 80). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the *Frohnalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

24. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernf-Thal.

12½ M. RAILWAY from Glarus to (3 M.) Schwanden, 17 min.; DILIGENCE (1 fr. 80 c.) from Schwanden to (9½ M.) Elm thrice daily in 3 hrs. (descent, 2 hrs.).

At *Schwanden* (p. 81), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, diverges to the left from the Linth-Thal. The

highroad gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (1½ M.) *Wart*, a pretty waterfall on the left. 3 M. *Engi* (2540′; pop. 1160; *Sonne; Adler; Freihof), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Over the *Murg Pass* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 56.) The slate-quarries *(Plattenberge)* on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossils. From (2 M.) *Matt* (2710′; Elmer, fair), an attractive path to the N.E. leads in 5½ hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Riesĕten Pass* (6644′) to *Weisstannen* (p. 57; guide 10 fr.).

3 M. **Elm** (3215′; **Curhaus Elm*, prettily situated, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr., with a mineral spring; *Hôt. Elmer*, pens. from 5 fr., *Zentner*, pens. from 3 fr., both well spoken of), the highest village (913 inhab.) in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by mountains, is frequented as a summer-resort. It was partly destroyed on 11th Sept., 1881, by a landslip from the *Tschingelberg* (S.E.), by which 114 persons lost their lives (memorial tablet at the church).

Ascents (guides, *Hilarius Rhyner*, *Jakob Kübli*, and *Matth. Zentner*). The *Rothstock* (*Piz Mar*, 8615′), asceuded viâ the *Panixer Pass* (see below) in 5½ hrs. with guide, is easy and remuuerative. — The following ascents are for experts only: *Kärpfstock* (9180′), by the *Erbsalp* in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and *Vorab* (9925′), by the *Tschingeln Alp* aud *Bündnerberg Glacier* in 8 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), both laborious, but interesting (comp. p. 82 and below). — *Hausstock* (10,340′), by the *Richetli Pass* and the *Leiterberg*, or by the *Panixer Pass* (see below) in 9 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), laborious. — The *Piz Segnes* (10,175′), by the *Falzüber Alp* and *Sura* or *Sauren Glacier* in 8 hrs., or from the *Segnes Pass* (see below) in 2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), the *Piz Sardona* or *Saurenstock* (10,020′; 7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), aud the *Grosse Scheibe* (9585′; 7 hrs.; 20 fr.) are all three trying and better attacked from the Sardona Club Hut (p. 79).

Passes. To Flims over the Segnes Pass (pron. 'Senyes'), 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (gnide 17 fr.). We cross the Sernf, amidst the remains of the landslip, and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln-Alp;* then mount steep stony slopes and rock to the (5-6 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615′), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9350′), pierced by the *Martinsloch* (8648′), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. We descend the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (easy, except in the absence of snow, when rope and ice-axe are nseful) to the (1¼ hr.) *Segnes Club Hut* on *Segnes Sut* (6390′), then by a steep path, afterwards better, to the *Flimser Alpen*, and past a fine waterfall (to the left, the huge *Flimser Stein*, p. 411) to (2 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 411).

To Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 8-9 hrs. (gnide to Panix 15 fr.), fatiguing; historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 87). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (¾ hr.) *Erbser-Brücke;* ½ hr. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822′; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587′). We next cross the *Walenboden* and traverse the snow-couloir of the *Gurgel*, at the base of the *Rinkenkopf* (8620′). Farther on we traverse a tract of débris (with a small tarn on the left) and reach the (3½ hrs.) **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7897′), with a small refuge-hut. To the left rises the *Rothstock* (8615′); to the right are the *Ruch-Wichlenberg* (9186′) aud the *Hausstock* (ascent from the pass in 3½-4 hrs., see above), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer Alp* and the wild *Ranasca Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334′; Panixer Pass Inn), and viâ *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 411). — Another ronte, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565′). It diverges from the Panix ronte to the left, by the tarn above mentioned,

and ascends steeply to the pass, between the *Rothhorn* and the *Vorab* (ascent of the latter from the pass in 2 hrs., see p. 89). Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 411).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 8-8½ hrs., rough (guide 10 fr.). Up the N. side of the deep gorge of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin Alp*, and thence viâ *Matt* (6180′) to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Foo Pass** (7290′), which affords a fine though limited view. Then down by the *Foo-Alp* and *Unter-Siez Alp* (4377′) to the *Seezthal* and (4 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 57). — From the Foo Alp viâ the Scheibe **Pass** (8530′), on the **E.** of the *Vordere Scheibe*, to the *Sardona Club Hut* (p. 79), rather difficult.

To Vättis over the Sardona Pass, 11-12 hrs., difficult, but attractive (guide 30 fr.). From Elm we follow the S. side of the deeply cut Ramin-Thal to the *Falzüber Alp*, and then proceed over slopes of débris and through a rocky couloir to the *Sauren Glacier* and the **Saurenjoch** (ca. 9380′), between the Piz Segnes and the peak marked 3013 on the Siegfried Map. Beyond the col we traverse the névé of the *Segnes Glacier* to the **Sardona Pass** (9315′). We then descend across the *Sardona Glacier* to the *Sardona Club Hut* (7350′; p. 79) and through the *Calfeisen-Thal* to *St. Martin* (4133′) and *Vättis* (p. 78). Either the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′) or the *Piz Sardona* (10,020′) may be easily combined with this route. — Over the Haibützli Pass to Vättis, 10 hrs., fatigning (gnide 17 fr.). From the (3½ hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Mutten-Thal* to the basin of the *Haibützli*, with its small tarn (7693′), and thence to the right again to the (3 hrs.) **Haibützli Pass** (ca. 8100′), a gap in the *Muttenthaler Grat*. Rough descent viâ the *Platten Alp* and the *Matanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* in the *Calfeisen-Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 78).

To Linthal (p. 82), by the **Richetli Pass** (7425′), 7 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), not difficult; "View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glärnisch. Descent by the *Durnach-Thal*.

II. CENTRAL SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF LUCERNE AND ENVIRONS. THE ST. GOTTHARD.

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25. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

i. Viâ Thalwil.

36 M. Railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Zug, 18 M., in 43-55 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60 c.). — This is the direct route from Zürich to Lake Lucerne and the St. Gotthard (to Arth-Goldau in 1¼-1¾ hr.; 7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.). — The tour from Zürich to Lucerne viâ Sihlhrugg, Baar, Cham, Rothkreuz, and Gisikon may he recommended to cyclists.

To (8 M.) *Thalwil* (1436′), see p. 51. The line diverges to the right from the railway on the left bank of the Lake of Zürich, and skirts the hillside, crossing three arched viaducts, and affording beautiful views of the lake. — 9½ M. *Oberrieden-Dorf;* 10½ M. *Horgen-Oberdorf* (1598′; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 1-3, B. 1, D. 2 fr., well spoken of), lying 246′ above the station of Horgen on the bank of the lake (p. 51). Just beyond it the train passes through a tunnel 1½ M. long, then sweeps round to the left, and enters the valley of the *Sihl*, which it crosses by an oblique iron bridge of 71 yds. span. — 12½ M. **Sihlbrugg** (1696′; *Hôt. Krone; Restaurant Waldhaus*), close to the right bank of the Sihl, is the highest point on the line and the junction of the Sihlthal railway (p. 49). Beyond the station the train enters the *Albis Tunnel*, 2 M. long, beyond which it traverses a hilly tract. On the left rises the wooded rocky hill of the *Baarburg* (2180′). Before us lies Baar, beyond which are the Lake of Zug, Rigi, and Pilatus. We cross the *Lorze* (p. 95).

16¾ M. **Baar** (1463′; pop. 4480; **Hôt. St. Gotthard*, at the station, R. 1-2, B. 1, pens. 3½-4½ fr.; *Lindenhof*, moderate; *Krone; Schwert; Rössli*), a large village, with cotton and other factories.

In the wild valley of the *Lorze*, 2½ M. to the E. of Baar, are the interesting **Stalactite Grottoes* in der Hölle (one-horse carr. there and back 4-5 fr.). The four caverns, at one time full of water, are now lighted hy electricity and are open from Easter Monday to Oct. 15th. They contain magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, hesides stalagmites. Admission 1 fr., on Sun. 50 c.; guide and key at the (¼ M.) *Restaurant Hölle* (1670′; trout). The lately discovered *Upper Grottoes* are also worth visiting (adm. 70 c., Sun. 50 c.; tickets at the quarries). From the caverns routes lead to (2 M.) *Schönbrunn* (p. 94) and viâ the *Tobel-Brücke* and *Thalacker* to (3 M.) *Zug*.

Walkers will find their account in the charming route from *Horgen* (p. 51) to Baar viâ the Horger Egg (1½ hr.). The road winds up to (2 M.) *Widenbach*, about ¼ M. to the right of which rises the **Zimmerberg* (2535′), commanding a heautiful view of the Lake of Zürich (E.), the deep and somhre valley of the Sihl (W.), the Lake of Zug, and the Alps (S.) (Myten, Rigi, and Pilatus especially prominent). Ahout ½ M. beyond Widenbach the road reaches its highest point, the *Hirzel-Höhe* (2415′; inn; view), whence it descends to *Sihlbrugg* (see above).

Farther on we traverse the fertile plain of Baar to —

18 M. **Zug.** — **Hotels:** *Hirsch, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Ochs, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Löwe, on the lake, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 fr., good heer in the restaurant; *Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Zugerhof, pens. 5-7 fr., both at the station; Hôtel Rigi, on the lake, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Schiff, with good restaurant;

BELLEVUE; *PENS. GUGGITHAL, on the road to Felsenegg, 4½-5 fr.; *PENS. WALDHEIM, beautifully situated, 1½ M. from the station, pens. from 5 fr.

Zug (1385′; pop. 6510), the capital of the small canton of that name, is beautifully situated on the *Lake of Zug* (p. 119). The lower town, part of which was submerged by the lake on 5th July, 1887, has fine *Quays*, with beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. Thepict uresque *Capuchin Tower* rises to the left at the beginning of the town. The *Oberstadt* and *Altstadt* still retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their walls, towers, and substantial mansions. In the *Old Rathhaus* are a handsome Gothic room and an interesting *Antiquarian Museum* (stained glass, wood-carvings, gold and silver ornaments, tapestry, etc.; adm. 50 c.). The Gothic *Church of St. Oswald* (15th cent.) contains a Last Judgment by P. Deschwanden, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are ancient captured weapons and flags, and a scarf stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. Well-equipped *Fish Breeding Establishment.* On the (¾ M.) *Rosenberg* (1633′; restaurant) is the interesting *Swiss Bee Museum.*

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 1½ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 10 and 6, fare 3-4 fr., descent 2-3 fr.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 14-16 fr.; carriages ordered at the hotels cheaper), are the **Cur-Anstalt Felsenegg* (3085′; R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *English Church Service* in summer), with hydropathic and a fine view towards the W., and (5 min. to the N.) the **Cur-Anstalt Schönfels* (3065′; R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-15 fr.), with hydropathic and pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. The (¼ hr.) **Hochwacht* (3250′), ¼ M. to the N.E., commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Ägeri (p. 95). — Pretty walks also to the (20 min.) *Hüngigütsch* (2400′; view interrupted by trees) and the (½ hr.) *Horbachgütsch* (3070′), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — The ascent of the (4 hrs.) *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, p. 123) is attractive, over mountain-pastures with rich flora.

On the Menzingen hills above the Lorze, 4½ M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily, 1 fr. 35, coupé 1 fr. 60 c.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 16 fr.) and ½ M. from the diligence-station of *Edlibach*, is Dr. Hegglin's well-managed **Schönbrunn* Hydropathic (2290′; R. 2-4½, pens. 8-10½ fr.), with sunny terrace and forest-walks, much frequented by French visitors. The view from the chapel (2330′) extends as far as the Jura. — About 6 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) is the prettily situated village of **Menzingen* (2635′; **Löwe*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hirsch*, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), with a large convent-school for girls; and 1 M. farther on, beyond the *Edlibach*, is the **Pens. Schwandegg* (2770′; pens. 4½-5 fr.), with pine-cone and other baths. The summit of the *Schwandegg-Gütsch* commands a view of the Lake of Zürich and of the Sentis range.

Ägeri-Thal. A road (diligence to Ober-Ägeri twice daily in 2 hrs.) ascends through a fruitful district viâ *Thalacker* (route at the bend to the left to Schönbrunn, the Hölle caverns, and Menzingen, see p. 93) and *Inkenberg* to (3 M.) *Allenwinden* (2320′). Thence it descends into the valley of the winding *Lorze* (on a hill on the other side of the stream is the nunnery of *Gubel*, 2990′) to (1½ M.) *Neu-Ägeri*, and past *Mühlebach*, with its large cotton-factories, to (1½ M.) **Unter-Ägeri* (2790′; pop. 2600; **Ägerihof*, pens. 4½-7 fr.; **Curhaus Waldheim*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Brücke; Post*), a handsome industrial village on the *Ägeri-See* (p. 95), with a new Gothic church and lake-baths, also frequented as a health-resort. The road, flanked by pretty villas, skirts the lake to (1½ M.) the pleasant mountain-village of

Ober-Ägeri (**Löwe*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hirsch; Ochs*). In a picturesque situation on the lake, between Unter-Ägeri and Ober-Ägeri, is Dr. Hürlimann's private *Hospital* for children; and on the hill, farther back, is a *Sanatorium* for scrofulous children, erected by the Zürich Benevolent Society. — EXCURSIONS from Unter-Ägeri through the *Hüri-Thal* and viâ the *Rossberg Alps* to the (2½ hrs.) **Rossberg* (see p. 123; new road open as far as the *Urzlenboden*, 4½ M.); from Ober-Ägeri to the (1½ hr.) *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 121), etc.

On the idyllic **Ägeri-See** (2380'; 3½ M. in length) a steamboat plies 5 times daily in summer from Unter-Ägeri in ¾ hr., past the stations of *Ober-Ägeri* and *Ländli*, to **Morgarten**, at the E. end, which commands a picturesque view of the Uri-Rothstock, Krönte, etc.; omnibus thence to rail. stat. *Sattel-Ägeri* (p. 123; 50 c.). Near Morgarte, to the W., are the honses of *Schorno*, where on 16th Nov., 1315, the Confederates in the *Battle of Morgarten* won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Duke Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a picture of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake and ¾ M. from Sattel, in which an anniversary service is held on the day of the battle.

Gotthard Railway from Zug to *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 119.

The train to Lucerne backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 119), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (21½ M.) **Cham** (**Rabe; Schlüssel; Hirsch*, pens. 3½-5 fr.), a village with a slender zinc-covered church spire and a large condensed milk factory. Pretty view of the lake to the left; on the hill above Zug are the Curhäuser; in the middle rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. — Beyond (25 M.) *Rothkreuz* (1410'; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the lines to Immensee (p. 124; 5 M., in 16 min.) and to Muri and Aarau (p. 27), we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 27½ M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 30½ M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the wooded *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*, 1½ M. long, and crosses the Reuss. The line now unites with the Bâle and Lucerne (p. 23) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 156), and lastly passes through the tunnels under the *Gütsch* (p. 101) and the *Schönheim* hill.

36 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 96.

ii. Viâ Affoltern.

43 M. RAILWAY, to Zug in 1-1⅓ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.).

Zürich, see p. 39. — 2½ M. *Altstetten* (p. 26). To the left, the long *Uetliberg* (p. 48), which the line skirts in a wide curve. 5½ M. *Urdorf*; 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We ascend the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal* and pass through the *Ettenberg* to (11 M.) *Bonstetten* (1805'; *Löwe). To the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus, and to the left, farther on, the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis become visible. 13½ M. *Hedingen* (1712'; *Krone). — 15½ M. **Affoltern** (1640'; **Löwe*, with garden, pens. 4-6½ fr.), with two hydropathic establishments, the *Arche* (pens. 4½-7 fr.) and the *Lilienberg* (pens. 7-10 fr.). To

the left, the *Aeugster Berg* (2723′); at its base, *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi.* — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1550′).

Diligence thrice daily in 50 min. to Hausen (1980′; *Krone; Löwe*), at the W. base of the *Albis* (p. 48), near which is Dr. Paravicini's excellent *Albisbrunn Hydropathic* (2115′; R. 2-4, board 5 fr.), with a pretty garden. (Hence to the top of the *Albishorn*, 3/4 hr., see p. 49.) Near *Kappel*, 1 1/2 M. to the S., Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct., 1531, in a battle against the Roman Catholic cantons (comp. p. 47). The spot is marked by a rock with German and Latin inscriptions.

20 M. *Knonau* (Adler). Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Ägeri-See* (p. 95).

25 M. *Zug*, and thence to (43 M.) *Lucerne*, see pp. 93-95.

26. Lucerne.

Railway Station (a handsome new building), on the left bank of the lake (Pl. D, E, 4; **Restaurant*, D. 1 1/2 fr.), with the main custom-house. Two exits: to the steamboats on the right, to the town on the left. — The Steamboats to Flüelen start from the rail. station (two of them also from the Schweizerhof Quay); the Alpnach boats start from both station and quay, the Küssnacht boats from the latter only. — In the busy season travellers arriving by steamer or railway with luggage cannot be sure of getting on by the corresponding train or boat unless they and their luggage are booked through to some station beyond Lucerne. If luggage is booked to Lucerne only, it is often impossible to reclaim it and get it rebooked in time.

Hotels. On the right bank: *Schweizerhof (Pl. a; D, E, 2), R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-14 fr. (band 4-6 and 8-10 p.m.), and *Luzerner Hof (Pl. b; E, 2), R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr., both on the Schweizerhof Quay; *Grand Hôtel National (Pl. c; E, F, 2), on the Quai National, with the 'dépendance' *Nationalhof* in the Halden-Str., R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr., concerts twice daily, dances on Sat. evenings; *Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. d; F, 2), near the Cursaal garden, R. 3 1/2-6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôtel de l'Europe, Halden-Str., R. 3 1/2-8, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Eden House, Halden-Str., R. from 2 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. e; D, 2), R. from 3, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Swan Hotel (Pl. f; D, 3), R. 4-7, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôtel du Rigi (Pl. g; D, 3), R. 3-5, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôtel Continental (Pl. z; E, 2), Halden-Str. 7, R. 3-6, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel des Balances and Bellevue (Pl. k; C, 3), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Union Hotel, Löwen-Str. (Pl. x; E, 1), R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 7 1/2-9 fr. — Less expensive: *Rössli (Pl. n; C, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. incl. wine 3 1/2, S. incl. wine 2 1/2, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Adler (Pl. m; C, 3), R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, on the right bank of the Reuss, near the Kapell-Brücke; *Hôt. Brünig, Am Grendel (Pl. D, 3), R. 2-3, D. 2 1/2, S. 2, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Rebstock (Pl. v; E, 2), beside the Hofkirche, with garden-restaurant, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 7 1/2-9 fr.; *Mohr (Pl. u; D, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hirsch (Pl. q; C, 3), R. 2-3, D. 2-3 fr.; *Krone (Pl. r; C, 3), R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Kreuz (*Croix Blanche;* Pl. s, D 3), R. 2-2 1/2, D. 2 fr.; Goldner Löwe, Kapellgasse 22, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6 fr.; Storch (*Cigogne*), Kornmarkt (Pl. C. 3), R. 2-2 1/4, B. 1, D. 2 fr., good wine; Raben, Brandgasse 3, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 2 1/2 fr.; Einhorn, Hertenstein-Str. (Pl. D, 2), R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, S. 2 fr.; *Schiff, plain; Sonne, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 3 fr; Drei Könige, near the Rathhaus; Pfistern, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 1 fr.; *Metzgern, these four on the Reuss.

On the left bank: *Grand-Hôtel du Lac (Pl. h; D, 4), with bath-house, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel St. Gotthard (Pl. i; D, 4),

with restaurant, opposite the station, R. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Monopole et Métropole (Pl. y; D, 4), R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Hôtel Bristol-Bahnhof (Pl. 3; D, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 10-13 fr.; *Hôtel Waldstätterhof & Savoy (Pl. 2; D, 4), R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4-5, pens. 9-13 fr.; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. w; C, 4), R. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 10-14 fr.; these all near the station. — Less expensive: *Sauvage (Pl. t; C, 4), R. 2½-3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.; *Engel (*Ange*; Pl. 1; B, 3), R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 7-8 fr.; Bär, Pfisterngasse (Pl. C, 4); Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 1; D, 4), Hôtel du Parc (Pl. 4; D, 4), both in the Seidenhof-Str., near the station; *Hôt. Jura, corner of Pilatus-Str. and Winkelried-Str. (Pl. C, 4), R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2-3 fr.; Hôt. Concordia, Theater-Str. 9, near the station, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. o; C, 4), R. 2½, D. incl. wine 3 fr.; *Rütli, *Stern, both in the Hirschengraben (Pl. B, 4); Hôt. Bad, Burger-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Schlüssel, R. 2-2½, B. 1 fr.; Hôtel Helvetia (temperance), Waldstätter-Str. 9, R. 1½-4, pens. 4½-7 fr.

Pensions. **Tivoli* (8-15 fr.), with large garden and bath-house; *Kaufmann* (7-10 fr.); **Pension Splendide* (7-12 fr.); **Gesegnet-Matt* (7-10 fr.); **Belvédère* (8-15 fr.), all on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. *Bienz*, above the Cursaal (5-7 fr.); *Faller*, above the Beaurivage (5½-7 fr.); **Neu-Schweizerhaus* (6-9 fr.), **Gyger* (6-10 fr.), *Villa Maria* (from 6 fr.), **Felsberg* (*Pietzker*; pens. 5-7 fr.), all four loftily situated (Pl. E, F, 1); **Alt-Schweizerhaus* (*Pens. Anglaise*; 6-8 fr.); *Röthelin*, Grendel-Str. (5-7 fr.); *Friedau*, near the Hofkirche (5-6½ fr.); *Schloss Bramberg* and *Villa Friedheim*, to the N. above the town (6-8 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. Château Gütsch* (R. 3-6, pens. 8-12 fr.), and **Pens. Wallis* (6-9 fr.), on the *Gütsch* (p. 101; Pl. A, 3); *Suter* (*Gibraltar*; Pl. A, 4), suitable for ladies (pens. 6-7 fr.). — **Hôtel Sonnenberg*, see p. 101. — Furnished Rooms at *J. Müller's*, Alpen-Str. 6; *A. Krais*, Alpen-Str. 7; Stadthofgasse 6, etc.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*; *Stadthof* (Pl. E, 2; concerts in the evening); *Cursaal*, see below; *Hôt. St. Gotthard*, *Monopole*, *Hôt. du Nord*, *Waldstätterhof*, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, see p. 96; **Restaurant Flora*, at the station; *Café du Théâtre*, *Café Alpenclub*, on the Reuss; *Café du Lac*; **Hungaria* (Hungarian wines); *Seefeld*, Halden-Str. 22, with garden on the lake; *Walhall*, Seidenhof-Str., near the Hôtel du Lac, cheap (no spirits). — **Beer.** *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument; *Rosengarten*, Grendel-Str.; *Muth*, Zürich-Str. 3 (Pl. E, 1); *Stadt München*, near the Hôtel des Balances; *Seidenhof*, on the left bank of the Reuss. — **Confectioners.** *Café de Paris*, Pilatus-Str. 17, 2 min. to the W. of the station; *E. Huguenin*, Alpen-Str. 3, near the Stadthof; *Zimmermann-Hofer*, next door to the Hôtel Rigi.

Cursaal, on the Quai National (Pl. F, 2), with reading, concert, and ball rooms, restaurant, theatre (at 8.45 p.m.; seats 2-4 fr.), garden, and lawn tennis. Concerts daily, 4-6.30 and at 8.30 p.m. (50 c.).

Panorama of the French army entering Switzerland in Jan., 1871, by E. Castres, in the Löwen-Platz (p. 99; adm. 1 fr.).

Baths in the lake by the Quai National; swimming 20, separate bath 40 c. (towels extra). Lake-baths also near the *Tivoli* (see above). Warm baths at the *Hôtel du Lac* and at the *Felder's Baths* (1 fr.), Spreuer-Brücke.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), near the railway-station; open on week-days 7 or 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sun. 9-12.

Electric Tramways (every 6 min., to Eichhof and Kriens every 12 min.; fare, 15 c. for the town lines, 20-25 c. for the outside lines). 1. From the Bahnhof-Platz by the Schweizerhof Quay and Halden-Str. to the Hôt. de l'Europe. 2. From the Schweizerhof Quay by the Alpen-Str. and Zürich-Str. (Lion Monument) to Maihof. 3. From the Railway Station by the Pilatus-Str. and Eichhof to Kriens (p. 101). 4. From the Railway Station by the Bahnhof-Str., Pfistergasse, and Basel-Str. (Gütsch station) to Emmenbrücke (p. 23).

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr. By time, for ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; for ½ hr. 1 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 20 c.; for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 50 c. Double fares at night (11-6). To Seeburg 1 fr. 80 or 2 fr. 50 c.; Meggenhorn 3 fr. or 4 fr. 50 c., etc.

Rowing Boats at the Quai National (Rnd. Herzog), Schweizerhof **Quay**, and Schwanen-Platz. Fare without boatman 50 c. per hr., with canopy 1 fr., gondolas 1 or 1½ fr.; boatman 1 fr. per hr. — **Motor Launches**, 1-3 pers. 6 fr. per hr., 4-5 pers. 8 fr., each pers. extra 1 fr.; half-day (6 hrs.), morning 25, afternoon 30, whole day 45 fr. — **Steamers**, see pp. 102, 116, 120.

Golf Course (9 holes) on the Sonnenberg (p. 101); season-subscription 30 fr., ladies 10 fr. — **Lawn Tennis Courts**, to the E. of the Cursaal.

Excursion Brakes of *Messrs. Th. Cook & Son* start daily at 2 p.m. from the Schwanen-Platz, alternately for Stans, Küssnacht and Immensee, or Rothenburg, and return at 6.30 p.m. Tickets (5 fr.) should be secured before midday.

Gold and Silver Work, antique furniture, tapestry, etc., at *Bossard & Son's*, Schwanen-Platz (Pl. C, 3). — **Money Changers**: *Falck & Co.*, Kapell-Platz; *Thomas Cook & Son*, Schwanen-Platz; *Crivelli & Co.*, behind the Schweizerhof; *Bank in Luzern*, Stadthof, Alpen-Str. 4; *Kopp & Co.*, Freihof, Bahnhof-Str. (left bank of the Reuss).

English Church *(St. Mark's)* in the Halden-Str., opposite the Cursaal (Pl. F, 2); service on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 5.30. Chaplain, *Rev. E. C. Simpson*, Schweizerhof. — *Presbyterian Service* in the Protestant Church near the Schweizerhof (in August and Sept. at 11 a.m.). — *American Service* at Christ Church (Old Catholic), Musegg-Str. (Pl. D, 2), at 7.45, 11, and 4.

British Consul, *Mr. L. Falck*, Banker, Schwanen-Platz 2. — **United States Consul**, *Mr. Harry H. Morgan*, Nationalhof, Halden-Str.

Physicians: *Dr. A. Brunner*, Seidenhof; *Dr. J. Eberhard*, Pilatus-Str. 7; *Dr. O. Stocker*, Kapell-Platz 9; *Dr. Rob. Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 12 (all speak English). — American Dentists: *Dr. Dane Hurlbert*, Halden-Str. 3; *Dr. Alfred Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 56; *Dr. Herm. Stocker*, Pilatus-Str. 24; *Dr. Zimmermann*, Alpen-Str. 9. — Chemists: *C. Kopp*, Schwanen-Platz; *F. Brunck*, Alpen-Str. 7 and Halden-Str. 23.

Enquiry Office, Kapell-Platz 2 (Pl. D, 3). — Photographic Materials (also dark room), *C. Hirsbrunner*, Zürich-Str. 4; *Nussbaumer & Goetz*, Pilatus-Str. 7.

The *Swiss Summer Gazette* appears at Lucerne every Tues. during the season (20 c.).

Lucerne (1437′; pop. 30,870), capital of the canton of that name, lies picturesquely on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the efflux of the *Reuss*, and is enclosed by well-preserved walls with nine watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation, facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is very striking.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by seven **Bridges.** The highest, the iron *See-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1869-70, 500′ long, 50′ wide, crosses from the town to the railway-station and the post-office, and affords charming views. The two interesting mediæval bridges, the *Kapell-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3) and the *Spreuer-Brücke* or *Mühlen-Brücke* (Pl. B, C, 3), are both carried obliquely across the river. Each has a roof, which, in the case of the former, is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from the history of the town; and in the case of the latter, with a Dance of Death. The paintings all date from the 18th century. Adjoining the Kapell-Brücke, in the river, rises the old *Wasserthurm* (Pl. D, 3), containing the *Municipal Archives*. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse *(lucerna)* and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's*

Chapel, on the N. bank, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden. — Between the Kapell-Brücke and Spreuer-Brücke are the new iron *Reuss-Steg* (for walkers) and the *Reuss-Brücke* (Pl. C, 3); below the Spreuer-Brücke the *St. Karli-Brücke* (Pl. B, 2, 3) and the bridge of the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 124). — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (Fulica atra; black, with white heads).

The ***Schweizerhof Quay** and the ***Quai National** (Pl. D, E, F, 2), with their avenue of chestnuts, extend in front of the large hotels and the Cursaal (p. 97) along the N. bank of the lake.

*View (see the stone indicators or 'toposcopes', about the middle of the quays). To the left, the *Rigi Group;* to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* is the Staffel Inn; more to the right, the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the *Rossberg;* to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Liedernen Chain*, the *Clariden*, the *Tödi*, and the *Kammlistock;* then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen;* nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn;* to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last to the right being the *Titlis;* farther to the right, the *Stanser Horn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

On a height near the quays is the ***Hofkirche**, or **Church of St. Leodegar** (Pl. E, F, 2), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., and restored after a fire in 1633. The two slender towers were erected about 1506. It contains a carved pulpit and stalls of the 16th cent., two altars with gilded reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.), a fine crucifix by the Engelberg wood-carver Custer, and old stained-glass windows. The rich treasury, containing valuable works of the 12th cent., deserves inspection (apply to the sacristan). Organ-concert in summer on week-days 6.30-7.30 p.m. (1 fr.). In the arcades enclosing the old *Churchyard* are several frescoes by Deschwanden.

The Alpen-Strasse and Zürich-Strasse, passing *Meyer's Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus* (Pl. D, E, 2; adm. 1 fr.) and the *Panorama* (p. 97), lead in 5 min. to the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. E, 1), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in defending the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining building) by the Danish sculptor *Thorvaldsen*. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* A spring at the top of the rock flows down and forms a dark pool at the base. — The *Chapel* contains the escutcheons of the officers; and the *Alpineum*, opposite, contains five Alpine views by Ernst Hodel and a large panorama from the Gornergrat near Zermatt (adm. 1 fr.).

To the N. of the monument is the entrance to the *Glacier Garden (adm. 1 fr.; explanatory guide by Prof. Heim 20 c.), a relic of the ice-period, with 32 'glacier-mills' or 'giant's cauldrons', of different sizes (the largest being 26' wide and 30' deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. Other features of interest are a reconstruction of a lacustrine village (with some genuine relics), several large reliefs of mountains and glaciers, representations of glacial phenomena, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals, a labyrinth (adm. 1 fr.), etc. Electric light in the evening.

Quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. still survive in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town. The ancient **Rathhaus** (Pl. C, D, 3), in the Kornmarkt, dates from 1519-1605. A fresco on the tower represents the death of the Lucerne burgomaster Gundoldingen at the Battle of Sempach.

Ground Floor. The vestibule contains a permanent Exhibition of Art, with a collection of old Swiss flags, including several banners presented by Popes Julius II. and Leo III. to Lucerne and other towns. — Farther on is the *Historical & Industrial Museum*, with the *Antiquarium* of the Five Cantons (open in summer, 9-6; adm. 1 fr.). Room I. contains the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; in the glass-case on the right are the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria, and several banners captured by the townsmen at the battle of Sempach. A chased sword-hilt ('Tellenschwert', *i.e.* 'Tell's sword') of the 16th cent., and the uniforms of different Swiss guards (in the middle of the large glass-case) should also be noticed. At the windows is exhibited a **Collection of Stained Glass* of the 14-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th century. — Room II. contains the collections of the *Historical Society*, comprising relics of the prehistoric, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and mediæval periods; in glass-cases in the centre are Roman objects (bronze statue of Mercury; bronze tripod). — On the first floor is the *Council Chamber*, with beautiful 16th cent. carving on the ceiling and walls. In the ante-chamber are a number of portraits of magistrates, most of which are by Reinhart.

The late-Gothic *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) is by Conrad Lux (1481).

On the left bank of the Reuss, to the right of the rail. station, is the **International Museum of Peace and War** (Pl. E, 3, 4), in the mediæval castellated style. The institution was founded at the suggestion of the Russian privy councillor, *Johann von Bloch* (d. 1902), in order to illustrate the historical development of the art and practice of warfare and the ever-increasing horrors of war, and thereby to promote the movement in favour of peace.

The Museum (adm. on week-days, except Mon. morning, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and on Sun. from 10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 1 fr.) contains specimens, models, and pictorial representations of the most varied description, illustrating the historical development of weapons, strategy and tactics, fortifications, the effects produced by weapons, military sanitation, the organisation of armies, electricity and railways in war, naval wars, etc. There are also 10 dioramas of battles fought in the 19th century and a cinematograph hall. In the last room is an apotheosis of Peace. The exhibits bear descriptive labels; 'guide', 1 fr.

To the left of the station is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. D, 3, 4). Farther to the W. are the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667 in the rococo style, and the *Government Building*, with a

LUZERN
1:13,500
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meter
Allenwinden
Felsberg
Bramberg
Mühlemättli
St. Karli
Geismatt
Flühmatt
Meyers Diorama
Panorama
Englischgruss
Alpineum
Löwen-Mon.
Hofkirche
Engl. K.
Kursaal
Quai National
Schweizerhof-Quai
Badanstalt
Christ. K.
Maria Hilf
Protest. K.
Falken
Schwanen Pl.
Sternen Pl.
Kapell Pl.
Kapellbrücke
Rathaus
Mühlen Pl.
REUSS
Reussbrücke
VIERWALDSTÄTTER
SEE
437
Bahnhof-Platz
Bahnhof
Post
Theater
Jesuiten K.
Regierungs-Geb.
Kant. Biol.
Barfüsser K.
Kriegs- u. Friedens-Museum
Frohburg-Str.
Seeklubhütte
Inseli
Güter-Bahnhof
Pilatus-Str.
Zentral-Str.
Hirschengraben
Bruch
Gibraltar
Gütsch
Gütschwald
Reit-Schule
Straf-Anstalt
Waisen-Hs.
Schlacht-hs.
Kaserne
Zeughs.
Senti
Sentimattstrasse
Baselstrasse
Emmenbrücke
Basel Zürich
Bern
Maihof
Immensee
Hôtel de l'Europe
Kriens
Brienz
Schiffswerfte
Strassenbahn
A B C D E F
1 2 3 4

Sempach
Sempach See
Seesatz
Kirchbühl
Mettenwyl
Hof
Rhonbach
Buotigen
Eschenbach
Gerlingen
Wald
Kl. Dietwyl
Rothkreuz
Baonus
Schlo
Bückholz
Badligen
Buttwyl
Hohenbühl
Ibikon
Risch
Meyerskappel
Gisikon
Ob. Risch
Boschern
Kiemen
Innwyl
Mettlen
Root
Kiemen
Dierikon
Udligenschwyl
Telle Capelle
Ibikon
Immensee
Neuenkirch
Rothenburg
Buchenrain
Ebikon
Emmen
Kussnacht
Hellbühl
Wolfisbühl
Adligenschwyl
Kelsigen
Thorenberg
Kittau
LUZERN
Meggen
Greppen
Malters
Kriens
Horw
Weggis
Schwarzenberg
VIERWALDSTÄTTER SEE
Hergiswyl
Stansstad
Ennetbürgen
Buochs
Alpnach
Alpnacher See
Ennetmoos
STANS
Wolfenschiessen
Buochserhorn
Büren
Dallenwyl
Sarnen
Sarner See
Sachseln
Melchthal
Widderfeld
Altzellen
Wallenstadt
Kaiserstock
Rudenz
Giswyl
Bern
Basel
Zug
Muri

Wädensweil, Rappersweil, Goldau
Oberwyl
Ägeri
Ägeri See
Rothenthurm
Willerzell
Walchwyl
Sattel
Alpthal
Arth
Steinen
Lowerz
Seewen
Ibach
Ingenbohl
Brunnen
Morschach
Gersau
Seelisberg
Emmetten
Riemenstalden
Sisikon
Muottathal
Illgau
Iberg
Flüelen
Isenthal
ALTORF
Seedorf
Attinghausen
Bürglen
Spiringen
Schattdorf
Unt Schächen
Erstfeld
Göschenen
English miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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picturesque court, the state archives, and a collection of coins. In the same neighbourhood are the *Cantonal School*, with extensive botanical and geological collections (open free on Sun., 1-3, and on Tues., 1-4; at other times 50 c.), the *Museum* (Pl. C, 4), with the cantonal library of 80,000 vols. (including many rare books; adm. 10-12), and the *Civic Library* (14,000 vols.), on the Reuss, containing a valuable collection of works on Swiss history and copies of Holbein's frescoes on the Harter house, pulled down in 1824.

The ***Gütsch** (1720′; Pl. A, 3), a height at the W. end of the town, affords a splendid view of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps; best from the view-tower (lift 30 c.). From the Gütsch station at the foot, reached from the railway-station in 10-12 min. (tramway, see p. 97; cab for 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.), a *Cable Tramway* (196 yds. long; gradient 53:100; trains every 10 min.; fare 35, return-ticket 60 c.) ascends in 3 min. At the top (1920′) is the **Hôtel-Pens. Château Gütsch*, with wooded grounds. The walk from the Gütsch to the *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (see below) takes 35 min.

Another beautiful point near the town is the ***Drei Linden** (1810′), to which a good road leads in 20 min. from the Hofkirche. We ascend the Adligenswiler-Strasse, to the right, behind the church, and after 3 min. take the Dreilinden-Strasse to the left, which leads to the top in about 1/4 hr. Halfway, to the left, diverges a somewhat more direct route. At the top is a cluster of tasteful villas. The 'Drei Linden' stand in private grounds (no admission). In front is a terrace commanding a charming view of the environs of Lucerne and the Alps, with the Titlis and Stanser Horn in the middle and the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn in the distance to the right. We may return to the N.W., by the Capuchin Convent on the *Wesemlin*, to the (20 min.) Lion Monument (p. 99).

The most beautiful point of view in the immediate neighbourhood of Lucerne is the *Sonnenberg. The electric tramway (p. 97) takes us in 12 min. viâ *Eichhof* to (2 1/2 M.) Kriens (1695′; **Hôtel Pilatus; Linde*), a large manufacturing village (pop. 5950), at the N. foot of Mt. Pilatus. From here an electric cable-tramway (1/2 M. long) ascends in 6 min. (fare 1 fr. 20, down 80 c., return-fare 1 fr. 50 c.), along the S. slopes of the Sonnenberg (maximum gradient 40:100), past the station *Zumhof* (about halfway) to the ***Grand-Hôtel Sonnenberg** (2350′; R. 3-8, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 8-16 fr.), with a large restaurant, pleasant grounds, and a fine view from the belvedere (lift, 30 c.). Golf course of 9 holes near the hotel (see p. 98). From the hotel a new road leads to the (1/4 M.) **Kreuzhöhe* (2560′), which affords a magnificent and very picturesque view of Pilatus and the Alps from the Sentis to the Titlis and Sustenhorn, with the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Sempach, the Rothsee, and the hilly landscape to the N. Adjacent are extensive woods with pleasant walks. The Hôtel Sonnenberg may also be reached from the Gütsch on foot in 35 min., and from Lucerne in 50 min. viâ the Hirschgraben (Pl. B, 4), the Kloster-Strasse, and the Sonnenberg-Strasse.

To the S. roads ascend from Kriens to (1 M.) the château of *Schauensee* (1835′) and the (2 1/4 M.) **Hôtel-Pension Himmelreich* (2264′; pens. 5-6 fr.), a health-resort amid woods, with fine view. — Another road, leading to the W. from Kriens, ascends along the *Krienbach* to the (2 M.) *Renggbach*, whence a bridle-path leads to the left through wood to (40 min.) *Herrgottswald* or *Hergiswald* (2800′; *Hôt.-Pens. Haas, pens. 5-7 fr.), a health-resort in a fine

situation. Or we may continue to follow the Renggbach road to *Lehnhof* and (4½ M.) *Eigenthal* (3380'; *Pens. Burri, 5-5½ fr.), another health-resort (see p. 156; thence to *Schwarzenberg*, ½ hr.). — From Eigenthal a path ascends by the *Rümligbach* past the huts of *Buchsteg* and *Rothstock*, then steeply to the left to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Brändlen-Alp* (4985'), with the little *Pilatus Lake* (generally dry in summer), where, according to a curious tradition, Pontius Pilate drowned himself from remorse. From this point the *Widderfeld* (6817') may be ascended in ¾ hr.; and a rough and indistinct path leads round the slopes of the Widderfeld and Gemsmättli and over the *Kastelen Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (p. 118). Guide advisable in both cases.

27. Lake of Lucerne.

Steamboat in summer 8 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 2¾ hrs., express in 2¼ hrs. (to Hertenstein 35 min., Weggis 45 min., Vitznau 1, Buochs 1¼, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1¾, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Rütli 2 hrs. 12 min., Sisikon 2 hrs. 20 min., Isleten 2 hrs. 20 min., Bauen 2 hrs. 25 min., Tells-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.). The steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Rütli, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte, while Bauen and Isleten are called at twice a day only. Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 80 or 2 fr. 70 c.; return-tickets available for ten days, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 55 c. Those who make some stay should purchase family-tickets with 100 coupons for 12½ fr.; immediately on embarking a certain number of coupons, corresponding to the distance to be travelled, are given up (20 coupons from Lucerne to Flüelen). Trunk 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. Sunday excursion-trips from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, first class 1½, second class 1 fr. Most of the steamers start from the railway-station of Lucerne, but a few start from the quay and then call at the railway-station (comp. p. 96). Good restaurants (déj. 3, D. 4 fr.) on board. Tickets are procured at the purser's office on board. Time-tables and maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The **Lake of Lucerne (1435'; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons', *viz. Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*) is unsurpassed in Switzerland in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with the traditions so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M.; width ½-2 M.; greatest depth 700'.

The wind on the lake is apt to change very suddenly. The boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter beyond each promontory. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes makes the Bay of Uri dangerous for small boats, and even for steamers. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails the whole day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and Stanser Horn. To the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Unterwalden, the Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn, Wetterhorn), Schreckhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad*, an islet with fragments of an old storehouse.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the bay of Küssnacht opens to the left, and that of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the centre of the cross (*'Kreuztrichter'*) formed by the lake. In the dis-

tance to the left lies *Küssnacht* (p. 120); in the foreground, *Neu-Hapsburg* (p. 120). To the right rises the wooded *Bürgenstock* (p. 116). From this part of the lake *Pilatus* (p. 117) is very striking. Its weird peaks, seldom free from clouds, form a marked contrast to the *Rigi* opposite, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is the **Hôtel Schloss Hertenstein* (pens. 8-14 fr.; a walk of 10 min. from the pier, or by boat in 5 min.). Before us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 140). Stat. *Hertenstein* (Pens. Hertenstein; Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus, 3 min. to the E., pens. 6-7 fr.); then —

Weggis. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel-Pension du Lac, R. 2½-3, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Lion n'Or, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste, at the pier, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens Schönau, pens. from 5 fr.; *Pens. Villa Frohburg, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Villa Bühlegg, pens. 5½-7 fr. Farther to the W.: *Hôtel-Pens. Villa Köhler, finely situated, R. 2½-7, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 7½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Paradies, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2¼, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Villa Belvenere, with pleasant grounds and lake-baths, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Zimmermann-Schürch, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rössli, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with extensive grounds, baths, etc., R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 4, board 6, omnibus 1 fr.; *Pens. Villa Victoria, pens. 5-7½ fr.; Pens. Baumen, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr. On the lake are several furnished villas to let. Tavern with 'Rigi wine' in the village. — *English Church Service* in the season.

Weggis, a thriving village (1522 inhab.) in a very sheltered situation, is frequented as a summer-resort. — Bridle-path to the Rigi, see p. 113.

From Weggis a pleasant walk (first by road, then by footpath) leads to the W. to (35 min.) *Hertenstein* (see above). Another leads to the N. to *Greppen* (p. 120), either by road in ¾ hr., or by footpath (passing to the right of the church) in 1 hr. Between these, and reached from the schoolhouse of Weggis in ¼ hr., rises the *Rigiblick*, a hill overlooking the lake (visitors admitted). — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to (1½ M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Lützelau* (pens. 5-6 fr.) and (1¾ M.) *Vitznau*.

Near Vitznau we observe on the hillside to the left the railway bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 111); high above it appear the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 115) and, farther to the right, the Hôtel Unterstetten (p. 115).

Vitznau. — **Hotels.** *Vitznauer Hof, with garden and lake-baths, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, board 6½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, ½ M. to the W., with baths and extensive grounds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. from 9 fr.; * Hôt. & Restaurant Rigibahn & Pension Kohler, near the pier and the Rigi railway-station, with a terrace on the lake, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Pension Villa Walnheim, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Pension Zimmermann zum Kreuz, pens. 5-5½ fr.; Hôtel-Pension Bellevue, R. 1½-2, D. 2-3, S. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Unterwylen, 1 M. to the W. of the village, with fine view, pens. 5-7 fr. — *Flora Alpina Restaurant*, on the Gersau road, 1 M. to the E. of Vitznau (also a few rooms).

Vitznau (896 inhab.), prettily situated at the W. base of the *Vitznauer Stock* (p. 104), is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway*

(p. 111). High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, with the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 200 yds. long (difficult of access). In a laurel-grove near the Rigi rail. station is the *Riggenbach Monument*, a huge boulder of breccia with a bronze medallion of the constructor of the Rigi railway (d. 1899).

A beautiful road leads from Vitznau viâ the *Obere Nase* (see below; fine view of the lake) to (3½ M.) *Gersau* and past the *Kindlimord Chapel* (p. 105) to (4½ M.) *Brunnen*.

On the S.W. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (bridle-path in 1¼ hr. from Vitznau, shady in the early morning) is the finely situated *Hôtel-Pension Weissenfluh or *Wissifluh* (3100'; pens. from 5½ fr.), a health-resort, with beautiful view (finest from the *Blümlismatt*, 5 min. to the S.). Pretty walks to *Aeusser-Urmi* (3525'; ¼ hr.); *Ober-Urmi* (3740'; Pension, 3½ fr.; ½ hr.); to the top of the *Vitznauer Stock* (4775'; 1¼ hr., the last ½ hr. steep); **Dossen* (5540'; 2 hrs.), etc. Descent from Weissenfluh to Gersau 50 min. (ascent 1½ hr.; path rough in places).

Beyond Vitznau are two long promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), apparently terminating the lake, the *Obere Nase* (l.), a spur of the Rigi, the *Untere* (r.), of the Bürgenstock (p. 116). To the left of the Obere Nase the Glärnisch (p. 88) rises above the Pragel. Beyond this strait the lake is called the *Buochser See*, from **Buochs** (**Krone*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Kreuzgarten*), a village to the right, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* (p. 105) and the E. slopes of the Bürgenstock. The village (1637 inhab.) was burned by the French in 1798, on which occasion the painter Wyrsch (p. 144) lost his life (monument in the charnel-house). Buochs is a pleasant residence in spring and autumn (shady walks).

Diligence to *Stans* (p. 144) thrice daily in ¾ hr. (or walk direct by *Ennerberg* and *Wil*). Between Buochs and Beckenried (pleasant walk of ¾ hr.) huge dams control the torrents descending from the Buochser Horn and the Schwalmis.

Next, on the S. bank, —

Beckenried. — **Hotels.** *Nidwaldner Hof, R. 1½-3, B. 1-1¼, D. 2½-3, S. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; Sonne, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-9 fr.; Mond, R. 1-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Swan, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4½-5 fr., unpretending but very fair; Rössli. — One-horse carriage to Stans 6, two-horse 12 fr.; to Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schöneck 6 or 12 fr., and fee.

Beckenried (1063 inhab.), where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble, is much frequented in summer. In front of the church is a fine old walnut-tree.

From Beckenried to Seelisberg (2½ hrs.). The road ascends in curves through a wood, past the (¾ hr.) charmingly situated **Hôtel & Curhaus Schöneck* (2250'; hydropathic and whey-cure; R. 1½-8, D. 4, S. 3, board 7 fr.), to (¼ hr.) the village of Emmeten (2520'; **Hôtel and Curhaus Engel*, with garden, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Schlüssel; Post*, pens. 4½-6 fr.), a health-resort in a sheltered situation. From the *Steingaden* (2770'), ¼ hr. to the N.E., a fine glimpse of the lake is obtained. A charming walk leads by the picturesque **Riselten-Schlucht*, through which rushes the Kohlthalbach, to (50 min.) Schöneck. — Farther on we traverse a dale between the *Stutzberg* and *Niederbauen* (see below), passing *Happlig* and *Lauenen*, and reach the saddle above the little *Seelisberg Seeli*. Thence we go on viâ *Geissweg* to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (p. 106).

The *Niederbauen or Seelisberger Kulm (6322'; 3½ hrs.; guide, 6-7 fr., unnecessary; path shady till 9 a.m.), a very fine point, is best ascended

from Emmeten. Near the school-house (2550′; ½ M. to the E. of the Engel) a road ascends to the right (S.) in three somewhat sharp curves and then leads through the *Kohlthal* to (1 hr.) the *Grund Alp* (3235′). We now turn to the left, cross the Kohlthalbach, and follow a steep, winding, but well-made footpath through a beautiful wood to the (1 hr.) *Hoberg Alp* (4465′); in 40 min. more we reach the *Niederbauen Alp* (5220′; rfmts.), whence we ascend over grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) summit. — Another route, shadeless and steep but with fine views, diverges from the road beyond the bridge over the *Kohlthalbach* (⅓ M. to the E. of the school-house) and ascends to the right. Beyond a group of three houses it ascends in windings through pine-wood, and traverses the pastures of *Frutt* to (2½ hrs.) the *Niederbauen Alp*. — The routes from *Beroldingen* (p. 106) and the *Seelisberg Seeli* (p. 106; each 3½-4 hrs.) are rough and not recommended. — The summit commands an imposing and highly picturesque view of the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rothstock, Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, and Windgellen, and of the Reuss valley as far as Amsteg. Less of distant view than from the Rigi. — The **Oberbauen** or *Bauberg* (6960′), another fine point, is ascended from the Niederbauen Alp (see above) in 2 hrs. (guide 8 fr.). A steep descent may be made by the *Bauberg Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Isenthal* (p. 109).

The **Buochser Horn** (5940′) may be ascended in 4½ hrs. from Beckenried or Buochs (guide desirable, 5 fr.; fine view). Descent to (1¼ hr.) *Nieder-Rickenbach* (p. 145).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of —

Gersau. — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, with garden on the lake, R. 3-6, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7½-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Seehof, on the lake, ¼ M. to the E., R. 1½, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Hof Gersau, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Fluhegg, R. 1-1½, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Pension Platten, on the Scheidegg road, 1½ M. above Gersau, pens. 4½ fr.; Pension and Restaurant Sonne. Furnished Rooms at *Müller's zur Säge* and at *Waad's*. — *English Church Service* at the Hôtel Müller.

Gersau, in a sheltered site, amidst orchards, with broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside, is much visited as a health-resort. In the ravine behind it are three silk-factories, and on the mountain above is the *Rigi-Scheidegg Hotel* (p. 115).

The ascent of the ***Rigi-Hochfluh** (5564′), 3-3½ hrs. from Gersau, viâ the *Zihlistock Alp*, is attractive. Last part of the route now improved (see p. 113). From the Hochfluh to the Scheidegg, 1½-2 hrs. — The **Vitznauer Stock** (4775′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. from Gersau or Vitznau by *Ober-Urmi* (comp. p. 104). — From Gersau to (4½ M.) *Brunnen* (p. 106) a pleasant walk by the road on the lake (fine views in the evening). — From Gersau to *Lowerz* (p. 125), 3¼ hrs. A new road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Gschwend* (3320′; inn), whence a footpath leads to (½ hr.) the *Gätterli Pass* (3910′), between the Hochfluh and the Rigi-Scheidegg. Descent to Lowerz, 1¼ hr. — From Ober-Gschwend to *Rigi-Scheidegg* (2 hrs.), see p. 115.

On the bank beyond Gersau is the *Kindlimord Chapel*. To the E. rise the two *Myten*, at the base of which lies Schwyz (p. 125); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl;* to the right, the broad *Fronalpstock*.

The steamer now crosses to **Treib**, in Canton Uri, at the foot of the *Sonnenberg*, with a storehouse ('Susthaus') in the ancient Swiss style, rebuilt in 1903 and now used as an inn. Treib is the landing-place (telephone) for the village of **Seelisberg** (2637′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with a belvedere and the dépendance *Villa Maria*, R. 2-3 fr., B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-11 fr.; *Pens. Aschwanden; Pens.*

Löwen), on the hill above, to which a road leads in 1½ hr. through luxuriant meadows (omnibus four times daily to Sonnenberg in 1¼ hr., up 2, down 1½ fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to the Hôt. Sonnenberg 6 or 12 fr., and fee of 2 fr.). The direct path ascends to the left behind the inn (1 hr.; stony but shady in part). By the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg*, 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is the *Pension Grütli* (5-7 fr.); 100 paces farther on is the little *Hôtel Mytenstein;* and just beyond it is the large ***Hôtel Sonnenberg** (2770′; four houses, 350 beds; R. 2½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-20 fr.; visitors' tax 2½ fr. a week; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a favourite health-resort, with hydropathic. The terrace in front commands a beautiful *View of the lake of Uri lying far below, with its girdle of mountains from the Mÿten to the Uri-Rothstock.

Attractive walk to (20 min.) the ***Schwendifluh** (2723′), by a path diverging to the left from the Beroldingen road, near the inn Zum Schützen, 3 min. to the S. of the Hôt. Sonnenberg. Striking view from the perpendicular rocks, the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller ('Tell', Act IV, Sc. 1). — Beautiful view from the Känzeli (3303′; ½ hr to the N.W.; ascent to the right at the S. end of the hotel, through wood), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. — To the S.W. of the hotel lies (1 M.) the picturesque little *Seelisberger Seeli* ('little lake', 2470′; with hath-house, 50 c.) on the precipitous N.E. side of the *Niederbauen* (p. 104).

Walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen*. We follow the road beyond the hotel (finger-post; path to the Schwendifluh to the left) to (¾ hr.) the old mansion of *Beroldingen* (beautiful view), and descend a steep path, by *Wissig*, to (½ hr). *Bauen* (Tell, plain). Boat from Bauen to Tellsplatte 2, Rütli 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (dearer at the 'Tell'). — Path from Seelisberg to the (½ hr.) *Rütli*, see p. 103.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the small town of —

Brunnen. — **Hotels.** *Waldstätter Hof, on the lake, with baths, R. 3-6, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 8-13, in spring and autumn 7-10 fr. (concerts in the large entrance-hall); *Hôt.-Pens. Aufdermaur au Parc, ¼ M. from the lake, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Adler, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2½ pens. 5½-6 fr., both opposite the pier; *Eden Hotel & Pension, prettily situated on the W. margin of the Gütsch, with view-terrace (lift), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. von Euw, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2. pens. 5-7 fr.) and *Hôt.-Pens. Mythenstein (R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch, with fine view, unpretending, R. 2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, with restaurant, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Rössli, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Rütli, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 fr., all near the quay; Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, on the Gersau road, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, on the lake, near the Föhnhafen (harbour of refuge), R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-9 fr.; Pens. du Lac, with lake-baths, at the Föhnhafen, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellavista, pleasantly situated farther to the W., 1 M. from Brunnen, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Friedheim, on the Urmiberg, 1 M. to the N. of the lake, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Drossel, on the lake, R. 2-2½, B. 1 fr.; Hôt. Sonne (very fair), Bahnhof, Tell (well spoken of), Freihof, Rosengarten, and others, plain (pens. 4-6 fr.). — Munich beer at the *Hôt. Bellevue*, *Hôt. Schweizerhof*, and *Hôt. Drossel* (with garden); *Helvetia*, *Rickenbacher*, Bahnhof-Str. — Confectioners, *J. Nigg-Aufdermaur*, *Ed. Arnegger*, both in the Bahnhof-Str.

Rowing Boat with one boatman 2, with two 3½ fr. per hour; to Treib and back 1½ or 2½, Rütli 2½ or 4½, Tellsplatte 4 or 7, Rütli and Tellsplatte 5 or 8, Bauen 5 or 8, Flüelen or Isleten 6 or 10, Kindlimord Chapel

3½ or 6, Gersau 4 or 7 fr. — **Carriages** 4 fr. for the first hour, each following hour 3 fr.; from the rail. station to the lake 1 fr.

Baths at the harbour, ¼ M. to the W. of the pier (lake-bath with towel, 50 c.); also (warm and lake baths) at the Waldstätter Hof. — Wood-carvings, photographs, books, newspapers, etc., at *Leuthold's*, by the steamboat-pier.

English Church Service at the Waldstätter Hof.

Brunnen (1443′; 3085 inhab.), the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 126), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat valley near the mouth of the *Muota*. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is adorned with quaint frescoes. Brunnen is one of the chief tourist-centres in Switzerland, and a favourite summer-resort.

The **Gütsch** (1640′; hotels, see p. 106), a hill behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. The best plan is to use the lift of the Eden Hotel (10 c., free to residents), which ascends from the Axenstrasse to the view-terrace of the hotel, distant but a few steps from the Gütsch and the Olympus Road. The **Olympus Road** (*'Olymp-Strasse'*), beginning at the *Leewasser* near the middle of the village, winds up through the wood, passing several good points of view (benches), to (½ hr.) the *Känzeli* on the Wasiwand, high above the Axenstrasse, whence a footpath leads to (½ hr.) *Axenstein*.

FROM BRUNNEN TO MORSCHACH, a good road (shade in the morning) diverging after 20 min. from the Axenstrasse, ascends in 1 hr. (diligence in summer four times daily in ¾ hr., 1 fr.; one-horse carr. 5 fr., two-horse 10 fr.). The shady footpath which diverges at the (10 min.) guide-post to the left cuts off a long curve. 40 min. ***Grand-Hôtel Axenfels** (2100′; R. 3½-7, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr.; Engl. Ch. Service), with a glazed promenade, gardens, park, and fine view. About 5 min. farther on is the charmingly situated hamlet of **Morschach** (2120′; **Hôt.-Pens. Frohnalp & Curhaus Morschach*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Betschart*, 5½ fr.; **Pens. Degenbalm*, on a height 230′ above the village, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hirsch; Adler; Krone*). The road forks at the Pens. Betschart, the right branch leading to the *Stoos* (see below) and viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (p. 86) to (4½ M.) *Schwyz*, while the left branch ascends past the **Hôt.-Pens. Rütliblick* (pens. 6-8 fr.; fine view) to (12 min.) the ***Grand-Hôtel Axenstein** (2360′), rebuilt since a fire in 1900 (R. 3-8, B. 1¾, déj. 3, D. 5, board 9 fr.), splendidly situated on the top of the *Wasiwand*, with a magnificent **Survey of both arms of the lake. Large covered promenade and beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Strangers are admitted to the park, but if residing at the Hôtel Axenfels or at Morschach only by special permission. Besides the road, there is a path from the end of the Olympus Road on the Gütsch to the hotel, for the most part in shade (¾ hr.). Adjacent is an *English Church (All Saints)*.

The **Stoos** (4242′), the N. spur of the Fronalp (**Hôt.-Pens. Stoos*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Pens. Balmberg*, 5-6 fr.), another good point of view (best from the *Stooshorn*, 5 min. to the N.), with varied walks, is reached from Morschach in 2 hrs. (carr. with one horse from Brunnen 12, with two horses 20 fr.). A footpath to the right of the Hirsch inn saves ¼ hr. The road (in shade in the morning for most of the way) leads past the (¼ hr.) inn *Zur Schwyzerhöhe*, with a beautiful view of the valley of Schwyz and the Myten, and then through a wood. — The ***Fronalpstock** (6295′; small **Inn.* ten beds), 1½ hr. to the S.W. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (finger-post; milk at a chalet halfway), affords a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Rigi, of the Alps and of the entire Lake of Lucerne. — A footpath leads from the Stoos to (1½ hr.) *Ried* (p. 86) in the *Muota-Thal*, at first traversing meadows, but beyond the *Stoosbach* descending in steep zigzags through wood to the bridge over the Muota.

Other excursions from Brunnen: by the St. Gotthard Railway to (8 min.) Schwyz-Seewen, and then by boat (in 20 min. from Seewen) to the island of Schwanau in the Lake of Lowerz (p. 125); to the Muota-Thal as far as the (1¾ hr.) Suvoroff Bridge (p. 86), viâ Ingenbohl, Unter- and Ober-Schönenbuch, or viâ Morschach (p. 107), and back on the right bank viâ Ibach or Schwyz in 2¼ hrs.; by the Axenstrasse to (2½ hrs.) Flüelen, or by steamboat to Tellsplatte and on foot to (1¼ hr.) Fluelen (shady till 10 a.m.), returning by railway; to the Rütli (see below; rowing boat in ½ hr., see p. 105), and thence, or viâ Treib, to Seelisberg (p. 109); by boat in 1¼ hr. to the Kindlimord Chapel, and thence to (½ hr.) Gersau, or by steamboat in 20 min. to Gersau, returning on foot viâ Kindlimord; ascent of the Rigi (p. 110; 1 day); by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen-Andermatt and back (R. 32; 1 day).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or ***Lake of Uri.** The mountains rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges at intervals, in particular the huge Uri-Rothstock with its glacier. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mytenstein*, a rock 80′ high, bearing an inscription in memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'.

About ¼ hr. farther on, above the steamboat-station of *Rütli*, is the grassy clearing in the wood called the **Rütli**, or *Grütli* (1646′), with three springs trickling from an artificial wall, and shaded with trees. This spot, with the *Rütlihaus* in the old Swiss style (rfmts.) and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation. At a fine point of view, 5 min. to the W., is a block of granite with medallions of the author (J. G. Krauer, 1792-1845) and the composer (Jos. Greit, 1798-1869) of the 'Rütlilied'.

On this spot, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and swore to drive out their oppressors. Tradition relates that the three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny an der Halden* of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A shaded path ascends in 1¼ hr. from the Rütli to the *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (p. 106). Boat from Brunnen to the Rütli, see p. 105; pleasant also to row (3-4 fr.) from *Treib*.

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axenstrasse**, leading from Brunnen to (9 M.) Flüelen, of strikingly bold construction, being mainly hewn in the rock. It was made by Cantons Uri and Schwyz in 1863-65. Below, alongside, or above the road, runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 126), skirting the lake in many tunnels and cuttings. The steamer touches at **Sisikon** (**Hôt.-Pens. Urirothstock*, *Pens. Axenstrasse*, at both pens. from 4½ or 5 fr.), at the entrance to the narrow *Riemenstalden-Thal* (p. 87).

From the hamlet of (1½ hr.) *Riemenstalden* (3410′; inn), to which a pleasant route also leads from Morschach over the height of St. Franziskus in 1½ hr., the **Rophaien** (6830′; fine view of the Lake of Lucerne) is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. Descent by a path, distinct beyond the *Buggisgrat*, to (2¼ hrs.) Tell's Chapel or to (3 hrs.) Flüelen. — The **Rossstock* (8080′; 3½-4 hrs.), with splendid view, is another easy ascent from Riemenstalden (comp. p. 127). — The **Liedernen** or *Kaiserstock* (8255′; 4½ hrs., with guide) is for experts only. — Over the *Katzenzagel* to *Muotathal*, see p. 87.

Stat. Tell's Platte (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the ***Hôt.-Pens. Tells-*

platte (1680′; R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 6-8 fr.), with grounds and view. A little to the S. of the landing-place (path in 1 min.) is the '*Platte*', a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenberg*, shaded by trees, on which stands **Tell's Chapel,** rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with four frescoes by Stückelberg of Bâle. It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where Tell sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension Day, when mass is celebrated, and a sermon preached, the natives flock to the Platte in their gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is 700′ deep. The finest part of the Axenstrasse is between the Tellsplatte Hotel and Flüelen (2½ M.; shady in the forenoon), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh,* 360′ above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, Flüelen (¼ hr. by steamer) becomes visible. Scenery very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (Tell Inn, plain), with a bronze bust of *P. Alberich Zwyssig* (d. 1854), the composer of the Swiss national hymn, and farther on is the dynamite-factory of *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal* (see below).

Flüelen. — **Hotels** (all second-class). *Hôt.-Pens. Park Rudenz, ½ M. from the rail. station on the Axenstrasse, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Croix Blanche, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½-4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Tell, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Adler, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Stern, *St. Gotthard, Hirsch, Ochs, Gambrinus, at all these R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. from 4½ or 5 fr. — Curhaus Moosbad (pens. 4-4½ fr.), 1 M. to the S., near a wood, with mineral spring and hydropathic treatment. — *Rail. Restaurant* (beer-garden), very fair. — *Baths* in the lake, ½ M. to the N. of Flüelen. — *Tramway* to *Altdorf* (p. 126) 50 c.

Flüelen (941 inhab.) is the port of Uri and a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 126). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz*, once owned by the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalised' here (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat, to its influx).

The **Isenthal** (see Map, p. 144) is traversed by a good new road beginning at the pier at *Isleten* (see above; one-horse carriage to Isenthal, to be ordered in good time beforehand from Gasser's Inn, 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 7, 3 pers. 10 fr.; from Isenthal to Isleten 1-4 pers. 10 fr.). The road crosses the Isenthal stream and ascends for ½ hr. in six wide curves, commanding splendid views of the Lake of Uri, the Bristenstock, etc. The ascent then becomes more gentle as we proceed high above the right bank of the stream to (½ hr.) *Isenthal* (see below). From Altdorf viâ *Seedorf* to Isenthal 2½ hrs.; the footpath joins the new road 1 M. above the pier at Isleten. — At the prettily situated village of **Isenthal** (2550′; *Gasser's Inn*, ten beds, rustic but clean), at the S. base of the precipitous *Oberbauen* (6960′), which may be ascended viâ the *Bauberg Alp* in 3½-4 hrs. (recommended to adepts; guide necessary; comp. p. 105), the valley divides into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleinthal* to the left. Through the Grossthal, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3235′), we may proceed to the W., passing over the **Schonegg Pass** (6315′), between the *Hohe Brisen* (7940′) and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877′), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 145). A more interesting but also more difficult route (guide 18 fr.) leads to the S.W., viâ the *Schönthal Glacier* and the **Rothgrätli** (8420′), between the Engelberger Rothstock and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg*. The *Engelberger Rothstock* (9250′) may be ascended without difficulty from the Rothgrätli in 1 hr. (comp. p. 147). Over the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 145.

Through the *Kleinthal* (see p. 109) leads the shortest route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (6-6½ hrs.; for experts with steady heads only; guide 20, or with descent to Engelberg 30 fr.). A fatiguing path leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Musen Alp* (4885'; night-quarters in the chalet); then a toilsome ascent across two torrents and along precipices of slate-rock to the upper snow-fields of the *Kleinthal Glacier*, to the E. of the *Kesselstock* (8455'); next an ascent in a long curve over the névé to the (4 hrs.) arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier (striking view of the Bernese Alps); lastly by an obvious path over slopes of rubble to the (¼ hr.) summit of the ***Uri-Rothstock** (9620'). — An easier, but longer, route through the *Grossthal* (p. 109; guide 15 fr.), leads viâ *St. Jakob* (p. 109), and thence either to the (2½ hr.) *Bywald Alp* (5593'; roomy tourist-hut belonging to Herr Gasser), or by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum Alp* (5660'; tourist-hut, not cheap). From either hut (starting early in the morning) we ascend, over grassy slopes and débris, along the N. edge of the *Blümlisalpfirn* to the ridge between the Grossthal and Kleinthal; and lastly towards the W. to the (4½ hrs.) summit, which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnistock (9683') is, like the Titlis, almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschen-Thal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The *View from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, from the Sentis, Rhätikon, and Bernina on the E. to the Diablerets on the W.; at our feet, 8000' below, the Lake of Lucerne and the Schächen-Thal; to the N.E., N., and N.W. the Myten, Rossberg, Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — Easy descent by the Blümlisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (3 hrs.) *Plankenalp Club Hut*, and to (3 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 145).

The **Gitschen** (8270'), the E. summit of the Uri-Rothstock group, may be ascended from Isenthal by adepts in 4-4½ hrs. (laborious; guide 12 fr.). The view is grand and picturesque. We may follow the arête on the N. side of the summit to the (1½ hr.) *Kleinthalfirn* and the (1½ hr.) *Uri-Rothstock* (see above).

28. The Rigi.

The **Mountain Railways** which ascend from Vitznau and Arth are now used by most visitors to this famous point of view. The trip may easily be made from Lucerne or Zürich in one day (circular tickets good for 10 days from Lucerne viâ Vitznau to Rigi-Kulm, and back viâ Arth Goldau and Meggen, 13 fr. 50, 10 fr. 25 c.). The lines are on the rack-and-pinion system. Between the rails run two others connected by cross-bars, on which works a cog-wheel under the engine. The latter is always placed below the passenger-car. Maximum gradient of the Vitznau line 1:4, of the Arth line 1:5. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour.

The **Footpaths** to the top of the Rigi are now little used, but the *Descent to Weggis* (2-2½ hrs.; see p. 113) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm (p. 113), *Scheuber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses, the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lowest; *Restaurant* on the ground-floor of the last, *Beer and Wine Room* in the middle one), R. 4-7, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-14 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel (p. 112), where all the routes converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm: *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, R. 3-3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7½-9 fr.; Hôtel Felchlin, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôtel Rigibahn, R. 1½-2 fr., B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 2½ fr., both immediately above the station. — The *Curhaus Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 113), ½ hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment (R. from 3½, D. 5, S. 4, pens. from 10 fr., in June and September from 9 fr.; covered promenade; hot and cold baths; Engl. Church Service; chaises-à-porteurs at the station). Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr. — *Hôtel-Pens. Rigi-Fiest, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 115), ¼ hr. from the Kaltbad and 10 min. from stat.

Immensee
Ober Immensee
Tannbühl
Tells Capelle
Udligenschwyl
Gotzenthal
Altikon
Dottenberg
Küssnacht
Rain
Langeck
Kirch
Fischberg
Rikenbach
Buzari
Bischofswyl
Mörlischachen
Säge
Klösterli
Seeboden
Burgeck
Römerschwyl
Kulm
Bergischwyl
Greppen
Meggen
Rothstock
Staffel
Känzeli
Klösterli
Kalt Bad
Vordermeggen
Habsburg
Geissbühl
Tannenberg
Hegi
Linden
Heiligenkreuz
Burg
Sentiberg
Unter Stetten
Dörfli
Weggis
Freibergen
Zinne
Hertenstein
Riedsort
Lützelau
Wylen
Grubisberg
V I E R W A L D
Vitznau
Alldorf
Kehrsiten
Bürgenstock
Unter
Matt
Ober
Untere Nase
Bürglen
Obere Nase
Ennetbürgen
Buchli
Roth Schuh
Gersau
Ob. Bürgen
Bürgenstad
Regenloch
S. Antoni
S T Ä T T E R
Buchs
Beckenried
Bürgenberg
Aecherli
Aa Fl.

Druck v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Wölfertschen-First (p. 113), pleasant for some stay, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. from 9 fr. — *Sonne, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Schwert, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr., both by the *Klösterli* (p. 112). — Hôtel des Alpes, between the Klösterli and the Staffel, pens. 4½-6 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Felsenthor (p. 113), 10 min. from stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (see below), pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Curanstalt & Pension Grubisbalm, 10 min. from stat. *Freibergen* (see below), pens. from 5½ fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Unterstetten (p. 115), plain, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6½ fr. — *Curhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 116), R. 3½-5, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. from 8 fr. (special dishes for dyspeptics; Engl. Ch. Service).

The **Rigi (5905′, or 4470′ above the Lake of Lucerne), a mountain group about 25 M. in circuit, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, consists chiefly of conglomerate (p. 125), while the N. and W. sides belong to the miocene formation. The N. side is abrupt, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with pastures which support some 4000 head of cattle, and planted below with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolation, the Rigi commands a panorama 300 M. in circumference, unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers in the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a modest inn was erected on the Kulm by subscription, and in 1848 this was superseded by the oldest of the houses on the summit. Since then many inns have sprung up on other parts of the hill, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

From Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm, 4½ M., Mountain Railway in 1¼ hr., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent in the same time, fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free. First-class return-tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi viâ Vitznau 13½ fr.; Sunday tickets 6½ fr., but this reduction is granted only on through return-tickets. Return-tickets give no alternative return-route. Subscription-tickets 30 per cent cheaper.

Vitznau (1443′), see p. 103. The station (buffet) is at the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4) over wooded meadows. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, grander as we ascend. Opposite first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanser Horn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern peer above the lower hills. The train (20 min. after starting) goes through a tunnel 73 yds. long, crosses the *Schnurtobel*, or ravine of the *Grubisbach*, 75′ deep, by a bridge borne by five iron pillars, and soon reaches the station of *Grubisbalm*, near the Curanstalt of that name (see above). Beyond the watering and passing station of (1½ M.) *Freibergen* (3365′) the line is double. 2¼ M. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (3955′; comp. p. 113) and (48 min. from Vitznau) —

2¾ M. **Rigi-Kaltbad** (4720′); to the left is the large *Curhaus* (p. 112), with its covered promenade, on a sheltered plateau.

A path leads through a gap in the rock, to the left of the Curhaus, to (5 min.) **St. Michael's Chapel**, the walls of which are covered with numerous votive tablets. One of those on the left records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.)

which bubbles from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn'.

A level path among the conglomerate blocks near the chapel, afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (1/4 hr.) ***Känzeli** (4820'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, which commands a superb view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (50 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, at the (1/2 hr.) Staffelhöhe.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the *Scheidegg*, see p. 115.

At (3 M.) *Staffelhöhe* (5090') a magnificent view towards the W. and N. is suddenly disclosed. The train then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rothstock*, in 8 min., to (3 3/4 M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5270'), the junction of the Arth line (p. 113).

The ***Rigi-Rothstock** (5460'), 1/4 hr. to the S.W. (direct path from the Kaltbad 35 min.), affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is in fog. The sunset is said to be finer from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of 1/2 hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. 4 1/2 M. Station *Rigi-Kulm* (5740'), see p. 113.

From Arth-Goldau to the Rigi-Kulm, 5 1/3 M., Mountain Railway in 1 1/4 hr., fares 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 20 c. (to the Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Staffel 6 fr. 40 c.); descent in the same time, 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 60 c.; return-tickets 14 fr. 60, 9 fr. 75 c.; Sunday and afternoon excursion-tickets 9 fr., 6 fr; 10 lbs. of luggage free. Subscription-tickets 30 per cent cheaper. — Steamtramway from Arth to Arth-Goldau in 1/4 hr. (fare 30 c., return-fare 50 c.), see p. 119; the terminus at Arth-Goldau adjoins the Gotthard station.

Arth-Goldau (1725'; *Rail. Restaurant), a station on the St. Gotthard line, and the junction of the lines Zug-Goldau (p. 119) and Wädenswil-Einsiedeln-Goldau (p. 123), see p. 124. The station of the Rigi railway is about 100 yds. to the W. of the main St. Gotthard station; travellers ascend from the road by a flight of steps to the ticket-office and waiting-rooms. The Rigi line (best views on the right) crosses the Gotthard railway, traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 125), and curves to the W.; it then ascends more rapidly, at the foot of the Scheidegg, to (1 1/4 M.) stat. *Kräbel* (2513'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Myten near Schwyz, the Rossberg, with the scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a fine wooded valley, and across the *Rothenfluhbach*, to the (1 3/4 M.) passing-station *Fruttli* (3730'). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfeffernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and (beyond the *Pfeffernwald Tunnel*) the *Schildbach*, and reaches (3 1/2 M.; 52 min. from Arth-Goldau) —

3 3/4 M. **Rigi-Klösterli** (4320'; hotels, p. 111), in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, Rothstock, and First. The 'Klösterli' is a small

Capuchin monastery, with the chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, built in 1712, and much visited by pilgrims, especially on 15th Aug.; on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. The *Heinrichshütte* (inn in summer) lies 3 min. above the monastery. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 20 min., to Unterstetten 1/2 hr., to the Staffel, the Rothstock, or the Schild 3/4, to the Dossen or Kulm 1 1/4 hr., to the Scheidegg 1 1/2 hr.

From (4 1/4 M.) *Wölfertschen-First* (4865′) a nearly level road leads in 10 min. to the Hôtel Rigi-First (pp. 110, 115).

At (4 3/4 M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 110) a striking *View is suddenly disclosed to the W. and N. To the (5 1/3 M.) *Rigi-Kulm*, see p. 112.

Foot and Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 110). From Weggis (p. 103) a bridle-path (3 1/2 hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winds at first through productive orchards. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. 50 min. *Sentiberg Restaurant* (2643′); 25 min. *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (3150′); 1/2 hr. *Hôtel-Pension Felsenthor* (p. 111), near the *Hochstein* or *Käsbissen*, an arch formed of huge masses of conglomerate. The path ascends to the left (straight on, station *Romiti*, p. 111) and farther on runs parallel to the railway. Beyond (3/4 hr.) *Kaltbad* (p 111) we cross the line, skirt the Rothstock (to the left), and then again ascend alongside the railway to (1/2 hr.) *Staffel*. This route commands beautiful views and is recommended for the descent (comp. p. 110).

From Küssnacht (p. 120), 3 1/4 hrs., bridle-path. From the Tell Fountain, in the middle of the village, a lane to the E. leads to a finger-post indicating the good path to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Vordere Seeboden Alp* (3372′; *Hôt.-Pens. Seebodenalp, pens. 5 fr.), a splendid point of view. Then (5 min.) our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel. Lastly a steep zigzag ascent, partly through wood, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 111).

From Goldau (p. 124), 3 1/2 hrs., an excellent bridle-path. Opposite the Rössli, below the chapel, we diverge to the right from the Arth and Schwyz road, and ascend to the left of the *Aa* through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky débris, by steps at places. To the left, the precipitous *Rothfluh* (5233′). 1 hr. **Untere Dächli** (3083′; *Inn*); good retrospect of the valley of Goldau, Lake Lowerz, and the Myten of Schwyz. At (20 min.) the *Obere Dächli*, with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. The second half of the route is easier. 10 min. *Malchus-Capelle;* 1/2 hr. *Klösterli* (see p. 112); thence to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 112) 40 min., to the *First* 20 min. (p. 115).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905′), the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 110) stand about 100′ below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, especially in the morning and evening. The light-effects are finest just before sunset, but on hot days the higher mountains are often shrouded in clouds. The early morning offers a better guarantee for a clear view. Half-an-hour before sunrise the alp-horn sounds the reveille. All is at once noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the

nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of wraps.

A faint streak in the E., gradually paling the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages are revealed; all is grey and cold, until the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all his majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

**View. The first object that absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Sentis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. This is adjoined by the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch;* then, the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn;* next, the broad *Windgelle*, and the pyramid of the *Bristenstock*, on the St. Gotthard route; then the *Brunnistock* and the *Uri-Rothstock* side by side; next, the broad *Schlossberg* and the serrated *Spannörter*, and more to the right the *Titlis*, easily recognised by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the mountains of the *Hasli-Thal*, then to the *Bernese Alps*, crowning the landscape with their majestic peaks. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, next to it the *Lauteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, the *Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn,* and *Wetterhorn)*, the broad *Mönch*, the sombre *Eiger*, and (behind, to the right) the *Jungfrau* with the *Silberhorn*. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of *Pilatus*, the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the North we survey the entire *Lake of Zug*, with the villages of *Zug*, *Cham*, *Risch*, *Walchwil*, and *Arth*. To the left of Lake Zug, on the ridge between Immensee and Küssnacht, stands *Tell's Chapel*; then, separated from Lake Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht Bay of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W., *Lucerne* with its battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen the hilly district of the cantons of Lucerne and Aargau, dotted with villages and intersected by the *Emme* and the *Reuss*. More distant are the lakes of *Sempach*, *Baldegg*, and *Hallwil*. — To the West and North-West the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep several of the Vosges. — To the North, but to the left of the Lake of Zug, in the distance, rises the *Hapsburg;* farther off is the *Black Forest*. Beyond Lake Zug is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral of *Zürich* are, however, visible, with the large new Hôtel Dolder above them. On the horizon rise the basaltic cones of the *Höhgau*. — To the East is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the terrible Goldau landslip (p. 125). Beyond its N. slope we get a glimpse of the *Lake of Ageri*. In the valley lie the *Lake of Lowerz*, and the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the two bald *Mythen*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch* (see above). — To the South-East and South the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground: the *Hochfluh*, *Scheidegg*, *Dossen*, and *Schild*. To the left of the Schild part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the *Bay of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rothstock*. Beyond these, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, amid forest; to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, separated from the Lake of Lucerne by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of Pilatus.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists form into clouds, which often completely shroud the Kulm. But even the mists possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, and struggling against the rays of the sun. The lights and shades, ever varying, are

PANORAMA vom RIGIKULM.

(1800 Meter ü. M.)

Nach Keller's neuem Rigi-Panorama in halber Grösse des Originals.

also a source of constant interest. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the Staffel (p. 112) and the Rothstock (p. 112), the Kaltbad (p. 111) and the Känzeli (p. 112), the Klösterli (p. 112), or the Scheidegg (see below).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, wraps should not be forgotten. During the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance. These phenomena portend rain.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHEIDEGG. — 4¼ M. RAILWAY (ordinary line) in 40 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4720′), see p. 111. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to (½ M.) **Rigi-First** (4770′; **Hotel*, see p. 110), which commands a superb view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps (road in 10 min. to *Wölfertschen* station, p. 113). The train describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (5088′; 20 min. from the Hôtel Rigi-First), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Myten, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond (1¾ M.) stat. *Unterstetten* (hotel, see p. 111) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel*, cross the *Dossentobel* by a viaduct, and follow the ridge connecting the Dossen with the Scheidegg (view towards the S.) to —

4¼ M. **Rigi-Scheidegg,** 190′ below the **Hotel & Curhaus* (5462′; p. 111). The view hence is less extensive than from the Kulm, but it embraces the chief mountains and some points not visible from the Kulm (view-tower 70′; panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, 1 M. long, affords a pleasant walk, which may be prolonged by the 'Seeweg' on the S. slope of the Dossen as far as Unterstetten. The *Dossen* (5540′; see below), a splendid point of view, is ¾ hr. distant.

The **Hochfluh* (5575′) may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a new path which follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (pass from Gersau to Lowerz; p. 105) and *Scharteggli* (4625′). In the couloir, on the N.W. side of the summit, an almost perpendicular iron ladder, 80′ high, must be ascended (wire-railing; steady head indispensable). This interesting ascent affords a most picturesque view of the Lake of Uri and of the Alps of Uri, Schwyz, and Glarus. The older route (2½-3 hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Zihlistock Alp*, and ascending among the rocks on the S. side, has also been improved, and is preferable to the route on the N. side (see p. 105).

Paths to the Scheidegg. FROM GERSAU (p. 105) a new road ascends viâ (1½ hr.) *Ober-Gschwend* (p. 105) to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Obermatt* (4160′), whence a footpath leads to (1¼ hr.) Rigi-Scheidegg.

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 112) a bridle-path (1½ hr.) ascends to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (see above), situated on the saddle between the Schilt and *Dossen* (5540′). The latter, ascended from the Hôtel Unterstetten in 40 min., commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden. Descent viâ Unterdossen to Scheidegg in 40 minutes.

29. From Lucerne to Alpnachstad. Pilatus.

Brünig Railway from Lucerne to (8½ M.) Alpnachstad in 27-32 min., (1 fr. 40 c., 1 fr., 70 c.; return-tickets 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.); see p. 149. — Steamboat 11 times daily in ¾-1½ hr. (8 times viâ Kehrsiten, twice viâ Hergiswil, once direct viâ Stansstad), connecting at Alpnachstad with the Brünig and Pilatus Railways (fares 1 fr. 80, 90 c., return-tickets 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 30 c.). Passengers with through-tickets may travel as far as Alpnachstad either by the Brünig Railway or by the steamboat. — The ascent by the Pilatus Railway (p. 118) takes 1 hr. 25 min., the descent 1 hr. 20 min.; fares, up 10, down 6 fr.; return-fare for the first and the last train 12 fr.; combined tickets for railway and hotel (including R., D., & B.) 25 fr., recommended; Sunday tickets, valid in June-Sept. only for the first and second trains (return by any train) 9 fr. (from Lucerne 10 fr.).

The Brünig Railway to Alpnachstad, viâ Hergiswil, see p. 149. — The Steamboat skirts the W. bank, passing the *Villa Tribschen* (occupied by Richard Wagner in 1866-72), the *Pension Stutz* (pens. 6½-7 fr.), and the stations of *St. Niklausen* (with the *Chapel of St. Nikolaus*) and *Kastanienbaum* (*Pension & Restaurant, with garden, pens. 6-8 fr.). It then enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the bold *Bürgenstock*, at the N.E. angle of which lies the station of *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock* (restaurant).

A Wire-Rope Railway ascends the *Bürgenstock (2925') from Kehrsiten in ¼ hr. (return-fares 2½, 1½ fr.), a distance of 1025 yds.; average gradient 45 : 100. The motive power is electricity, which is also utilised for pumping water and for lighting. At the top of the railway (1420' above the level of the lake) to the left is the *Railway Restaurant* (Munich beer), with terrace, beside which are the **Park Hotel* and the large new *Palace Hotel*, with view-terrace, while 2 min. to the N. is the *Pens. & Restaurant Helvetia* (moderate), 3 min. to the right of which is the small *Pension Waldheim* (R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of). About 3 min. to the S. of the station is the large **Hotel-Pension Bürgenstock* (R. 3-7½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, board 7 fr.; resident physician; Engl. Ch. Service in summer), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds (visitors' tax 2½ fr. per week). The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views of the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, and Baldegg, the Rigi, etc. A good path leads to the S.E. viâ the *Trogen Dairy* to the (½ hr.) *Honegg* (2906'; *Restaurant in summer), which commands a view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, not visible from the hotel. Another path ascends through wood to the N.E. to the (¾ hr.) *Hammetschwand (3713'), the summit of the Bürgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwil, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Myten, Weissenstein, of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps (panorama 50 c.). A new and almost level path, beginning at the small belvedere beside the Pens. Helvetia, leads along the N.W. side of the mountain to (½ hr.) the N. side under the Hammetschwand and then round to the S.E. to Trogen (see above). Roads lead down from the Hôt. Bürgenstock on the S.W. viâ *Obbürgen* (Flüeler's Inn, plain) to (1¼ hr.) *Stansstad* (p. 117), where we may take the steamer for Lucerne, or the railway to Engelberg; and on the E. viâ *Ennetbürgen* (Schlüssel) to (1½ hr.) *Buochs* (p. 104).

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* juts into the lake and forms a bay extending N. to *Winkel*. The steamer calls at *Kehrsiten-Dorf* (Zur Kaplanei) and then steers S.W. to **Hergiswil** (**Hôt.-Pens. Rössli*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus*, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Friedheim*, 4-6 fr.; *Pens. Rütli*, 3½-4 fr.), at the foot of Pilatus (see p. 117); thence again to the E. to —

Stansstad (1445′; *Hôtel Winkelried*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Freienhof*, R. 1½-2, D. 2, pens. 4-6 fr., both well spoken of; *Rössli; Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their newly-won independence.

Electric Tramway from Stansstad to *Stans*, and cable-line thence to the top of the **Stanser Horn*, see p. 144. — From Stans to *Engelberg*, see R. 36.

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SARNEN, 8½ M. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rotzloch, and at *Allweg* (1705′; *Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road*. At Allweg are a chapel in memory of Struthan of Winkelried, the dragon-slayer, and an obelisk 13′ high, erected in 1900 in remembrance of the desperate struggle of the people of Nidwald against the French in 1798. This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanser Horn* (p. 145), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach* and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* and (1½ M.) *Sarnen* (p. 150).

The *Lopperberg*, the E. spur of Pilatus, extends far into the lake. At its base runs the Lucerne and Alpnach road, while the Brünig railway (p. 146) pierces the hill by a tunnel. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a swing-bridge *(Acheregg-Brücke)*, which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the bay of Alpnach rises the *Rotzberg* (2200′), crowned by a ruined castle (ascent from the Rotzloch ¾ hr.; view). The hill is separated from the *Blattiberg* by the **Rotzloch**, a narrow ravine, with waterfalls. Portland cement factories (dust unpleasant).

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Alpnach lies **Alpnachstad** (1443′; **Hôt. Pilatus*, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 5½-8 fr., with veranda and garden; *Rössli*, moderate; *Stern*, plain), a station of the Brünig Railway and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway.

***Pilatus** (6995′), the lofty mountain rising boldly on the W. side of the lake, due S. of Lucerne, ranks with the Rigi and the Stanserhorn among the finest and most frequented points of view in Central Switzerland. Its lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (perhaps from the mediæval 'Mons Pileatus', the hatted mountain) came into general use about the close of the 18th century. The summit is generally free from clouds and fog in the evening and early morning, but is apt to be shrouded at midday. It is, therefore, advisable to spend the night on the top (prices, etc., see pp. 113, 118). The flora is very rich (nearly 500 species).

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6290′), the *Rothendossen* (5833′), the *Widderfeld* (6817′, the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6995′, the highest), the *Gemsmättli* (6732′); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693′); to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6265′, which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt* (6920′), then the *Esel* (6960′, the best point of view), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6485′).

The PILATUS RAILWAY (fares, etc., see p. 116; best views to the right), constructed in 1886-88, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 42 : 100, and a maximum gradient of 48 : 100. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

The railway begins near Hôtel Pilatus (1443′; see p. 117), and ascends, traversing meadows and afterwards wood. 21 min. *Wolfort* (3030′), a watering-station, beyond which the train crosses the gorge of the *Wolfort* by two bridges separated by the *Wolfort Tunnel* (48 yds.). We are now carried along the stony slope of the *Risleten* (gradient 48 : 100) and through the *Lower* (56 yds.) and *Upper Spycher Tunnel* (106 yds.; 3773′ above the sea-level) to the (43 min.) **Æmsigen Alp** (4430′), a passing-station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2360′ above. The train now ascends through wood on the brink of a gorge, crosses the *Mattalp* (in front the Esel, to the left the precipitous Matthorn), turns to the N. towards the Steigli-Egg, and monnts the steep rocky slope of the *Esel* through four tunnels (48, 60, 50, and 12 yds.). The terminus **Pilatuskulm** (6790′) adjoins the **Hôtel Pilatuskulm* (R. 5-8, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 13 fr.; with hotel-tickets, p. 116, nearly one-fourth less; cheaper restaurant in the sunk floor). The terrace and all the rooms command a splendid mountain-view. — An easy path leads from the station to (6 min.) the top of the **Esel** (6960′), the chief point, with a spacious plateau, enclosed by a parapet. The view surpasses that from the Rigi in grandeur and variety, the Bernese Alps in particular looming nearer and more massive (comp. the panorama). — A similar view is that from the **Tomlishorn* (6995′), the highest peak of Pilatus, to which a good path (varying views), skirting the rocky slopes of the Oberhaupt and Tomlishorn and crossing the arête (railings; no danger), leads from the Hôtel Pilatuskulm in ½ hr. (panorama by Imfeld). — Another path, cut in the rocks, leads to the top of the *Matthorn* (6693′; from Hôtel Pilatuskulm 2 hrs., there and back).

Walkers will find the ascent of Pilatus easiest from *Hergiswil* (p. 116), at its N.E. base. There is a bridle-path to (4-4½ hrs.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, whence a footpath ascends to (½ hr.) the Pilatuskulm. — In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1 hr.) the *Hôtel-Pension Brunni* (3280′; pens. from 5 fr.) a terrace affords a fine view. We proceed, mostly through wood, to (1¼ hr.) the *Gschuend Alp* (4035′; rfmts.), then ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through wood, and then across slopes of grass and débris, to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (6150′; R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.), on the saddle (5940′) connecting the Oberhaupt with the (6 min.) **Klimsenhorn* (6265′), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a good zigzag path (iron railing higher up) ascends the steep slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the (40 min.) *Kriesiloch* (6850′), a hole in the rock resembling a chimney, 20′ high, through which 52 steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. *View of the Bernese Alps suddenly disclosed. Then in 4 min. to the Hôtel Pilatuskulm

PANORAMA vom PILATUS (ESEL) 2123 m.

The Pilatuskulm is also reached by footpaths from *Alpnachstad* (4½-5 hrs.; by the *Aemsigen Alp* and *Mattalp*) and from *Alpnach* (p. 149; 4½-5 hrs.; by the Alps of *Lütholdsmatt*, *Schwändi*, and *Frakmunt*). — From *Kriens* (p. 101) a toilsome path leads to (3½-4 hrs.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, passing the château of *Schauensee*, through the *Hochwald*, and marshy pastures, by the *Mühlenmäs Alp* and *Frakmunt Alp* (guide indispensable). Viâ the *Bründlen Alp* (last part very rough), see p. 102.

30. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth-Goldau.

i. From Zug to Arth-Goldau. Lake of Zug.

10½ M. St. Gotthard Railway in 23-28 min. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20, 85 c.). — Steamboat from Zug to Arth during the season thrice daily in ¾-1½ hr.

a. Railway. — *Zug* (1385′), see p. 93. The line intersects the suburb of Zug by a long viaduct, passes under the town by a tunnel (638 yds.), and after about 3 M approaches the *Lake of Zug* (see below), which it then skirts, in a series of cuttings, embankments, and viaducts over the ravines descending from the Zuger Berg. Charming view, to the right, of the lake, with the château of Buonas and Immensee on its E. bank. Two tunnels; then (6 M.) stat. *Walchwil* (see below). After five more tunnels the line quits the lake and ascends along the base of the Rossberg to (10½ M.) stat. *Arth-Goldau* (p. 124).

b. Steamboat. — The **Lake of Zug** (1368′), 8¾ M. long, 2½ M. wide, and **650′** deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanser Horn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome château of *Buonas;* on the E. bank lies the village of *Oberwil;* to the N., the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 95). On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. The steamer touches at *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, and then crosses to **Immensee** (**Hôt. Rigi*, pens. 5-6 fr.), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. [On a wood-fringed bay, 1 M. to the N. and 1½ M. from the railway-station of Immensee (p. 124), lies the children's health-resort of *Baumgarten*.] The steamer then steers diagonally across the lake to **Walchwil** (**Hôtel-Pension Neidhart*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Stern*, R. 1-1½ fr.), on the E. bank. The mildness of the climate is indicated by chestnut-trees and vines. To the left lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (p. 123). — **Arth** (1395′; 4740 inhab.; **Adler*, with garden on the lake; **Hôt. Rigi*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction.

Steam Tramway from the steamboat pier to *Arth-Goldau* in ¼ hr. (30 c., return-ticket 50 c.); comp. p. 112.

ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth-Goldau.

ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY in 30-50 min. (2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 45 c.), see p. 124. — STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht in 45-55 min. (1 fr. 80, 90 c.). RAILWAY from Küssnacht (station 1 M. from the pier) to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 minutes. From Küssnacht through the 'Hohle Gasse' to Immensee by the road 1¾ M. (one-horse carr. 3 fr.).

Departure from *Lucerne*, see p. 102. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg*, rounds the *Meggenhorn* (p. 102), and enters the *Bay of Küssnacht*. High above the W. bank runs the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 124). To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen* (Zur Balm Inn, pens. 3½-5 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Angelfluh), rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Hapsburg*, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stations **Hinter-Meggen** (**Hôtel du Parc & Pens. Gottlieben*, pleasantly situated ¼ M. from the lake, pens. 6-7½ fr.) and *Mörlischachen* (*Eintracht; Linde), a prettily situated village. The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, on the E. bank, skirts the wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küssnacht** (1443′; pop. 3562; **Hôtel-Curhaus Küssnacht*, with hydropathic, garden, and lake-baths, R. 1-4, board 4-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler*, pens. 4-5 fr.; **Pens. Aufdermaur-Zemp*, pens. 5-6½ fr.), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake, with a fine distant view. — Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 113.

A good road from Küssnacht ascends viâ *Haltikon* to the thriving and finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Udligenswil* (2050′; Engel), whence the *St. Michaelskreuz (2615′), locally known as the 'Kleine Rigi', may be easily reached in ½ hr. Unpretending *Inn and chapel on the top, which commands a beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps, and the hilly landscapes of N. Switzerland. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwaldhöhe* (2685′), 5 min. from the inn. The St. Michaelskreuz may also be ascended by good roads from Gisikon (in 1 hr.), from Rothkreuz (1½ hr.), and from Lucerne, viâ *Adligenswil* (1770′; Pens. Sackhof) and Udligenswil (in 3 hrs.).

The road ascends the **'Hohle Gasse'** ('hollow lane'; see Schiller's 'Tell'), now half filled up, shaded at one point by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, 1¼ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription. Close by is the large new Roman Catholic missionary institution of *Bethlehem*, with an artizans' school (visitors admitted). By the (½ M.) inn *Zur Eiche* (R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr. 20 c.) the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. *Immensee* (p. 124). The road to the left descends to (¼ M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 119).

31. From Zürich viâ Wädenswil to Arth-Goldau. Einsiedeln.

35 M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 35 c.); to Einsiedeln, 25½ M., in 2-2½ hrs. (5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 80 c.). — Railway from Rapperswil viâ *Pfäffikon* to Einsiedeln, 1 hr. 6 min. (see p. 50).

From Zürich to (15 M.) *Wädenswil* (1348′), see p. 51. The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Curfirsten and Sentis in the background. 17 M. *Burghalden* (1740′); 19½ M. *Samstagern* (2080′; Stern, with a large restaurant), junction of the line (to the left) to Rapperswil-Pfäffikon viâ *Wollerau* (Hôtel-Pension Bellevue; Hirsch; p. 52). — Beyond (20½ M.) **Schindellegi** (2480′; **Freihof; Hirsch*) we cross the brawling *Sihl*.

Diligence thrice daily in ½ hr. to (3 M.) **Feusisberg** (2395′; **Hôt.-Pens. Feusisgarten*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, S. 1 fr. 80 c., pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönfels*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. zur Frohen Aussicht*, R. 1-1½, D. 2-3, S. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 fr.), a health-resort, pleasantly situated, with fine view of the Lake of Zürich and the Alps of Appenzell. — About 2½ M. to the W. of Schindellegi (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) is the whey-cure resort of **Hütten** (2428′; *Krone & Bär*, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Kreuz*, pens. from 4 fr.), charmingly situated on the idyllic *Hüttensee*, at the foot of the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (see below). — The *Dreiländerstein* (3907′), the E. point of the Hohe Rhonen, marking the boundaries of Cantons Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz, may be reached from Schindellegi in 1 hr., and the walk may be continued along the crest of the hill to the *Gottschalkenberg* (see below).

The line rounds the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* (4040′) and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. To the S, appear the Myten (p. 125). — Beyond (22½ M.) **Biberbrücke** (2730′; *Krone*), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock (6240′), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbrücke (by road 4½ M.; omnibus twice daily, 3 fr.; damp footpath, to the right, about halfway, 1¼ hr.) to the top of the **Gottschalkenberg** (3780′; *Curhaus*, burned down in March, 1903), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen*, commanding a fine view of the Alps (finest from the *Belvedere*, 10 min. to the S.). The descent may be made to (2½ M.) *Ober-Ägeri* (p. 95), to (1½ hr.) *Richterswil* (p. 51), or by *Menzingen* to (6 M.) *Zug* (p. 93).

From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln, 3 M., branch-railway in 13 min., through the narrow *Alpthal*.

From Pfäffikon (p. 52) by the Etzel to Einsiedeln, 9½ M. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the *Pens. Lugeten*, to the (5 M.) pass of the **Etzel** (3145′; **Inn*), with the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*. The *Hohe Etzel* (3610′; ascended in ½ hr. from the inn), with a view-tower 98′ in height (restaurant in summer), and the **Schönboden* (3513′), ¾ hr. to the E., afford splendid views of the lake, the Limmat-Thal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Sihlthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Myten of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the Hohe Rhonen (see above). Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may descend from the Schönboden towards the S.W. direct to *Egg*, visible below, cross the *Sihl*, and join the road from the Etzel. — From the Etzel Inn the road descends to the (¾ M.) *Teufels-Brücke* (2755′) over the Sihl. Thence 3¾ M. to Einsiedeln.

Einsiedeln (2900′; pop. 8500; **Pfau*, R. 1½-4, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3, S. incl. wine 2½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; **Sonne; *Hôt. zur Schlange*,

*Drei Könige; *St. Catharina*, R. 1-2 fr., B. 90 c., pens. from 4 fr., unpretending; *St. Georg; Schwan; Restaurant Zehnder*, with rooms), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites (Monasterium Eremitarum)*, in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, Santiago de Compostela in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world.

Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After Meinrad's death in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1274 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the ever-increasing throng of pilgrims it soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the pilgrims) and the lofty buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. The pilgrims number about 200,000 annually. The chief festival takes place on 14th September.

Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects.

The extensive *Abbey Buildings*, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The Interior of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. In the chapel to the right, a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir, an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The magnificent chandelier was dedicated by Napoleon III. in memory of his mother. — The Abbey contains a well-arranged Library of 50,000 volumes, chiefly historical, and a number of MSS. The Fürstensaal is hung with good lifesize portraits, including those of Pius IX. and the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The Private Chapel of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events.

The *Herrenberg* (3650'; 1/2 hr.), a hill above the Abbey to the S.E., commands a beautiful view. Similar views from the Kreuz or from the *St. Meinradsberg*, 3/4 M. to the S. of the town.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Haoken (3 1/2 hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alpthal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Alpthal* (3258'; Stern, plain), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In 1/2 hr. we gain a point where the space between the two Myten (p. 125), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in 1/2 hr. more reach the *Inn* on the Hacken Pass (4568'), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstuckli*, 5105', 1/2 hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) *Schwyz* steep and stony.

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE IBERGER EGG, 16½ M. Good road (diligence to Ober-Iberg twice daily in 2½ hrs., 1 fr. 95 c.) through the *Sihlthal* viâ *Gross*, *Euthal*, and (7½ M.) *Unter-Iberg* (3050′; Hôt.-Pens. Drusberg, pens. from 5 fr.; Rössli, pens. 4-4½ fr., very fair) to (9 M.) *Ober-Iberg* (3483′; *Hôt.-Pens. Holdener, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; Post, pens. 5-5½ fr), a health-resort; thence to the (3¾ M.) Iberger Egg (4823′) or *Heilighäuschen*, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by *Bülisberg* and *Rickenbach* to (3¾ M.) Schwyz.

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 121) the railway crosses the *Biber*, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. From (25½ M.) *Altmatt* (3030′; Rössli), a poor hamlet on a large moor, a road leads in 1¾ hr. to the *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 121).

28 M. **Rothenthurm** (3040′; **Ochs*, pens. 3½-4 fr.; *Schlüssel*), with a new Romanesque church, where to the left the Myten, and to the right the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications *(Letze)* once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The railway then descends the wooded valley of the *Steiner-Aa* to (31 M.) *Sattel-Ägeri;* to the left is the prettily situated village of **Sattel** (2712′; *Neue Krone*, ¼ M. from the station, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½, pens. 5 fr.; *Alte Krone*, in the village).

The **Schlagstrasse*, as the picturesque road from Sattel to Schwyz is called (5½ M.; a fine walk), crosses the Steiner-Aa and ascends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (p. 122), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (3½ M.) the **Hirsch Inn* (a little farther on, the *Burg Inn*), Schwyz and the Myten become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen* 1¼ M., to *Schwyz* (p. 125) 2 M.

From Sattel-Ägeri to *Morgarten*, 2 M., omnibus in 20 min. (50 c.); to *Unter-Ägeri* diligence daily in 1⅓ hr. (1 fr. 25 c.). Steamboat on the *Ägeri Lake*, see p. 95.

The railway descends the slopes of the *Rossberg*, by several viaducts and a short tunnel, to (33 M.) **Steinerberg** (1950′; *Rössli*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 1 fr. 80 c., pens. 4-5 fr.; *Löwe*, both fair), a village with a fine view of the valley of Lowerz, framed by the Rigi, the Fronalpstock (with the Liedernenstöcke and Märenberge in the distance), and the two Myten.

The **Rossberg* (highest peak, *Wildspitz*, 5190′), a mountain rising between the lakes of Zug, Ägeri, and Lowerz, is ascended from Steinerberg by a bridle-path in 2½-3 hrs. At the top, which forms a knobbed ridge about 2 M. long and commands a fine view (panorama by Imfeld), is the *Hôtel Rossberg-Kulm* (R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½ fr.). From the *Gnippen* (5170′), or W. summit of the Rossberg, reached from the hotel by a level path in 20 min., we obtain a good survey of the scene of the landslip of 1806 (comp. p. 125). — We may descend to *Ägeri* (p. 95) or to the *Zuger Berg* (p. 94).

The railway traverses the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, and joins the St. Gotthard Railway at (35 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (p. 124). — *Rigi Railway*, see p. 112.

32. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

105½ M. Railway. Express ('Blitzzug'; first class only) in 3½, fast trains in 3¾-5⅓, ordinary trains in 7 hrs.; fares 23 fr. 35, 16 fr. 35, 11 fr. 70 c. (To Lugano, 124 M., in 4¼-6⅓ hrs.; 27 fr. 70, 19 fr. 40, 13 fr. 85 c.; to Milan, 173½ M., in 6-9 hrs.; 36 fr. 50, 25 fr. 60, 18 fr. 20 c.). — For the day-express there is a table-d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. The other express trains have dining or sleeping cars. Finest views from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to Bellinzona to the right.

The **St. Gotthard Railway, constructed in 1872-82 at a cost of 271 million francs, is one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3786' above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1' in 4'. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 128). Altogether the line has 80 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 28½ M.), 324 bridges of more than 32' span, and many smaller bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller may drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Airolo to Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train (holders of through-tickets and circular tickets have the choice of either route); or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

Lucerne, see p. 96. Beyond the Gütsch Tunnel the Gotthard Railway diverges to the right from the Bâle line (p. 23), crosses the Reuss, and passes through the *Allenwinden-Wesemlin Tunnel* (2313 yds.), emerging near the Hôtel de l'Europe, on the E. side of Lucerne. It gradually ascends towards *Seeburg* (p. 120), affording a splendid view of the town, the lake, and the Alps, and passes through three short tunnels. By the château of *Neu-Hapsburg* (p. 120) the line turns to the N.E. and runs high up on the W. bank of the Bay of Küssnacht (opposite the Rigi) to (6¾ M.) Stat. *Meggen*, between the villages of Vorder- and Hinter-Meggen (p. 120). Beyond (10 M.) Stat. **Küssnacht** (p. 120) is the *Schwarzenbach Tunnel*. View of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 119) to the left; on the N. bank Walchwil, and beyond it St. Adrian (p. 119).

12 M. **Immensee** (1518'; junction of the line from Rothkreuz, p. 95); the village lies below us, on the left (see p. 119). To the right are the wooded slopes of the *Rigi*, with the Kulm Hotel far above (p. 110). The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 119), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg, behind which rise the Myten (p. 125). Threading the *Rindelfluh Tunnel* (220 yds.), we reach —

17 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1725'; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. from 1½ fr.; *Hôt. Steiner*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôtel Hof-Goldau*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue*, R. 2-3,

pens. 5-6 fr.; *Rössli*, 3 min. from the station, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg*, pens. 4-5 fr.), also the terminus of the *Arth-Rigi Railway* (p. 112), and junction for *Zug* and for *Einsiedeln-Wädenswil* (pp. 119, 123). The station is situated on the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, which occurred on 2nd Sept., 1806. This terrible landslip, which descended from the summit of the *Rossberg* (p. 123), buried four villages with 457 of their inhabitants. The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends far up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and picturesque pools of water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinerberg* (p. 123); on the right, high above, is the Curhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 115). We skirt the pretty **Lowerzer See** (1475′; 3 M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz* (Pens. Bücheler-Peter, 4½-5 fr.), and in the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's house (inn; boat from Lowerz or Seewen in 20 min.). — 20½ M. **Steinen** (1540′; *Hôt. Bahnhof; Rössli*, pens. 4-5 fr., unpretending), a large village in a fertile site, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 108). On the supposed site of his house (1¼ M. to the E. of the village on the Schwyz road) stands the *Chapel of the Holy Rood*, with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner of Munich. The train crosses the *Steiner-Aa* to —

22½ M. **Seewen-Schwyz** (1500′; **Hôt.-Pens. Schwyzerhof*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5 fr.; *Railway Inn*, both at the station). The village of *Seewen* (*Rössli, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Seehof, pens. 4-5 fr.), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate spring which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. (electric tramway in 9 min.; fare 20 c., return-ticket 30 c.) lies **Schwyz** (1685′; pop. 7398; **Weisses Rössli*, R. 2-2½, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Hôtel Hediger*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3, S. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Bär*, plain; *Restaurant Schwyzerstübli; Café Central*, near the church, with garden-restaurant), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Myten* (5955′), with its two peaks, and the *Great Myten* (6245′). The *Town Hall*, restored in 1891 and embellished externally with frescoes from Swiss history by Ferd. Wagner, contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large *Jesuit Monastery*, above the town, is now a grammar-school. The ruined *Castle* is about to be rebuilt.

The **Great Myten* (6245′; 4 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.) is a magnificent point of view, little inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 M.) *Rickenbach* (1935′; Bellevue, pens. 4-5 fr.; Stern, pens. 4-4½ fr.); bridle-path thence to the (2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; small inn), which may also be reached by a direct path from Schwyz viâ the *Hölle* and the pastures of *Hasli* and *Holz* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen (p. 106; diligence to Schwyz five times

daily, 80 c.) by *Ibach* and *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in 3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln (p. 121) by *Alpthal* to the Holzegg in 2¾ hrs. — From the Holzegg the new Myten path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 49 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows the narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit (*Inn, plain, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

Interesting walk from Schwyz to the *Suvoroff Bridge* in the *Muota-Thal*, returning viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (2 hrs. in all); comp. p. 86.

We now turn to the S. (on the left, the *Fronalpstock* with the *Curhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 107), cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large nunnery of *Mariahilf*, and reach —

24½ M. **Brunnen** (1445′; p. 107), one of the most frequented spots on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station ½ M. from the lake; carr. for 1 pers. 1 fr., each extra pers. 50 c.)

Passing through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 108), the train reaches the ***Lake of Uri,** or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 108), and is carried along its bank through tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mytenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 108); and farther to the left towers the *Uri-Rothstock* with its glacier (p. 110). We pass through the *Hochfluh Tunnel*, the *St. Franciscus Tunnel*, and the *Oelberg* or *Schiefernegg Tunnel* (2169 yds.). — 28 M. **Sisikon**, at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstalden-Thal* (p. 108). Crossing the Axenstrasse, we thread several tunnels, passing under the *Stutzeck* (1082 yds.), the *Tell's Platte* (chapel not visible; p. 109), the *Axenberg* (3670′ long), and the *Sulzeck*.

32 M. **Flüelen** (1515′), see p. 109.

We now ascend the lower Reussthal, with the *Bristenstock* (p. 128) in the background, and the two *Windgellen* (p. 140) to the left of it.

33½ M. **Altdorf.** — **Hotels.** In the town, 1 M. from the station: *Löwe, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Schlüssel, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½-4, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr. (omnibus from the pier at Flüelen to either of these 50 c.); *Tell, with shady garden, pens. 5-6 fr.; Schützenhof; Krone, R. 1-2, pens. 3½-6 fr.; Bear. — Hôtel Bahnhof, at the station, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 fr. — *Tramway* to *Flüelen*, see p. 109.

Altdorf or *Altorf* (1515′; pop. 3117), the capital of Canton Uri, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by imposing mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of *William Tell*, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxxiv). A bronze statue of the intrepid archer, with the child by his side, from Kissling's model, was erected in 1895 to the N.W. of the tower (dating from the 13th cent.) in the principal 'Platz' of the village. In summer popular representations of Schiller's 'Tell' are given in a theatre erected for the purpose. The *Church* contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*. The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldegg* command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue; 5 min.). Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove',

in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

Through the *Schächen-Thal* and viâ the **Klausen* to (30½ M.) *Linthal*, see R. 22. The best view of the beautiful head of the *Schächen-Thal* is obtained from *Urigen*, which is reached from Altdorf viâ *Spiringen* in 3 hrs.; see p. 85. — On the Klausen road, 1 M. to the E. of Altdorf, is the village of **Bürglen** (1810′; **Tell*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Loreto*), the traditional home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is now occupied by the Tell Inn; adjacent to it a *Chapel* was erected in 1522, and at a later date adorned with paintings of his exploits. Near the Tell Inn is the ivy-clad *Meier Thurm*, an old tower with the cantonal historical museum. — The **Rossstock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettenthal Alp*. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemenstalden-Thal* to *Sisikon* (p. 108). — **Belmistock**, or **Belmeten** (7950′), from Erstfeld in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), also interesting and not difficult.

The train crosses the *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. Among fruit-trees to the left is the church of *Schattdorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we see the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen* (restored in 1898), in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's 'Tell', is said to have died in 1320 (*Inn at the foot of the castle-hill). The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 128); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8333′) and the *Bockli* (6810′), to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6636′), *Belmistock* (7950′), *Hohe Faulen* (8260′), and lastly the two *Windgellen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,470′; *Kleine*, or *Sewelistock*, 9800′).

37½ M. **Erstfeld** (1558′; *Hof Erstfeld*, R. from 2 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 fr., both at the station; *Post*, R. 1-1½ fr., unpretending), a large railway-depôt, where the ascent begins. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder-Thal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter* and the *Schlossberg* (p. 149), with its strangely contorted glacier.

The **Erstfelder-Thal** (comp. Map, p. 144) extends on the S.W. to the *Schlossberg*. At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (5820′), ½ hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463′), ½ hr. farther to the S. The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the Obersee, forms a beautiful fall. Above the Obersee, 5 hrs. from Erstfeld, is the *Krönte-Hütte* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6290′), whence the *Krönte* (10,195′) is ascended by the *Weissen Platten* and the *Glattenfirn* in 4½ hrs. (guide from Erstfeld 20 fr.; grand view); the *Zwächten* (10,100′) in 4 hrs. (an easy and interesting glacier expedition; guide 20 fr.); the *Great Spannort* (10,515′) in 5 hrs. (difficult; guide 25 fr.); and the *Little Spannort* (10,330′) in 4½-5 hrs. (difficult; guide 40 fr.). Fatigning passes (but less difficult hence than from Engelberg) lead from the Krönte-Hütte to the W. over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8632′; guide 25 fr.) and over the *Spannörter-Joch* (9610′; guide 35 fr.) to (6½-7 hrs.) *Engelberg* (comp. p. 148); also to the S. over the *Leidensee Pass* (7695′) to the *Leutschach-Thal* and (7-8 hrs.) *Inschi* (p. 128). Guide, *Gebhard Püntener* of Erstfeld.

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to (9 hrs.) *Engelberg* (guide, 20 fr., not indispensable in settled weather), see p. 148.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 41 M. Stat. *Amsteg* (1795′), above *Silenen*, a village

in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station is the massive keep (recently restored) of the old castle of *Silenen*, and 1/2 M. farther on, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri* (1895′), the traditional castle of Gessler. About 1 M. farther on lies the village of **Amsteg** (1712′; **Stern & Post*, R. 1½-3, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hirsch*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 4½-7 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; **Engel*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Freihof*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4-6 fr.), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner-Thal*, from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

Excursions (guides: *Joseph Zgraggen*, father and son, *Michael Wipfli*, *Melchior Gnos*; comp. also p. 140). A pleasant walk of 1 hr. is enjoyed by following the old St. Gotthard road (bridle-path) to *Ried* and *Meitschlingen*, and returning by the new road viâ *Inschi* (see below). — The **Arniberg* (4565′), ascended in 2 hrs. by a shady path, commands a magnificent view of the valley of the Reuss, the lake of Uri, the Maderaner-Thal, and the High Alps. — **Maderaner-Thal* (bridle-path in 3¼ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 34. — Over the *Krüzli Pass* or the *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Clariden Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see pp. 140, 141.

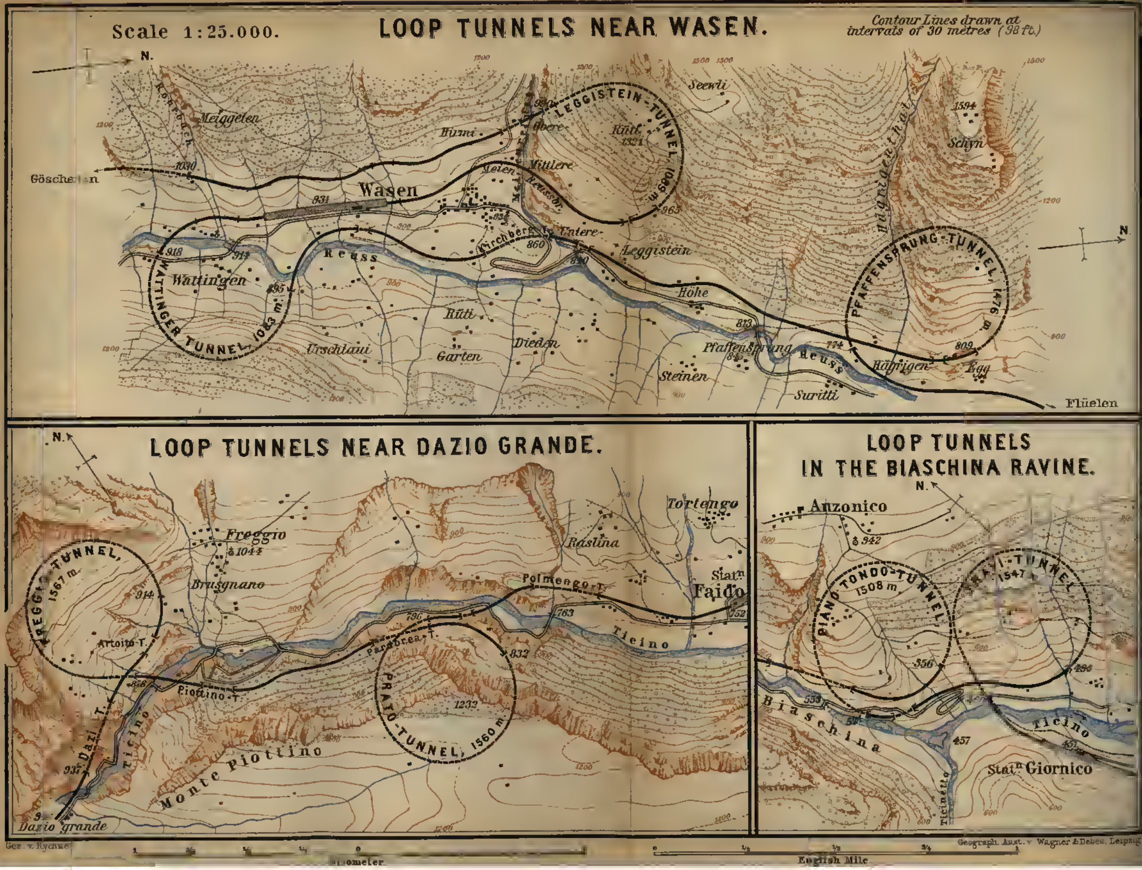
The **Bristenstock** (10,085′), ascended from Amsteg in 7-8 hrs. by the *Bristenstäfeli* (5000′) and the *Blacki Alp* (6138′), past the small *Bristen-Seeli* (7090′), and finally for 3 hrs. up the *Bristengrat*, affords a grand panorama, but is very fatigning (guide 25 fr.). Descent to the *Etzli-Thal* laborious, to the *Felli-Thal* difficult. — *Oberalpstock* (10,925′), *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgelle* (9800′ and 10,470′), etc., see p. 140. — The **Hohe Faulen** (8260′), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) through the *Evi-Thal* and over the *Strengmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Belmeten Alps*, is not difficult.

A walk or drive on the **St. Gotthard Road** from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Maps, pp. 144, 134) is recommended for the sake of the scenery and the interesting railway. We cross the Kärstelenbach, and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us the Reuss dashes through its deep ravine, forming a succession of falls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in the gorges. Beyond (1¾ M.) **Inschi** (2168′; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. From Inschi we may visit the picturesque *Leutschach-Thal* (to the *Obernsee*, at the foot of the *Männtliser*, 3½ hrs.; thence over the *Leidensee Pass* to the *Erstfelder-Thal*, see p. 127). — A second bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1½ M.) *Meitschlingen* (2135′), with a chapel. About ½ M. farther on we cross the *Fellibach* (through the *Felli-Thal* to the *Oberalp-See*, see p. 417). On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3045′). Beyond the village of *Wyler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2660′), called the *Pfaffensprung*, by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (see p. 129). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meienreuss* near (1½ M.) **Wassen** (see p. 129). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, a few paces beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (¾ M.) *Wattingen* (3010′) is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 130). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212′) crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is *Göschenen* (3640′; p. 130).

From Amsteg over the Seewlifurke to Unterschächen, 7½-8 hrs., interesting (guide, 15 fr., not indispensable for experts). A footpath ascends from the station of Amsteg-Silenen through wood to (1¼ hr.) the *Kirchberg*, then over the *Wasserplanken* and *Riedersegg*, with splendid views of the Reuss valley and its mountains, to (2½ hrs.) the pretty *Seewlisee*

Meiringen
Innertkirchen
Guttannen
Engelberg
Titlis
Wassen
Göschenen
Andermatt
Hospenthal
Realp
San Gottardo
Airolo
Bedretto
Oberwald
Ulrichen
Geschenen
Münster
Amsteg
Silenen
Bucholz
Windgälle
Gurtnellen
Disentis
Platta
Sedrun
Lukmanier Pass
Faido
Kilometres
1:250,000
English miles


LOOP TUNNELS NEAR WASEN.
Scale 1:25.000.
Contour Lines drawn at intervals of 30 metres (98 ft.)
Göschenen
Wasen
Meiggelen
Wattingen
WATTINGER TUNNEL, 1083 m.
LEGGISTEIN-TUNNEL, 1089 m.
Leggistein
Reuss
Pfaffensprung
PFAFFENSPRUNG-TUNNEL, 1476 m.
Häggrigen
Egg
Seewli
Schyn
Steinen
Suritti
Flüelen
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRANDE.
FREGGIO-TUNNEL, 1567 m.
Freggio
Brugnano
Artoito-T.
Piottino-T.
Dazio grande
Monte Piottino
Ticino
PRATO-TUNNEL, 1560 m.
Polmengo-T.
Rastina
Tortengo
Statn Faido
LOOP TUNNELS IN THE BIASCHINA RAVINE.
Anzonico
PIANO TONDO-TUNNEL, 1508 m
TRAVI-TUNNEL, 1547 m
Biaschina
Ticinetto
Statn Giornico
English Mile
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

(6640′), above which tower the huge cliffs of the Grosse Windgelle. The **Seewli-Furkeli** (7413′; fine view) is reached in ½ hr. more. We descend over débris and turf to the *Vordere Griesthal* and the *Brunni Alp* (4618′), amid imposing scenery (to the S. rises almost sheer the Grosse Ruchen). Thence we proceed through the picturesque *Brunni-Thal* to (1¼ hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 86).

Above Amsteg the line pierces a projecting rock by means of the *Windgelle Tunnel* (1828′; 189 yds.), crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 178′ high), affording a fine view of the deeply-cut Maderaner-Thal, with the Grosse Windgelle, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right, and is then carried through the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two *Bristenlaui Tunnels* (436 yds. and 234 yds.), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron bridge 256′ high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel*, cross the *Inschi-Alpbach* and the *Zgraggen-Thal* (viaduct about 100 yds.), thread three other tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hillside by a viaduct to (46 M.) **Gurtnellen** (2428′; **Hôt. St. Gotthard*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½ fr.; *Alpenrösli*, well spoken of), with large granite-quarries.

FROM GURTNELLEN OVER THE FELLILÜCKE TO THE OBERALPSEE, 7 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 12 fr.). The lonely **Felli-Thal**, stretching to the S. between the Rienzergrat and the Bristenstock chain, is specially interesting to mineralogists and botanists. From the rail. station we follow the St. Gotthard road to (25 min.) the *Fellibach Bridge* (2286′; 1¼ hr. from Amsteg). Thence a steep footpath to the right winds up through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Alp Felliberg* (3706′), situated high above the rushing Fellibach, beyond which we continue to follow the valley to (2¼ hrs.) the *Alp Obermatt* (6035′), and over débris to (2 hrs.) the **Fellilücke** (8135′), between the Schneehühnerstock and the Piz Tiarms, with a confined but striking view. We descend to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 417) in ¾ hr. more. — The **Crispalt** 10,103′), commanding a magnificent panorama, may be ascended from the Alp Obermatt in 5½-6 hrs., through the *Wichel-Thal* and viâ the gap to the N.E. of the *Federstock* (difficult, for experts only; guide 30 fr.). The descent may be made through *Val de Vial* to the Oberalpsee.

Above Gurtnellen we come to a most interesting part of the line, which, in order to make the ascent more gradual, passes through three curved tunnels and describes a wide double bend. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the *Pfaffensprung-Brücke* (p. 128), the *Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115′, traverses the short *Mühle Tunnel*, recrosses the Hägrigenbach (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the *Mühren Tunnel* (2822′; 93 yds.). Next follow a handsome bridge over the ravine of the *Meienreuss* (p. 156), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the 'church-hill' of Wassen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the *Wattinger Loop Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), another bridge over the Reuss, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.).

51 M. **Wassen** or **Wasen** (3050′), a large village (**Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Ochs*, *Krone*, both good and unpretending, pens. 5 fr.; *Walker's Restaurant*). The loftily situated church com-

mands a survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen*, see R. 39.

The imposing *Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke* (69 yds.; 260′ high) and the *Leggistein Loop Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148′ high) the third bridge over the deep gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through the short *Meienkreuz Tunnel* (3250′; 84 yds.), skirt the hillside, and obtain a view of Wassen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzer Stock* (see below). Crossing the *Kellerbach* and the *Rohrbach*, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1719 yds.; ascent of 118′), crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (bridge 69 yds. long, 105′ high; view of the *Göschenen-Thal* with its glaciers to the right, p. 134), and reaches —

55½ M. **Göschenen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Göschenen, opposite the station, R. 2-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Rössli, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr., well spoken of; *Löwe, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; Krone, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-7 fr. — **Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 3½ fr., in the third-class waiting-room 1 fr. 80 c. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in July and August.

Göschenen, or *Geschenen* (3640′), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Göschenen Valley* (p. 134), is much frequented in summer as the starting-point of the roads over the St. Gotthard (p. 134) and the Furka (p. 141). In the cemetery is a monument (1889), by Andreoletti, to L. Favre, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, who died in the tunnel on 19th July, 1879.

To the *Göschenen-Thal* (3 hrs. to the Göschener Alp), see p. 134. — The **Rienzer Stock** (9626′), an easy ascent of 4-5 hrs. from Göschenen viâ the *Rienthal* (guide necessary, 25 fr.), commands a magnificent view.

Beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 135) and enters the great ***St. Gotthard Tunnel,** constructed in 1872-80 at a cost of 56¾ million fr. (2,270,000*l.*). The tunnel, 28′ broad and 21′ high, is 16,393 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 3114 yds. (1⅔ M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3786′ above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6′ in 1000′ towards Göschenen, and 2′ in 1000′ towards Airolo. The air in the interior is fresh and free from smoke; the temperature is about 70° Fahr. Express trains take 14-20 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 21-25 min.; lanterns are placed on each side of the tunnel at intervals of 1000 mètres (even numbers on the right, uneven on the left). To the right, above the exit from the tunnel, are some new fortifications.

66 M. **Airōlo.** — **Hotels:** *Hôtel Lombardi, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Motta, R. 2-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½-3, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eriels, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôtel Rossi, R. 2-2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7 fr. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Airōlo (3865′; pop. 1697), in the upper valley of the Ticino, the first Italian-Swiss village, was rebuilt after a fire in 1877, but was

again partly destroyed in 1898 by a landslip from the *Sasso Rosso*. Further danger has, however, been averted by embankments and regulation of the brooks descending from the hillside. It is frequented as a summer-resort. The scenery retains its alpine character until near Faido. To the W. is the imposing Pizzo Rotondo group.

Excursions (gnides, *Clem. Dotta*, *Basil* and *Giovanni Jori*, and *Mario Travella* of Airolo). To the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 137 (rich Alpine flora as far as the Tremola gorge). — **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from Airolo in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Walk in the afternoon (rough cart-track as far as *Villa*, 1¾ hr.) to (3 hrs.) *All'Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 348; inn), and spend the night; steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, débris, and snow-fields to the (3½ hrs.) *Passo Rotondo* (9690′), whence the rocky summit is reached in 1½-2 hrs. by a difficult climb np a steep snow-couloir (foot-irons desirable) and over loose stones. *View very grand and picturesque (comp. p. 138).

Passes. Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 348; over the *San Giacomo Pass* (7572′) to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 353. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* (8300′) to *Andermatt* (8 hrs.), fatiguing; ascent very steep. Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′) to *Santa Maria* on the *Lukmanier* (p. 419), 8 hrs., attractive. — By the *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 417. Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Val Maggia*, see p. 483. — Over the **Passo dei Sassi** (ca. 8200′), interesting, but for steady climbers only (to Fusio 8 hrs.). From Airolo past the hamlet of *Nante* and the (2 hrs.) *Alp Piscium* (5630′) to (¾ hr.) *Comaschne* (6234′) and along precipitous rocks to the (2¼ hrs.) pass, between the *Poncione di Vespero* and *Poncions di Mezzodi*, with snperb view of the St. Gotthard mountains. Descent across steep grassy slopes (plenty of edelweiss) into the Val Maggia to (2 hrs.) *Corte* and (¾ hr.) *Fusio* (p. 482).

From Airolo to Disentis through the Val Piora (11 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to Santa Maria 10 fr.; porter from Airolo, 15 c. per kilogramme up to Piora, 10 c. down; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 15 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for ¾ M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (3780′) and (35 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548′). The route then rnns nearly level, overlooking the pictnresqne valley of the Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (4567′; inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a little chapel to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several falls. Fine retrospect of the Ticino mountains. We cross a rocky saddle to the (½ hr.) picturesque *Lake Ritom* (6000′). On the right is the ***Hôtel Piora*** (R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3½, pens., even for a short stay, 7-9 fr.), an attractive and well-sheltered health-resort. Pine-woods close to the hotel; great variety of geological formations and of plants. Bath in the lake (56° Fahr.), including towels, 50 c. Pleasant walks near. In secluded basins lie six little lakes, and there are fonr others just beyond the ridges in the direction of *Val Cadlimo*. Delightful view of the lake, the Ticino valley, etc., from the *Bella Vista* (¼ hr.); more extensive from *Fongio* (7257′), 1 hr. farther on (skirt the hillside to the W.), and from the *Cima di Camoghè* (7740′; 1¾ hr.). — *Taneda (8760′), an easy ascent of 2½ hrs. (guide advisable for novices), past *Lake Tom* to the ridge separating Val Piora from Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right, over débris and rocks, to the broad summit. Splendid view of the Val Piora, the Val Bedretto, and the Alps of Valais, Bern, Uri, Ticino, and the Grisons. A similar view is obtained from the *Punta Nera* (8925′), ascended (to the left from the Taneda saddle) in 2¼ hrs. Other good points (guides at the hotel) are the *Corandoni* (8733′; 3 hrs.), *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′; 3½ hrs.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115′; 5 hrs.), *Piz Blas* (9920′; 5½ hrs.), and *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; 5½-6 hrs.). — The path to *Santa Maria* (3¾ hrs.; porter 7 fr.) leads ronnd the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend a good path, to the left, to the (20 min.) chapel of *San Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*,

with its chalets, to the left), we reach (1/4 hr.) the *Alp Piora* and (1/4 hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for 1/4 hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 419.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′) on the left, to the (3/4 hr.) **Uomo Pass** (7257′; 10 min. before which is a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side by a bad path, marshy at places. To the left the *Medelser Rhine* descends from the Val Cadlimo in a fine fall. Before us, to the right, rises the Scopì, to the left the distant Tödi chain. The (1 1/2 hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 419. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 95.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 348), passes through a tunnel (209 yds.), and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the Ticino the highroad runs through four apertures in the rock. The valley expands. 69 1/2 M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3250′; *Restaurant Soldini; Brasserie Piotta*). To the left lies *Quinto*. Beyond (72 1/2 M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; *Hôtel-Pens. Helvetia*) we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. Map, p. 129; walk to Faido recommended). The *Platifer (Monte Piottino)* here juts into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced a passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild gorge to a lower region of the valley. At **Dazio Grande** the railway crosses the Ticino, and after being carried through the *Dazio* and *Artoito Tunnels* and the *Freggio Loop Tunnel* (1712 yds.), it emerges into the **Piottino Ravine**, 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery), passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea* tunnels, and descends 118′ more by means of the *Prato Loop Tunnel* (1711 yds.), beyond which opens the beautiful valley of Faido. The Ticino is crossed by the *Polmengo Bridge*, beyond which is the *Polmengo Tunnel* (330 yds.).

77 1/2 M. **Faido.** — **Hotels**: *Hôtel-Pension Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôtel Faido, these two at the station; *Hôt.-Pens. Angelo, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôtel Vella, these three in the village. — *Restaurant Belgeri; Birreria Rosian.*

Faido (2475′; pop. 835), the capital of the *Leventina*, very picturesquely situated, is frequented as a summer-resort. It contains some interesting wooden houses of the 16th cent., with curious carvings. In the centre of the village is the statue of the Swiss educationist *Stefano Franscini*, born here in 1796. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the Ticino in a fine fall.

The **Valle Leventina**, or Ticino Valley, formerly belonged in common to the thirteen confederated cantons (with the exception of Appenzell), and was governed most despotically by bailiffs, who purchased their appointments. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed by the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1814 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 420; over the *Campolungo Pass* to the *Val Maggia*, see p. 433.

We now traverse beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees, on the left bank of the Ticino. To the right, *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca* on the right, near (82 M.) **Lavorgo** (2025′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque **Biaschina Ravine** and forms a fine fall, while the railway descends about 300′ on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in corkscrew form. We pass through the *La Lume Tunnel*, cross the *Pianotondo Viaduct* (114 yds. long), and enter the *Pianotondo Loop Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115′). Then the short *Tourniquet Tunnel*, the *Travi Viaduct*, and the *Travi Loop Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118′), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we reach —

86 M. **Giornico** (1480′). The village (1295′; *Posta*, *Cervo*, both well spoken of), lying among vineyards on the left bank, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *Santa Maria di Castello*. The church of *San Niccolò da Mira* is early Romanesque. Below Giornico we cross the Ticino again. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina*.

90 M. **Bodio** (1090′; *Inn*, plain). Beyond *Polleggio* (Corona) the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blenio* (p. 420) on the left, and is crossed by two bridges. The Ticino valley expands, and takes the name of *Riviēra* down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees indicate that we are nearing 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10′ in height.

94 M. **Biasca** (970′; *Rail. Restaurant; Albergo San Gottardo*), with an old Romanesque church on a hill, at the foot of the *Pizzo Magno* (7535′). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall on the *Carigiolo*. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 95.

The train skirts the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer. Two tunnels. $97^1/_2$ M. **Osogna** (870′; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt round rock. 101 M. **Claro** (830′) lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8930′), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which stands the monastery of *Santa Maria* (2074′). Beyond ($103^1/_2$ M.) **Castione** (800′) we pass the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 427) and cross the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo* (p. 428). Beyond a short tunnel we come in sight of Bellinzona, with its three old castles.

$105^1/_2$ M. **Bellinzona** (760′), see p. 473.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 474; to *Locarno*, see p. 479; to *Luino*, see p. 483.

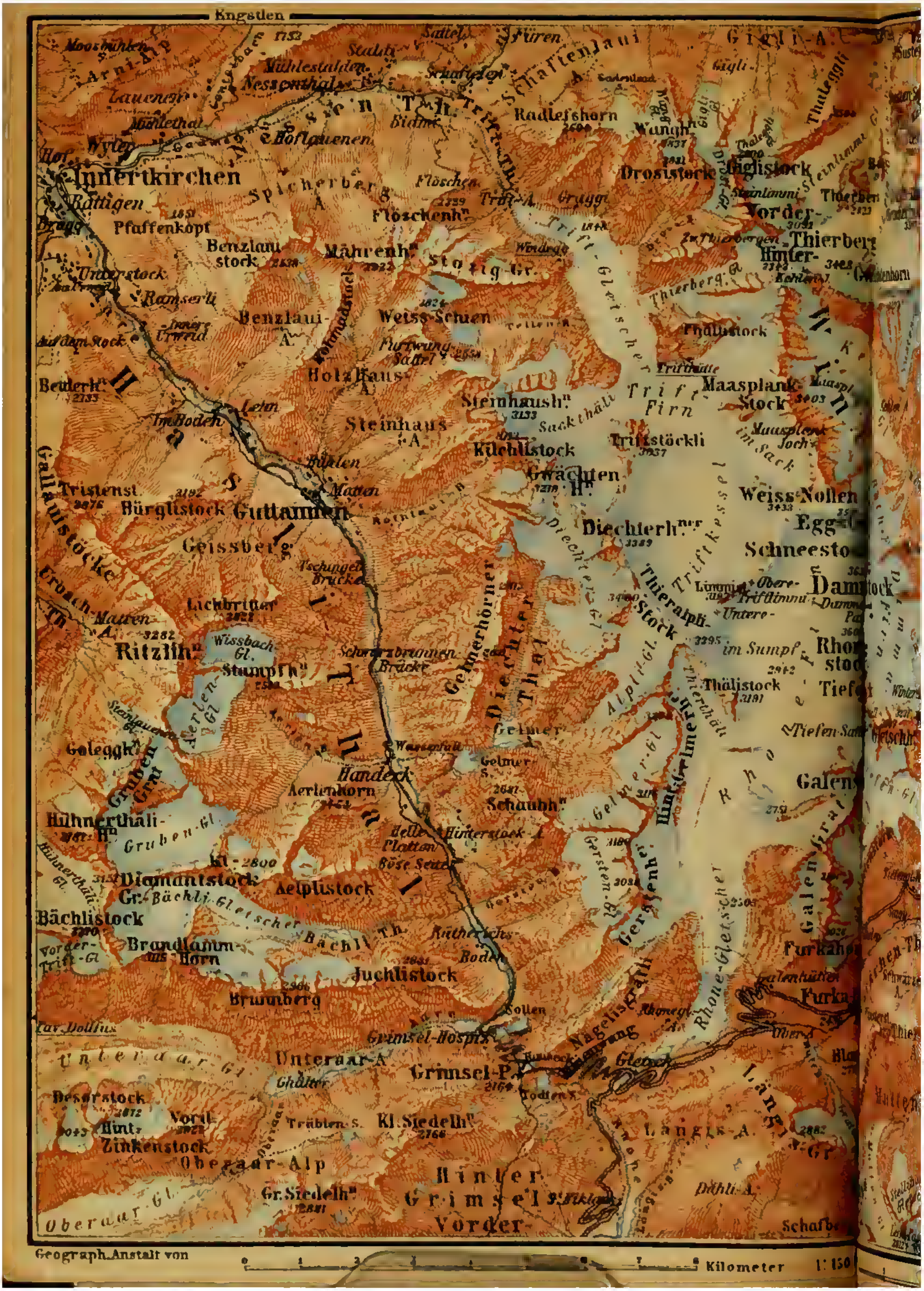
33. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

21½ M. DILIGENCE from Göschenen to *Andermatt* thrice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr. 40, coupé 1 fr. 70 c.); to *Hospenthal* twice in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 55 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. OMNIBUSES from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1½ fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). CARRIAGE and pair from Göschenen to Andermatt 15, to Hospenthal 20, to the Hospice 35-40, to Airolo 60-65 fr.; from Andermatt to the Hospice 30, to Airolo 50 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 25 (there and back 30 fr.), to Airolo 45 fr. Carriage with one horse from Göschenen to Andermatt 8, to Hospenthal 12 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 15 (there and back 20 fr.). Driver's fee, 10 per cent of the fare.

The **St. Gotthard** was probably the most frequented of Alpine passes till the beginning of the 19th century, but was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which was much frequeuted for half-a-century, but since the completion of the railway is again deserted. It is still interesting to drive or walk over the pass. On foot from Göschencn to Andermatt, 1-1¼ hr.; thence to Hospenthal, 35 min.; thence to the Hospice, 2¾ hrs.; and thence to Airolo, 2-2½ hrs., or by footpaths, 1¾ hr. Those whose object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen (3 hrs.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr. and fee). Early in the morning almost the whole way from Airolo to Hospenthal is in the shade.

Göschenen (3640′), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 130.

The **Göschenen-Thal** (3 hrs. to the Göschener Alp; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 15 fr.) deserves a visit. Guides, *Jos. Maria* and *Barth. Gamma*, *Mich. Hoffmann*, *Franz Senn*, *Xaver Tresch*, etc., at Göschenen. — A good path (red marks) leads by *Abfrutt* to (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (4350′), where the *Voralp-Thal* opens to the right (see below); then by *St. Niklaus* and the *Brindlistaffel* (5033′) to the (1¾ hr.) **Göschener Alp** (5905′; **Hôtel-Pension Dammagletscher*, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 4½, pens. 7-9 fr.), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Damma Glacier* from the *Winterberg*; and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschener-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. Pleasant walks may be taken to the (1 hr.) *Damma Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Kehle Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Bergsee* (7710′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Kehlen Alp* (7560′). The ascent of the *Moosstock* (8400′; 2½ hrs.; guide) is easy and very attractive. Difficnlt (for thorough adepts only) are the *Dammastock* (11,920′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′; guide in each case 35 fr.); these are better assailed from the *Trift-Hütte* (p. 154). — A toilsome but very interesting path (5½-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) leads from the Göschener Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the **Alpligen-Lücke** (9115′), between the *Lochberg* and *Blauberg* to *Realp* (p. 142). The **Lochberg* (10,130′; splendid view of the Galenstock and St. Gotthard groups) is ascended in 1 hr. from the pass. — Over the *Winterlücke* to (7 hrs,) *Realp*, or to (7½ hrs.) the *Furka-Strasse* (Hôt. Tiefengletscher), see p. 142. — Over the *Damma Pass* (ca. 11,155′) to the (8-9 hrs.) *Trift-Hütte* (p. 155), very laborious and difficult. for expert mountaineers only (comp. p. 155). Over the *Susten-Limmi* (9845′) or the *Thierberg-Limmi* (abont 10,500′) to the *Stein Inn* 8 hrs., laborions (see p. 155). — The *Sustenhorn (11,153′; 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), a laborious but remunerative ascent, commands a magnificent prospect. From the Hôtel Dammagletscher we ascend to the (2½ hrs.) *Kehlen Alp* (7560′), where the night is usually spent, and thence via the (2 hrs.) *Susten-Limmi* (9845′) to the (1½ hr.) summit. Descent to the *Stein Inn*, see p. 155. — Ascent of the **Fleckistock** (11,215′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), for experts only, difficult. We ascend from *Wicki* (see above) through the *Voralp-Thal*, via the *Hornfeti*, *Bodmen*, and *Flachensteinen Alps*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Voralp Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6830′), at the foot of the *Wattenbühlfirn*; thence we mount to the right to the *Flühe* (7875′), and over the steep S.W. arête to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit. A steep and trying descent (only for expert climbers with steady heads) may be made over weather-worn rocks and finally over the *Kartigel Glacier*



Engstlen
Innertkirchen
Guttannen
Handeck
Grimsel-Hospiz
Grimsel-P.
Furka
Spicherberg
Radlefshorn
Drosistock
Gigli-A.
Thierberg
Benzlaui-stock
Mährenh.
Weiss-Schien
Holzhaus
Steinhaus
Steinhaush.
Kilchlistock
Gwächten H.
Trift-Gletscher
Trift-Firn
Triftstöckli
Maasplank-Stock
Weiss-Nollen
Diechterh.
Thieralpli-Stock
Thälistock
Gelmerhörner
Diechter Thal
Gelmer-S.
Schaubh.
Ritzlih.
Stampfh.
Lichbritter
Bürglistock
Geissberg
Tristenst.
Pfaffenkopf
Gallauistöcke
Hühnerthali-H.
Diamantstock
Aelplistock
Bächlistock
Brandlamm-Horn
Juchlistock
Brunnberg
Unteraar-Gl.
Unteraar-A.
Oberaar-Alp
Oberaar-Gl.
Zinkenstock
Kl. Siedelh.
Gr. Siedelh.
Hinter Grimsel
Vorder-
Rhone-Gletscher
Nägelisgrätli
Längis-A.
Galenstock
Furkahorn
Schneestock
Dammastock
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1:150

Susten-P.
Griesenhörnli
2852
Susten-Sp.
Hint. Kalchthal-F.
Sustenhn
Stucklistock
3309
Rüti-Firn
Litzigstock
Beid. Kapellen
Dörfli
Schynstock
Meien-Reuss
Hüsen
Meienschanze
M e i e n - T h.
Mittagstock
Wasen
Sustenhorn
(Gletscherhorn)
3512
Fleckistock
Kartigel-F.
Schwarzenstock
3627
Winterberg
Spitzli
Meiggelen
Kühplankenstock
Rohr-F.
Wattingen
Meiggelenstock
Voralp-Clubhütte
Flachenstein
Sustenlimmi
Susten-Gl.
Bodmen
Salbitschyn
Hornfeli
Hornfeli A.
Salbit A.
Tregenstaffel
Göschenen
Stock-Gl.
Voralp-Th.
Schwendi A.
Abfrutt
Seltyn
2820
St. Balmstock
St. Niklaus
Wicki
Göschenen-Reuss
Wuest
Hint. Kothe
Göschenen-Th
Bördli-A
Gütsch
Göschener-A.
Brindli Staffel
die Spitze
Teufels-Br.
Urner Loch
Moosstock
2561
Gösch
Lochstock
Bäzberg
Altkirche
Spitzberge
Plattenstock
Dammafirn
Winter-Gl.
Andermatt
Alpligen-Gl.
Lochberg
Tendelen
am Felsen
Winter Lücke
Mütterlishn
Mettlen
Gurschen-A
Winterst
Alpligen Lücke
Riechlern
Gletschhn
Rämibord-A
Unt. Läger
Ober
Hospenthal
Tiefen-Gl.
Lochberg-Th.
Urseren Thal
Zumdorf
Gamssteg
Gurschenst
2872
Steinberg
St. Joseph
Bielenstock
Realp
Eisenmannus A
Gamsboden
Guspis
St. Anna Gl.
Gamsst.
Tiefengl.-Whs.
Ochsenalp
Kastelhorn
Rothhn
Ebneten A.
am Biel
Winterhn
P. Orsino
Cantoniera
Guspis-Th.
Stäggi
Wasser-A.
Bielen
Furkaegg
Garschen-Th
Passo Orsino
Schwärze-A.
Mäderen-A.
Witenwasser-Th
P.ro Centrale
Auf der Fluh-A.
Blauberg
Finsterst.
Thierberg
Ober Käsern
P. dell. Uomo
Mte Prosa
Mutten Alp
Lo di Lucendro
A. di Lucendro
Guacciajo
St. Gotthard
Hotel
A. della Sella
Ober Staffel
Twerberhörner
Twerberhn
P. la Valletta
Sorescia
Stellibodengletscher
Lecki Pass
Witenwasser-Gl.
Passo Cavanna
P. Lucendro
2959
la Fibbia
Cantonra S. Giuseppe
Motto di dentro
Airolo
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometer

to (5½ hrs.) the village of *Meienthal* (p. 156). The *Kühplankenstock* (10,575′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and the *Stücklistock* (10,855′; 6-7 hrs., difficult; guide 35 fr.) may also be ascended from the Voralp Hut. Over the *Wallenbühlfirn* and the Susten-Joch (8717′) to the *Meien-Thal*, with descent through the *Kalchthal* (p. 156), steep and difficult; fine view from the col.

Above the Göschenen station the *St. Gotthard Road crosses the Reuss by the *Vordere* or *Häderli Brücke* (3720′). On the left are the railway-bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, ¼ M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre defile of the ***Schöllenen** (2½ M. long), bonnded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends in windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or by the old bridle-path, passing the dilapidated *Lange Brücke* (a little above which are the Göschenen water-works, with a large waterfall), and crossing the (1 M.) *Sprengi-Brücke* (4048′). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerons points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long. Travellers should not approach too near to the edge of the road which is undermined at places.

The road next crosses (3 M. from Göschenen) the (1½ M.) ***Devil's Bridge** (*Teufels-Brücke*, 4593′), amidst grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls into an abyss 100′ below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind often comes down the gorge in violent gnsts. The new bridge, bnilt of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26′ span. The old bridge, 20′ below, carried away by a flood in 1888, was the scene of fierce conflicts, in Aug. and Sept., 1799, between the French on the one side and the Anstrians and Russians under Suvoroff on the other, the former being compelled to retreat to the Lake of Lncerne. In memory of this event the *Suvoroff Monument*, consisting of a large granite cross, 39′ high, was erected in 1899 in a niche on the face of the rocks, to the left, above the bridge. On the pedestal is a Russian inscription ('to the brave comrades of Field Marshal Count Suvoroff Rymninski, Prince Italiski').

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds npwards to the (¼ M.) **Urner Loch** (4642′), a tnnnel 70 yds. long, cnt through the rock in 1707. Both above and below the Urner Loch, as well as at Andermatt and Hospenthal, strong fortifications have been erected, and roads have been made from below the Devil's Bridge to the *Bätzberg* and from the Oberalp to the top of the *Musch* (not accessible).

The **Urseren Valley**, on which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, contrasts strikingly with the wild region jnst quitted. This peaceful green valley (p. 142), watered by the Renss, is about 8 M. long and ½-1 M. broad, and is snrronnded by lofty and barren monntains partially covered with snow. Corn grows bnt scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and dnring the short summer fires are often necessary. Near Andermatt (¾ M. from the tunnel), on the left, is a training-camp of Swiss artillery.

3½ M. **Andermatt.** — **Hotels:** *Grand Hôtel Bellevue, in an open situation, ¼ M. from the village, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.; adjacent, Hôtel-Restaurant du Touriste, well spoken of, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; opposite, Hôtel Nagee, R. 1-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Grand-Hôtel Danioth, at the upper end of the village, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberalp, R. from 3 fr.; *St. Gotthard, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Couronne, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Trois Rois, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-7 fr.; Sonne. — *English Church Service* at the Bellevue.

Andermatt (4738′; pop. 818), the principal village in the valley, and the junction for the Oberalp Road (R. 94), lies in a treeless neighbonrhood. By the artillery camp (see above) is the old chnrch of *St. Columban*, said to date from the 7th cent., but rebuilt at a later period (closed). The *Mariahilf Chapel* (6 min.) affords a good survey: to the W. the barren grey Bätzberg, in the background the Fnrka, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel the Badns (see below) is visible; to the E., in long zigzags, ascends the Oberalp road (p. 418). Above the village is a *Bannwald* (p. 126).

Excursions. The Gütsch (7640′), 2½ hrs. to the N.E. of Andermatt, is easily ascended by a path diverging to the left from the Oberalp road near (1 hr.) the chalets of *Rufenen* (6125′). Fine view of the Urseren valley and the summits of the St. Gotthard group. — To the *Hôt. Oberalpsee by the Oberalp road, a walk or drive of 2 hrs. (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.); thence to the *Calmot* (1¼ hr.), or to the *Stock* (1¾ hr.; incl. the Lautersee, 2¼ hrs.), both easy and interesting (see p. 418). — The **Badus** or **Six-Madun** (9615′), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt viâ the *Rossboden-Alp* in 4½-5 hrs. (toilsome; guide **15 fr.**; better from the Hôt. Oberalpsee, p. 418). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, the Urseren-Thal, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; 4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (9728′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.) are also fine points.

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, R. 94; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier*, R. 35; over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), p. 131.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the *Glacier of St. Anna*, high above the brow of the monntain to the left.

5 M. **Hospenthal.** — **Hotels.** *Meyerhof, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Goldner Löwe, with restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; Kreuz & Post, R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of; Stern, R. 1-2, B. 1, pens. 4-5 fr., St. Gotthard, Schäfli, both unpretending. — Guide, *Sam. Camenzind.* — *English Church Service* in summer in the Meyerhof.

Hospenthal (4870′), formerly the seat of the barons of Hospenthal, of whose castle the ancient tower on the hill is a relic, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Realp Reuss and the St. Gotthard Reuss. It is well adapted for an elevated health-resort, and has a pine-wood in the immediate vicinity. The *Furka Road* (R. 35) diverges here to the right.

The St. Gotthard road winds up through a bleak valley, on the left bank of the St. Gotthard-Reuss. A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged Spitzberge (p. 142), and, to the W., of the Galenstock. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gams-*

boden (5620′) opens the abrupt *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a bend in the road (¾ M.) is the *First Cantoniera* (5876′; now used for military purposes), adjoined by the *Restaurant Schweizerheim*, at the foot of the *Winterhorn* (see below). In 25 min. more the road crosses the border (6277′) of Canton Ticino and then gradually ascends past (1½ M.) the dilapidated *Second Cantoniera* (6482′), to the (¼ M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620′) over the Reuss, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro*.

To the *Lake of Lucendro (6835′) a digression of ½ hr. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (left bank), leads over rocks to the (¼ hr.) beautiful green lake, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. the grand *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), to the W. the *Ywerberhörner* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road near the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6935′) the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren depression, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8235′), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Monte Prosa* (8983′) and *Pizzo Centrale* (9850′); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), *Ywerberhorn* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747′); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070′), *Muttenhorn* (10,184′), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250′), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), and *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′). — The St. Gotthard is famous for its rich Alpine flora and for its highly interesting geological formation. Many rare minerals are found here. All the approaches to the St. Gotthard are guarded by modern fortifications, with a total circumference of nearly 40 M.

13¾ M. ***Hôtel Monte Prosa** (6870′; R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr.; telephone to Airolo), 5 min. to the S. of the pass. Opposite, to the right (W.), are its 'dépendance', the old *Albergo del San Gottardo*, and (left) the former *Hospice*. On a rock a little to the S. is the old *Mortuary Chapel*.

Excursions. (The servants of the hotel act as guides for the shorter excursions, and their services are charged in the bill at the full rate of the guides' tariff.) To the **Soresci**a or *Scara Orell* (7350′), pleasant (1 hr.; guide unnecessary). We descend the road to the S., cross the Ticino, and ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley inadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

*Pizzo Centrale (9850′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), fatiguing, but most interesting. Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left, *Mte. Prosa* (see below). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′) and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. *View of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (panorama by A. Heim). The ascent is also made from Hospenthal in 4½-5 hrs., viâ the *Gamsboden* and the *Guspis-Thal* (see above). — **Monte Prosa** (8983′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), less interesting. By the hut above the Sella Lake (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8520′) between the Prosa and Blanberg. Then to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the top. The W. peak, 41′ higher than the E., is separated from it by a cleft 20′ deep.

The **Fibbia** (8995′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the Val Tremola, may be asceuded through the desolate *Valletta di San Gottardo* (rather fatiguing). Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticiuo, and the Ticino Alps. — **Piz Orsino**, or **Winterhorn** (8747′), viâ the *Rodont Alp* iu 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.), easy and repaying. — ***Piz Lucendro** (9708′; 3½-4 brs.; guide 10 fr.), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (p. 137) we ascend by the *Lucendro Alp* and the depression between the Ywerberhörner and the Pizzo la Valletta to the *Lucendro Glacier* and gradually mouut to the rocky summit. — *Leckihorn* (10,070′), see below. — ***Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, from the Hôtel Prosa in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult. We follow the Lecki Pass route (see below) past the Piz Lucendro to the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, ascend to the left to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365′) and skirt the precipitous slopes of the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Passo Rotondo* (9515′), whence we climb to the left to the summit (p. 131).

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, not difficult for adepts (4½ hrs.; guide advisable). We ascend either from the St. Gotthard road, ½ M. below the *Rodont Bridge* (p. 137), to the left viâ the stony *Rodont Alp* and past the *Orsino Lake* (7515′), or from the Lucendro Lake to the N.W. over grassy slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058′; to the left). The (2 hrs.) **Orsino Pass** (8150′), to the S.W. of Piz Orsino (p. 137), commands a striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent over the pastures of the *Eisenmanns-Alp* and then (steep) through brushwood, intersected by mauy small water-courses and ravines, to (2 hrs.) *Realp* (p. 142).

Over the Lecki Pass to the Furka (10-11 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying at places. From the Lucendro Lake to the *Lucendro Glacier*, see p. 137; thence across the depression to the N. of *Piz Lucendro* (ascent highly recommended, see p. 137) to the *Wyttenwasser-Thal* and the *Cavanna Pass* (p. 142). We then traverse the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, pass the *Hühnerstock*, and reach (5½-6 hrs.) the **Lecki Pass** (9555′), lying to the N. of the *Leckihorn* (10,070′; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the *Mutten Glacier*, past the *Muttenhörner;* then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwärze Glacier*, and down to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 142). — Or we may proceed from the Wyttenwasser Glacier to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365′) and the *Passo Rotondo* (see above) and thence descend to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (p. 348; 10 hrs. from the Hôtel Prosa, an interesting expedition for experienced mountaineers).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of 2-2½ hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the roadside are often 30-40′ high, and they sometimes remain throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side. About ½ M. to the S.E. the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (p. 137), and enters the dismal **Val Tremŏla**; it then descends past the *Cantoniera San Giuseppe* (6010′) in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich Alpine flora. At the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564′) the Val Tremola ends, and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 132) begins. *View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 346), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

21½ M. *Airōlo* (3755′), see p. 130.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 346) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

34. The Maderaner-Thal.

The *Maderaner-Thal, a picturesque valley about 12 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains, and watered by the turbulent *Kärstelenbach*, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (porter 5, horse 12 fr., there and back within two days 24 fr.). Beautiful return-route viâ the *Stäfeln* (see below), 6-7 hrs., practicable even for ladies.

Amsteg (1712′), see p. 128. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascend by a good zigzag path, passing under the huge railway-bridge (p. 129; 178′ high), to the *St. Antoni-Capelle;* then, through gently sloping pastures and orchards, to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; Pension Fedier, R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.). The path descends a little, crosses by (5 min.) an iron bridge to the right bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etzli-Thal* (p. 141), in which, ¼ hr. farther up, is a fine waterfall. After 20 min. the path recrosses by the *Thal-Brücke* (2685′) to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) the top of the *Lungenstutz* (3600′; two taverns), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the *Griessenbach* and the *Staldenbach* to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) *Saw Mill*, and passing the houses of *Balmwald* on the right, we reach in 25 min. more the *Balmenegg* (4442′) and the **Hôtel-Pension zum Schweizer Alpenclub** (R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Engl. Church Service in the season). Fine view from the terrace on the W. side. Pleasant wood-walks near. About ½ M. from the hotel is the small *Butzli-See* (boat).

To the **Hüfi Glacier**, an interesting walk (1 hr.; guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the *Brunnibach*, the *Stäuberbach*, and the *Lämmerbach*), crosses the *Spritzbach*, the *Seidenbach*, and the *Milchbäche*, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (5385′), overlooking the glacier (which has greatly receded), from which the Kärstelenbach issues. — The **Seelegg** (5725′), which rises to the S.W. above the *Lungenstutz* (see above), is easily ascended, turning to the left at *Stössi*, in 2 hrs. (guide). The *View includes the Etzli and Reuss valleys, the Bristenstock, and the mountain-chain to the N. of the Maderaner-Thal.

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the ***Stäfeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. We may either ascend from the hotel by a steep path through wood ('Eselsweg') direct to the (1¾ hr.) *Stäfel Alp;* or we may first proceed to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascend by a zigzag path viâ the *Tritt* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6215′), the (¾ hr.) *Stäfel Alp* (6285′), and the (¼ hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555′). Magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgellen, and Ruchen. [A still finer view,

especially of the Windgellen, is to be had from the **Widderegg* (7840′), 1¼ hr. from Bernetsmatt, with guide.] From the Stäfel Alp we descend rapidly to the pretty *Golzeren-See* (4625′) and the (1 hr.) *Golzeren-Alp* (4583′), then cross the *Geisslaui* and *Widderlaui* brooks and pass the houses of *Silplen* and *Glausen*, and lastly descend in zigzags through underwood to (1½ hr.) *Bristen* and (½ hr.) *Amsteg*.

Excursions from the Hôtel Alpenolub. (Guides: *Jos. Maria Tresch*, 'the White', *Jos. Tresch*, son of 'the Black', *Jos. Tresch*, 'the Red', father and son, *Joh. Jos. Tresch*, *Franz Walker*, *Ambros* and *Franz Zgraggen*; comp. also p. 128). — The ascent of the **Düssistock** (*Piz Git*, 10,702′); 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the *Brunni-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (6330′), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280′) and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The ***Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′; 7½-8 hrs.; guide 20 fr., with descent to Disentis 25 fr.) presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel by the Brunni Pass route (p. 141) to the (4½ hrs.) *Urner Bühl* (p. 141) and thence ascend the *Brunni Glacier*, finally by rocks to the (3 hrs.) summit; or (harder) asceud from the (5½ hrs.) *Krüzli Pass* (p. 141) across the *Strim Glacier* in 3½ hrs. — **Weitenalpstock** (9870′), from the *Alp Porthüslen* in the *Etzli-Thal* (2½ hrs. from Amsteg) in 5-6 hrs., very toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — **Piz Cambriales** (10,540′; 25 fr.), 4-5 hrs. from the Hüfi Club Hut (see below), and **Claridenstock** (10,730′; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. **Kammlistock** (10,624′; 30 fr.), 4 hrs. from the club-hut, by the *Kammli-Lücke* (see below), lahorious. — The **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), from the Hüfi Cluh Hut by the *Hüfifirn* in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not very difficult in a favourable state of the snow. — The **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), from the Hôt. Alpenclub viâ the *Alpgnofer Aelpli* (p. 141), the *Aelpli Glacier*, and the *Ruchenfirn* in 6 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult, but fatiguing. — The **Grosse Windgelle** or *Kalkstock* (10,470′), from the Alp Bernetsmatt (p. 139) by the *Stäfel Glacier* in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), very difficult and sometimes dangerous. — The **Kleine Windgelle** (9800′), from the *Ober-Käsern Alp* (6390′; 3½ hrs. from Amsteg, ½ hr. from Bernetsmatt) in 3½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult.

Passes. To Linthal over the Clariden Pass, 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, without difficulty to experts (guide 35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (3½ hrs.) finely situated **Hüfi Alp Club Hut** (7670′; speud night). Then over the moraine to the *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüfifirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Clariden Pass** (9740′), between the *Hinter Spitzalpeli-Stock* (9852′) and the *Claridenhorn* (10,184′; fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc.). We then descend the Claridenfirn, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a rock with a hole through it, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 82), to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Clariden Club Hut* on the *Altenorenstock* (8020′; p. 82), whence we proceed viâ the *Altenoren Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Linthal* (p. 82). Or from the Hüfifirn we may cross the **Planura** or **Hüfi Pass** (9645′), between the *Hinter Spitzalpeli-Stock* and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 83) or to the right hy the *Sandgral* to *Disentis* (p. 415; guide 30 fr.). — Another grand but difficult pass to Urnerhoden or Unterschächen (10 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel; guide 35 fr.) is the **Kammli-Lücke** (9364′), lying between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock* (see above). Ascent from the Hüfi Alp Cluh Hut to the pass, 2½ hrs. Steep descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the *Gries Glacier* and viâ the *Gemsplanggen* to the (2 hrs.) *Kammli Alp* (clean chalets) and the (¾ hr.) *Klausen Pass* (p. 85). Or from the Gries Glacier viâ the *Ober Alp* to (2¾ hrs.) *Aesch* (p. 86) and (1 hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 86).

To Unterschächen over the **Ruchkehlen Pass** (8790′), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). From the Hôt. Alpenclub viâ the *Schwärzipfad* to the (2½ hrs.)

Alpgnofer Aelpli (7673′) and thence across the steep *Aelpli Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) pass, between the *Sattelhörner* and the *Grosse Ruchen*. We descend steeply through the ice-clad *Ruchkehle* to the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (4620′) and (1¼ hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 86). — The **Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass** (9180′), 9-10 hrs., is also toilsome. The pass, between the Kleine Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, is reached from the Hôt. Alpenclub by the *Alpgnofer Aelpli* (p. 140) and the *Bocktschingelfirn* in 5 hrs. Descent viâ the *Ruchenbändli* and the *Upper Lammerbach-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Unterschächen*.

To Disentis over the **Brunni Pass** (8975′), 8 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the Alpenclub Hotel we ascend the *Brunni-Thal* by the *Waltersfirren Alp* (p. 140) to the (3 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (6810′), and to the (1½ hr.) *Urner Bühl* (7872′), on the E. edge of the *Brunni Glacier*, which we cross to the (3 hrs.) pass, between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9735′) on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570′) on the right. We descend through the *Val Acletta*, past the small *Lac Serein*, to *Acletta* and (2½ hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 415).

From Amsteg over the Krüzli Pass to Sedrun, 7½-8 hrs., fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). To (50 min.) *Bristen*, see p. 139; 10 min. farther on the path diverges to the right, and ascends the wild and lonely *Etzli-Thal*, past the beautiful falls of the *Etzli-Bach*, to the huts of *Herren-Limmi*, *Krützstein-Rüti*, *Porthüslen*, and (1¾ hr.) *Etzliboden* (4313′). It then mounts steeply to the chalets of *Culma* (6167′), and turns to the left to the (3 hrs.) **Krüzli Pass** (7708′), between the Weitenalpstock and the Krüzlistock, whence we descend the desolate *Strimthal* to (2 hrs.) *Sedrun* (p. 416). — The *Krüzlistock* (8912′), with a most attractive view, may be ascended from the Krüzli Pass in 1 hr. The *Oberalpstock* (10,923′), from the Krüzli Pass in 3½ hrs., see p. 140. — To the W., 1¼ hr. above Culma, beyond the *Alp Müllersmatt*, lies the *Spiellaui Alp* (7817′), with a small lake, whence we may proceed viâ the *Pörtli-Lücke* (8246′) to the (1¾ hr.) *Vorderwäldi Alp* in the *Felli-Thal* (p. 129). From the Spiellaui Alp the *Piz Giuf* (9962′; magnificent view) may be ascended by adepts in 2½-3 hrs. (difficult; guide 30 fr.).

35. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

23 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 25, coupé 11 fr. 10 c.); from Göschenen to Brigue daily in 12 (Brigue to Göschenen 14) hrs., with ½ hr.'s halt at Tiefenbach and dinner at the Rhone Glacier Hotel (19 fr. 50, coupé 23 fr. 85 c.); from Göschenen over the Furka and Grimsel to Meiringen in 11½ hrs. (18 fr. 55, coupé 22 fr. 30 c.). — Walkers from Göschenen: to Andermatt 1¼, Realp 2, the Furka 3½ (return 2½), Rhone Glacier 2 (return 2½) hrs. — Horse from Realp to Tiefenbach 5, Furka 8 fr. — Carriages: with one horse (for 2 pers. only) from Göschenen to Realp 10, with two horses 15 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 35 and 65, Fiesch 55 and 100, Brigue 75 and 135, Meiringen 72 and 130 fr.; carr. and pair from Andermatt to Realp 15, the Furka 40, Rhone Glacier 60, Fiesch 90, Brigue 125 fr.; from Hospenthal to Realp, with one horse 6, two horses 10, to Furka 20 (there and back 25) and 35, Rhone Glacier 30 and 50, Fiesch 50 and 90, Brigue 70 and 120 fr.; from Realp to the Furka, with one horse 12, two horses 20 fr., Rhone Glacier 18 and 25 fr.; one-horse carriage from the Rhone Glacier to the Hôtel Belvedere 20, two-horse 35 fr.; to Hospenthal 25 or 40, Andermatt or Göschenen 30 or 60 fr.

The ***Furka Road**, constructed chiefly for military purposes, a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. From Realp onwards it should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot. Rich flora.

To (5 M.) *Hospenthal* (4870′), see p. 136. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak

Urseren-Thal (p. 135). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,050′). 2 M. *Zumdorf* (4965′), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, which descends from the Tiefen Glacier (see below), and soon reach (1½ M.) —

8½ M. **Realp** (5060′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6½ fr., very fair; *Post*, plain), a hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschener Alp*, see p. 134; over the *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 138. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 348) by the **Cavanna Pass** (8565′), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5-6 hrs., uninteresting. Guide, *W. Ambros* of Realp.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, ½ M. from Realp, avoids, and then follows the telegraph-wires all the way to the Hôt. Galenstock. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) Looking back, we soon obtain a fine view of the broad Urseren-Thal, with the zigzags of the Oberalp Road in the background (p. 418); on the left are the Wyttenwasser-Thal with its glacier, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. Above the last winding of the road, on the *Ebneten Alp*, 3½ M. from Realp, is the small *Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (6595′; R. 1½-2, D. 3-4, pens. 6 fr.). About 1¼ M. farther on is (13¼ M.) **Tiefenbach** (6790′; *Hôt.-Pens. Tiefengletscher*, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr. 30 c., déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.), where the diligence halts.

From the *Alp Gspenderboden* (8335′), 1¼ hr. to the N. of Tiefenbach, a fine survey is obtained of the **Tiefen Glacier**, imbedded between the Winterstock, the Galenstock, and the Gletschhorn. The Tiefen Glacier is interesting on account of its enormous crevasses (some of them upwards of 200′ deep); in 1868 over 12½ tons of beautiful crystals (p. 169) were found here, on the S. side of the Gletschhorn. — Over the *Tiefen-Sattel* or the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimsel*, *Trift-Hütte*), see p. 155. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9450′) to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 134), 6 hrs., with guide (15 fr.); steep descent to the *Winter Glacier*.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope of the *Garschen-Thal*. On the right lies the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a fine fall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670′). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (p. 143). The (3¼ M.) —

16½ M. **Furka** (7990′) is a saddle between the Muttenhörner on the left and the Furkahörner on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. We first reach, on the right, the barracks for the garrison of the fortifications (see p. 143) and the *Hôtel-Restaurant Furkablick* (R. from 2½, B. 1½, déj. 3-4, D. 4-5, pens. 9-12 fr.). A little farther on, to the left, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Furka* (R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-14 fr.; post and telegraph office). Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn; to the left of it, the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fiescher-

hörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and, to the right, the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. From the *Signal*, 10 min. from the hotel, we get a view of the Upper Valais and its Alps (Mischabelhörner, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc.); the *Känzli*, 20 min. from the hotel, on the new military road, also commands the upper part of the Rhone Glacier.

Excursions (guides for the shorter tours at the hotels). *Furkahorn (9935′; 2½ hrs.; guide, 7 fr.), fatiguing but repaying. A bridle-path, beginning near the Hôtel Furkablick, leads past the barracks to a (½ hr.) military station, with a fine view; farther on (no path) we cross slopes of débris and snow to the (1¼ hr.) foremost summit (9250′) and (¾ hr.) the chief summit. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. — The **Blauberg** (9110′), to the S. of the Furka road, is easily ascended by a new path in 1½ hr. (attractive; guide 7 fr., not indispensable). — *Muttenhorn (10,180′; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), to the S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

Galenstock (11,805′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult for adepts, if the snow is favourable (axe and rope). From the Furka we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, a rocky arête, and lastly very steep névé to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand. Descent viâ the *Nägeli's Grätli* to the *Grimsel* (5 hrs.), see below. — *Rhonestock* (11,825′), *Dammastock* (11,920′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′) from the Furka in about 6 hrs. each (guide 30 fr.; difficult), see p. 155.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* and *Piz Lucendro* to the *St. Gotthard* (13 hrs., with guide), see p. 138; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift-Hütte* (to Innerkirchen 16 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), see p. 155.

To the Grimsel (p. 213), 5 hrs. (guide necessary, 12 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road ½ M. from the hotel, to the (¾ hr.) upper part of the *Rhone Glacier*, cross it above the ice-fall in 1½ hr., ascend the (¾ hr.) *Nägeli's Grätli (8140′), affording a splendid view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and descend by a steep path along the face of the rocks to the (2 hrs.) Hospice (p. 212).

The road follows the slope to the right, passing the new fortifications of the Furka, to the (1¼ M.) *Galen-Hütten* (7900′) and descends to the left in long zigzags (short-cuts for pedestrians), high above the huge *Rhone Glacier (p. 347), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the second bend of the road is the (18 M.) *Hôtel Belvedere* (7218′; R. from 2½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.), where the diligence halts. A path leads hence in 5 min., over the moraine, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier, and to a glacier-grotto (adm. 50 c.). A little below the Belvedere, to the right, is a short-cut leading direct to the Rhone Glacier Hotel. The road crosses the *Muttbach* and is joined on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka (1¼ hr.). It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the *Rhone*, we reach the (5 M.) —

23 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the '*Gletsch*' (5775′; p. 347).

From the Rhone Glacier to *Brigue*, see R. 80; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

36. From Lucerne to Engelberg.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 8 times daily in 30-40 min.; fare 1 fr. 40 or 70 c. (p. 116). — ELECTRIC RAILWAY from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 2 fr. 65 c.; there and back 7 fr., 3 fr. 70 c.). As far as (2 M.) Stans there is another electric tramway, used for local traffic and in connection with the Stanserhorn Railway (tickets of the Engelberg railway not available). — Travellers coming from the St. Gotthard viâ the Lake of Lucerne change steamers at Vitznau or Weggis and proceed direct to Stans (in 50 min.; fares 2 and 1 fr.).

To *Stansstad* (1445′), see p. 117. The road thence (electric railway in ¼ hr.) runs between the *Bürgenstock* (p. 116) on the left and the *Stanser Horn* (see below) on the right.

2 M. **Stans.** — Hotels. *ENGEL, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3½, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *STANSERHOF, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *KRONE, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4-5 fr.; WINKELRIED, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; ADLER, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2-2½ fr.; RÖSSLI.

Stans (1500′; pop. 2797), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies amidst a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Feb. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Brisen* (7900′) and the *Stanser Horn* (see below). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church*, a baroque building of 1641-49, is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 22), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth* (1865). A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Historical Museum*, in the Bahnhof-Platz, contains a collection of sketches and paintings by Wyrsch, Deschwanden, and others, mediæval utensils, weapons, pictures of costumes, and coins; also a library, and an interesting relief of Stans on the scale of 1:500 (adm. 50 c.). Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The **Stanser Horn (6236′) is a splendid point of view, scarcely inferior to Rigi and Pilatus. Cable-railway in 58 min.; return-ticket 8 fr., on Sun. forenoon 5 fr., or, including railway from Stansstad, and S., R., and B. at the hotel, 15½ fr. The line (4000 yards in length; maximum gradient 60:100) is divided into three sections, and carriages are changed twice. Each section has its own power-house; the electric motors are supplied from the central station at Bnochs. In the middle of each section is a crossing, where the ascending and descending cars pass each other; there is no toothed rail, but safety is guaranteed by powerful automatic brakes. — The line ascends gradually (12:100) through meadows, and farther on more rapidly (27:100) to the (13 min.) station of *Kälti* (2343′), where carriages are changed. The second section has a gradient at first of 40:100, afterwards of 60:100; the line ascends a wooded ravine, crosses a torrent, and intersects a deep cutting to the (18 min.) second station of *Blumatt* (4008′), whence it proceeds (third section) with the same gradient (60:100) through a tunnel (150 yds.) to the terminal station (6070′), at the **Hotel Stanserhorn* (R. 3-5, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.). A good path leads hence to the top (60′ higher), which commands a highly picturesque *View of the Bernese Alps (with the Titlis rising to the left), the Lake of Lucerne, and the hills of N.W. Switzerland, with the lakes of Zug, Baldegg, Hallwil, and Sempach. On the S. side of the summit is an experimental plantation of the Federal Institute of Forestry. — The ascent of the Stanser Horn on foot takes 3½-4 hrs. from Stans, but is fatiguing and not recommended.

Wolfenschiessen
Büren ob dem Bach
Hütti-A.
Stein-A.
Rissetest
Briesen
am Stulz
Dürrenboden-Alp
Gummen
Hausmatt
Aecherli
Hornmatt
Sädel-A.
Arvigrat
Schwändifluh-A.
Wysserlen
Diegisbalm
Dörfli
Eng-A.
Boki-A.
Stafeli-A.
Bannerlen
Winterhalden
Rinderstafel
Ober-Bickenbach
Sinsgäu-A.
Schwandboden
Altzellen
Reissmatt-A.
Gräfimatt-A.
Gräfimattgrat
Bödmen-A.
Höhhalden
Bühlen
Linden
Englerz
Schindelboden
Kaiserstuhl
Kreuz
Gräfimatt
Schildberg
Laucherin-A.
Grafenort
Oberfeld-A.
Schwarzwald-A.
Urnerstafel
Hüttismatt
Grublen-A.
Baun-Alp
Schlüchig
Bettenebnet
Mettlen
Wand-A.
Wallen-Stöcke
Plankengrat
Rigithal-Stöcke
Ruchstock
Unter-Luter
See-Alp
Stoffelberg
Planken-A.
Clubhütte
Thuren-A.
Buchischwand
Storegg-P.
Aegerti
Obermatt
Alp
Rigithal
End der Welt
Riebgarten
Melchthal
Ober-Lutersee Alp
Schwand
Horbis-Th.
Griessen Thal
Widderfeld
Lutersee
Grünenwald
Obhaag-A.
Flühmatt
Hinter Horbis
Bockli-A.
Schluchen
Fellenrüti
Vorder
Lenge
Hahnen
Nünalphorn
Sonnighorn
Ober-Arni
Staleten
Arnitobel
Thuren-A.
Juchli-Pass
Oertigen
Stat.
Oberberg
Engelberg
Arni-A.
Stöcken
Jungholz
Tagenstal-A.
Hutstock
Unterboden-A.
Wolflis-A.
Hanghorn
Alpelen
Unt. Trübsee-A.
Gerschni-A.
Rothsandnollen
Bitzistock
Geissbg.
Fürren
Ziegerboden-A.
Bürglen
Geissberg
Ob. Trübsee-A.
Pfaffenwand
Stand
Bödmen-A.
Lauweli-A.
Trüb-S.
Laubersgrat
Herrenrüti
Tannenband
Graustock
Gwärtler
Schafberg
Galtiberg
Firnalpeli
Tannen-Alp
Engstlenläger
Schafthal
Joch-P.
Rotegrat
Spicherfluh
Hot.
Engstlen-A.
Melchsee-A.
Engstlen-S.
Jochstock
Titlis
Firnalpeli-Gl.
Schaitzboden
Scharmadläger
Wenden
Reissend Nollen
Wenden-Gl.
Grassen
Pfaffen-Gl.
Gadmer Fluh
Möhren
Pfaffenhut
Wasenhorn
Schwarzenthal
Wenden-A.
Uratstöcke
Tellistock
Vettlenberg
Unterth.
Oberth-Gl.
Alpliglen
Bühl
Obermatt
Gental
Sätteli
Feldmoos
Pfündlistock
Birrlilaui
Vorsass
An der Egg
Gadmen
Steinhaus
Wang
Wiesenmad
Gigli-A.
Staldi
Sattel
Schaftenlaui
Steinen Gl.
Susten-P.
Kalchthal-Firn
Geograph. Anst. von
English Miles

Isenthal
Vierwald-
stätter S.
Flüelen
Eggberg
Grünwald
Kapuciner Kl.
ALTORF
Seedorf
Bürglen
Schattdorf
Attinghausen
Gross-Thal
Klein-Thal
Kulm
1889
Klosterberg
Hüttenboden
Biwald
Wildenbutzen
Hundwald
Oberberg A.
Bolzbach
Unterdorf
Gitschenbg.
Oberdorf
Gitschenstöcke
Gitschen-Thal
Hangbaum-A.
Schlieren
Kessel
Uri-Rothstock
Kleinthal-Firn
Blümlisalp-Firn
Thalberg
Boden
Wettmatt
Grossacht
Reuss
Rothstock
Wissigst.
Schlossst.
Blackenstock
Thurm
Surenen-P.
Blacken-A.
Waldnacht
Geissberg
Guggithal
Geissberg
Sonnigstöcke
Grigeler
Erstfeld
Schribbogen
Oberberg
Jagdmatt
Sonnigberg
Stutzberg
Kühplanken-A.
Sulzwald
Ellbogen-A.
Erstfelder Thal
Seewaldi
Riedberg
Hermis-A.
Fulensee
Krönte-hütte
Obersee
Schlossberg
Spannort-Hütte
Schwarz Stöckli
Poukenstock
Burchen
Jakobiger
Silenen
Glatten-Firn
Gr. Spannort
Schneehühnerst.
Krönte
Spannortjoch
Kl. Spannort
Zwächten
Mittelstock
Wichelhorn
Amsteg
Judslui
Seewenstock
Inschi Alp
Inschi
Schindlach-Th.
Gornern-Thal
Muesplankstock
Geissberg
Wittenstock
Bergli
Gurtnellen
Bristenberg
Meien Th.
Rosti
Fellihorn
Wyler
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1
Schweizer Stunde
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometer

The railway ascends the left bank of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background, the snow-clad Titlis. 3½ M. *Oberdorf;* 4¼ M. *Büren*. Beyond (4¾ M.) *Dallenwil* (1605′; Schlüssel) we cross to the right bank of the Aa.

A good path, diverging to the left, ascends to (1½ hr.) the finely-situated health-resort of Nieder-Rickenbach (3780′; **Hôt.-Pens. Engel*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.). The following ascents are made hence: *Buochser Horn* (5940′), 2 hrs., repaying (comp. p. 105); *Musenalp* (5870′; chalet, with rfmts.), viâ the *Aahorn Alp* (2 hrs.; attractive); **Steinalp-Brisen* (7895′), 3 hrs., by the *Aahorn Alp* and the *Steinalp*, interesting (guide 10 fr., not indispensable for adepts); *Schwalmis* (7380′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), by the *Aahorn Alp*, the *Bärfallen* (with a cross), and the *Bühl Alp*, and thence up the N.W. arête. The descent from the last may be made to (3 hrs.) Isenthal viâ the *Jochli* (see below). — Interesting passes (4½-5 hrs., with guide) lead from Nieder-Rickenbach by the Jochli (6915′), between the Brisen and the Rissetestock, or by the Hinter-Jochli (6915′), between the Schwalmis and the Rissetestock, descending by the *Bolgen Alp* and the *Laueli* to *St. Jakob* in the Isenthal (p. 109).

6½ M. **Wolfenschiessen** (1700′; **Eintracht; Kreuz; Einhorn*, plain, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4 fr.). Beside the church is the hermit-hut (brought hither from Altzellen) of *Conrad Scheuber*, grandson of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 151), whose worship he shares.

From Wolfenschiessen viâ (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Rickenbach* (2955′; accommodation at the curé's) and the *Schonegg Pass* (6315′) to (4½ hrs.) *Isenthal*, see p. 109. Guide advisable (Al. Christen or Conr. Scheuber of Wolfenschiessen). The *Kaiserstuhl* (7875′), with a fine view and a rich flora, is ascended from Ober-Rickenbach viâ the *Bannalp* in 4½ hrs. (guide).

7¼ M. *Dörfli* (1720′). On the right the *Fallenbach* descends in three leaps; on the left are the serrated *Wallenstöcke*. Beyond (9½ M.) *Grafenort* (1885′; inn, good wine) the line ascends gradually through beautiful wood, but beyond the power-station at *Obermatt* comes a section nearly 1 M. long, worked on the rack-and-pinion system and attaining a gradient of 25:100. — 12 M. *Grünenwald* (inn). After another slight ascent we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger-Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (p. 147); in the foreground is the *Hahnen* or *Engelberg* (8565′).

14 M. **Engelberg.** — **Hotels** (crowded in summer, advisable to write beforehand for rooms). *Grand-Hôtel & Curanstalt, with hydropathic, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôtel & Curhaus Titlis, with garden and covered promenade, R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 8½-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenberg, finely situated, with shady grounds, R. 3½-7½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension Schweizerhof, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue-Terminus, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-13 fr.; *Pension Trautheim, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-5½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hess, R. 1½-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6½-10 fr.; these all outside the village and near the station. In the village: Hôtel National, R. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engel, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R. 1½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engelberg, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hug, R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7-9 fr.

Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 2, B. 1 fr. — Beer at *Waser's*, near the Post Office; *Terminus Hotel* (see above); *Restaurant Bürgi* (also confectioner), opposite the Schweizerhof. — *English Church* in the grounds of the Hôtel Titlis. — Physicians: *Dr. Emil Cattani* (private pension); *Dr. Eugen Cattani; Dr. Balzer.* — Guides: *Jos., Alois, Karl, Maurus,* and *Eugen Kuster; Jos., Placidus,* and *Jacob Hess; Leodegar* and *Jos. Feierabend; Carl Amrhein; Carl* and *Maurus Hurschler; Carl, Joh.,* and *Jos. Waser; Simon Zumstein.*

Engelberg (3356′; pop. 471), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite summer-resort (mean annual temperature, 41.5° Fahr.). At the upper end of the village rises the large Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1120, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus II., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The *Church contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden, Kaiser,* and *Wyrsch.* High-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Spiegler,* 1734. In the chapter-house, two transparencies by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The Library (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery is now not very often granted. — The School connected with the abbey is well attended. The Farm Buildings, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the abbey, 1/2 M. to the S., on the left bank of the Aawasser, are pleasant walks (Café Bänklialp). The shady 'Professoren-Weg' leads along the Aawasser to (1/2 hr.) the *Eienwäldchen,* a popular coffee-garden (also pension) on the road to Herrenrüti.

Excursions. ***Schwand,** an easy and charming walk of 1 1/4 hr. The path ascends from the Hôt. Müller along a brook and then mounts gradually through the *Grüss,* where it is joined by a path from the Hôt. Sonnenberg (charming retrospects of the Engelberg Valley). Beyond the *Gschneit Alp* (3825′) we proceed through wood and round the ridge to the hamlet of *Unter-Schwand* and over pastures to *Ober-Schwand* (3970′; *Inn). The view is limited; to the W. is the Melchthal chain from the Hanghorn to the Göhrlifluh. A little farther on, at the chapel on the way to the Wand Alp (p. 147), the Titlis and other peaks also come into sight. — The ***Bergli** (4300′), commanding the best view of the valley and the Titlis, is reached either by a direct path (with steps) viâ *Fellenrüti* (1 hr.), or by an easier path (1 1/4 hr.) diverging to the right in the Grüss from the route to Schwand (see above). A similar view is obtained from the *Flühmatt (4285′; rfmts.), ascended by a path leading to the left above the Hôt. Engel, mostly through wood (1 hr.). All three points may be combined in a round of 2 1/4-3 hrs. From the (1 hr.) *Flühmatt* we go on past the house to (5 min.) another farm-house, where we turn to the left and follow the level meadow-path along the hill. After a time this descends to the (40 min.) *Bergli,* whence we descend through the *Vorhag Wood* to *Unter-Schwand,* or take the upper path to (20 min.) *Ober-Schwand* (see above) and return thence to (1 hr.) Engelberg.

***Tätschbach Fall** and **Herrenrüti,** a favourite excursion (omn. to Herrenrüti several times daily, 1 fr., to the fall 60 c., return, the same; one-horse carr. to the fall and back, with stay of 1/2 hr., 5-6 fr., with two horses 9 fr.; carr. to Herrenrüti and back with stay of 2 hrs. 8 fr., for half-a-day 10 fr., with two horses 14 and 18 fr.). We either follow the road past the *Eienwäldchen* (see above), or we take the shorter path, to the left of the abbey, which passes (12 min.) the *Neue Heimat Inn,* at the mouth of the *Horbis-Thal,* and the (8 min.) *Schweizerhaus Inn.* [The rocky basin at the head of the Horbis-Thal, reached in 1/2 hr., is known as the *End der Welt.*] In 1/2 hr. more the road reaches the *Tätschbach Fall* (3575′; inn), which descends from the Hahnenberg or Engelberg. It then goes on

through wood and across the *Fürrenbach* to the (1/2 hr.) alp of *Herrenrüti* (3870′), which belongs to the abbey. Carriages are left here, and their inmates proceed by the Surenen Pass route (see p. 148) to (1/2 hr.) the **Nieder-Surenen Alp** (4133′; rfmts.), which affords a fine view of the pyramidal Schlossberg, the serrated Spannörter, the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers, and the huge precipices of the Titlis.

***Arnitobel and Arni Alp.** We follow the valley-road to the W. viâ *Espen* to (1 M.) the bridge over the Aawasser at *Oertigen*, beyond which we ascend to the right. After 6 min. we turn to the left (to the right the way to the Schwendli Alp, see below), cross the *Eggli-Tobel* and the *Trübsee-Bach*, and enter the *Arnitobel*, a wooded ravine with waterfalls. Thence a new path ascends to the left to (1 hr.; 1 1/2 hr. from Engelberg) the *Arni Alp* or *Wang Alp* (4210′; good inn, pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.), on a pleasant green pasture. The view is limited, but better from a point 5 min. to the right, indicated by a flag, and from the *Stalden* (4355′), farther to the N., beyond the Arnibach. — A splendid view of the Titlis is enjoyed from the **Schwendli Alp** (3365′; rfmts.), reached in 1 1/4 hr. by the path diverging from the Arnitobel route as above indicated. — A pleasant circuit of 2 hrs. leads to the **Gerschni Alp** (4125′) and returns viâ *Hegmatt*.

Longer Excursions. **Fürren Alp**, 3 hrs., very attractive (guide, not indispensable, 7 fr.). Before reaching the Tätschbach Fall, beyond the bridge over the Kühlauibach, we ascend to the left through wood (rather steep) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Tagenstall Alp* (4710′), pass two slate-quarries (fossils), and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the chalets of the *Fürren Alp* (rfmts.). From the *Hundsschopf* (5972′), 5 min. to the S., a grand view is obtained of the imposing amphitheatre of mountains from the Schlossberg to the Titlis. A pleasant return-route (guide desirable, 8 fr.) descends to the E. to the (1/2 hr.) *Ebnet Alp* (5557′), the *Hohbiel Alp*, and the (40 min.) *Stäffeli Alp*, on the Surenen Pass route, 20 min. from the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (p. 148). — **Wand Alp** (4885′), viâ Schwand (p. 146) in 3 hrs., last part rather toilsome; charming view of the Aathal and the mountains of Central Switzerland. Finer still is the view from the *Wallen Alp* (5495′), 50 min. farther to the N. — Viâ the *Gerschni Alp* to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) *Hôt. Hess* on the *Trübsee Alp*, see p. 154. — Viâ *Port* or *Bord* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Obhag Alp* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Planken Alp*, with its rich flora (thence to the *Club Hut* on the *Ruchhubel* 50 min.; see below).

Ascents. **Hahnen** or **Engelberg** (8565′; 4 3/4-5 hrs., guide 12 fr.), an interesting but fatiguing scramble for experienced climbers. The route leads from the *Horbis-Thal* (p. 146) viâ the *Furggi Alp* and over the saddle between the Hahnen and Gemsispiel. — **Rigidalstock** (8515′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part toilsome; fine panorama. — ***Widderfeld** (7723′), from the (1 1/2 hr.) *Arni Alp* (see above) in 3 1/2 hrs.; preferable by the *Zingel Alp* and *Hohlicht* (5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). — ***Hutstock** (8790′), a fine point, from the Arni Alp viâ the *Juchli* (see p. 148) in 4 1/2-5 hrs., not difficult (guide, 12 fr., not indispensable for experts; comp. p. 150). — The **Hanghorn** (8793′) is reached from the Arni Alp in 4-5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) by traversing the *Schattband*, on the rocky face of the Hutstock. — **Rothsandnollen** (8905′), the highest point of the Melchthal range, viâ the *Schattband* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), laborious but repaying. — ***Engelberger Rothstock** (9250′; 6-6 1/2 hrs.; guide 9, with a night out 12 fr., not necessary for experts), not difficult. We ascend by the *Alp Obhaag* and *Planken Alp* to the (3 3/4 hrs.) *Club Hut* (7560′) on the *Ruchhubel*, not far from the *Griessen Glacier*; thence viâ the *Rothstock-Lücke* (8875′) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit.

***Uri-Rothstock** (9620′; 8 1/2-9 hrs.; guide 16, with descent through the Grossthal to Isenthal 22 fr.), very interesting, not difficult for adepts. From the (3 3/4 hrs.) Club Hut to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Rothstock-Lücke* (see above); thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Porta* or *Schlossstock-Lücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055′); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn*; again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly up the *Kleinthalfirn* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) top (comp. p. 110).

The ***Great Spannort** (10,515′) is ascended from the *Spannort Club Hut* (6500′), 4 hrs. from Engelberg, by the *Spannort-Joch* (p. 148) in 4 1/2-5 hrs.;

highly interesting, though toilsome (comp. p. 127; guide 25 fr.). The descent may be made to the Krönte Hut (p. 127; guide to Erstfeld 30 fr.). — The **Little Spannort** (10,380′) is climbed from the Spannort Hut by the Spannort-Jocb in 5½ hrs. (guide 35 fr.); difficult, for expert climbers only. Adepts may ascend the Little and Great Spannort in one day (guide 50 fr.). — **Wicbelplankstock** (9763′), 8 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), difficult but attractive; from Engelberg by the (2 hrs.) *Firnalpeli* (night-quarters) to the (3 hrs.) *Wenden-Joch* (8695′; see below), then by the *Grassen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) summit. — **Schlossberg** (10,280′), from the *Blacken Alp* (see below) in 4½ brs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). Admirable view, scarcely inferior to that from the Titlis. Edelweiss abundant.

The ***Titlis** (10,627′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 12, to Engstlen Alp 18 fr.) is very interesting, though fatiguing. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Hôtel Hess* (p. 154; 2 hrs.; horse 10 fr.), so as not to have tbe steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 154) to ascend at starting. From this point the guides like to start at 2 a.m., in order to get back before the snow melts; but the ascent by lantern-light is disagreeable and toilsome, and it is better to wait till daybreak. From the Hôtel Hess the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′); it then mounts a steep incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to tbe (¾ hr.) *Rothegg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached, and a rest is taken. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and, if the snow is in good condition, reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called tbe *Nollen*, without material difficulty. Tbe view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany (panorama by Imfeld). Descent to the Jocb Pass and the Engstlen Alp), see p. 154.

The **Ochsenkopf** (9880′), from the Hôtel Hess in 5-6 hrs., toilsome but interesting. The last part of the ascent leads through the *Sulzli* gorge and over the E. arête to tbe summit (guide 30 fr.). — **Wendenstock** (9985′), interesting but difficult (p. 153), for experts only, from the Hôtel Hess by the *Joch Pass* and the *Joch Glacier* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), or by the Joch Pass and the *Pfaffen Glacier* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.).

Passes. From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* (9½-10 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 15 fr., to Engstlen-Alp 8 fr.), see R. 38; over the *Storegg* (4½-5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) or the *Juchli* (5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) to the village of *Melchthal* (diligence to *Kerns* and *Sarnen* on the Brünig railway, see p. 150); over the *Rothgrätli* to *Isenthal* (to Flüelen 12 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), see p. 109.

To Altdorf or Erstfeld by the Surenen Pass (9 hrs.), bridle-patb, rather fatiguing (guide, 15 fr., not indispensable in clear weather). Route to the (1¾ hr.) *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4133′), see p. 147. Farther on we ascend viâ the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli Alp* (4652′), with views of the Titlis, the Schlossberg, the Spannörter, etc., to the (50 min.) **Stierenbach Fall* (5425′). We then cross and re-cross the brook, pass the (¾ hr.) *Blacken Alp* (5833′), with its cbapel, and reach the (1½ hr.) Surenen Pass (7560′), on the S.E. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587′). On the E. we see the mountains enclosing the Schächen-Thal, with the Windgelle in the foreground, and the Glärnisch behind. We then descend over snow to tbe (1½ hr.) *Waldnacht Alp* (4754′); ¼ hr. farther on the route divides at a bridge, where we either follow a steep path in a straight direction to *Altinghausen* and (1¾ hr.) *Altdorf*, or cross the bridge to the right and traverse the *Bocktobel*, witb the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 127).

From Engelberg to Erstfeld (p. 127) by the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8632′) and the *Glattenfirn* (10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the *Spannort Hut* (p. 147; 2 hrs. below the pass), mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Great Spannort* (p. 147) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the **Spannort-Joch** (9610′), between the Great and the Little Spannort, 10-11 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), toilsome.

To Wassen over the **Grassen Pass** (*Bärengrube*, 8917′), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To the Steinalp over the **Wenden-Joch** (8695′), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

37. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken).

RAILWAY from Lucerne to (28½ M.) *Meiringen* in 3½ (first-class express in 3) hrs. (fares 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65 c.); to (36 M.) *Brienz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 70, 3 fr. 35 c.). From Brienz to *Interlaken*, steamboat in 1⅓-2 hrs. (through-fares from Lucerne to Interlaken 13 fr. 30 c., 10 fr., 5 fr. 65 c.). — STEAMBOAT (preferable) from Lucerne to Alpnachstad (¾-1½ hr.; p. 116); the direct trips are timed to connect with the Brünig Railway at Alpnachstad. From Alpnachstad to *Weggis* direct steamer thrice daily in 1-1½ hr.

The ***Brünig Railway**, opened in 1888-89, is an ordinary narrow-gauge line as far as Giswil (about halfway); but it then crosses the pass (3295′) by means of the 'rack-and-pinion' system and the ordinary system alternately. Maximum gradient, 18 : 100. Views to the *right*. As, however, the old Brünig Road is more picturesque, those who visit the Bernese Oberland for the first time will be repaid by walking from Giswil or Lungern across the Brünig to Meiringen.

Lucerne, see p. 96. The BRÜNIG RAILWAY runs to the S.W. in a wide curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and, leaving *Kriens* (p. 101), at the foot of the Sonnenberg, to the right, passes (3 M.) *Horw*, beyond which it approaches the S.W. arm of the *Lake of Lucerne* (p. 117). 5½ M. **Hergiswil** (p. 116), at the foot of *Pilatus* (p. 118). The railway pierces the *Lopperberg* (tunnel, ¾ M.) and skirts the *Lake of Alpnach* to —

8½ M. **Alpnachstad** (1440′; **Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus; Rössli; Stern*), the starting-point of the *Pilatus Railway*; see p. 117.

Thence through the somewhat marshy valley of the *Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlieren* to (9½ M.) **Alpnach-Dorf** (1530′; **Krone; Sonne*, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Schlüssel*). The church, with its slender tower, was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the Pilatus forests, rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and cut down in 1811-19.

Beyond Alpnach the train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the *Sarner Aa*, the right bank of which it follows past *Kägiswil* (on the right), with its large parquetry-factory, to (12 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswil* (1620′), the station for the *Melchthal*.

The **Melchthal**, an idyllic valley, 15 M. long, watered by the *Melch-Aa*, repays a visit. From the station of Kägiswil or Sarnen a diligence plies daily in 2½ hrs. to (7½ M.) the village of Melchthal, viâ (½ hr.) **Kerns** (1860′; **Krone*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Sonne; Hirsch*; **Rössli*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Kinderheim Kerns*, pens. 3-5 fr.), a village (pop. 2392) with a pretty church, finely situated at the foot of the *Arvigrat* (6416′), and frequented as a health-resort. Good view from (20 min.) the *Burgfluh* (2253′). At the entrance of the Melchthal, 3 M. from Kerns and 3¾ M. from Sarnen, is *St. Niklausen* (2752′; Schlüssel, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), with the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally called the *Heidenthurm* (heathens' tower). Opposite, beyond the ravine of the Melch-Aa, is *Flüeli-Ranft* (see p. 151). From St. Niklausen the road leads to the (3 M.) village of *Melchthal* (p. 150). — The route from KERNS TO MELCHTHAL VIÂ FLÜELI-RANFT (2 hrs.) is much more attractive than the somewhat monotonous highroad, especially for pedestrians. About 2 M. from Kerns the new road leads over the bold *Melch-Aa Bridge*, which is 318′ above the river and the loftiest bridge in Switzerland. About ¼ M.

farther on is a guide-post on the left, indicating a good footpath, which avoids a long bend of the road and brings us in 10 min. more to Flüeli-Ranft (p. 151), where we are still 3½ M. from the village of Melchthal. **Melchthal** (2933′; **Hôt.-Curhaus Melchthal*, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.), a pleasant village with a convent of Benedictine nnns and a handsome church, is frequented as summer-quarters. — At the *Ohr Alp* (3975′), 3 M. to the E., is one of the largest maple-trees in Switzerland, with a girth of 30′. The *Widderfeld* (7725′) is easily ascended from Melchthal in 4½ hrs. (guide). A better and also fairly easy ascent is that of the **Hutstock* (8790′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; Kaspar and Otto Durrer); splendid view of the High Alps and the lakes of Central Switzerland. Descent to Engelberg, see p. 145. — From Melchthal a safe mountain-path crosses the *Storegg Pass* (5710′) to (4½-5 hrs.) Grafenort or (5½-6 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 145; with guide); another, more interesting but more fatiguing (guide 9 fr.), leads to Engelberg in 6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7120′). The *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7830′) may be ascended in ¾ hr. from the Jnchli (guide 6 fr.). — From the village of Melchthal a cart-road (practicable for light vehicles) leads viâ the *Balmmatt*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6115′), to (8 M.) **Melchsee-Frutt** (6165′; **Curhaus & Pension Reinhard*, R. 1½-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Curhaus Frutt*, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-6 fr., both unpretending), a health-resort, in a treeless Alpine valley. Rich flora. Interesting excursions: to *Boni* (7120′), 1 hr.; *Spicherfluh* (6690′), 1¼ hr.; *Hohmatt* (7950′), 2-2½ hrs.; **Erzegg* (7140′), 1¼ hr.; **Balmeregghorn* (7280′), 1½ hr.; *Abgschütz* (6890′), 1½-2 hrs.; **Hohenstollen* (8150′), 2¼ hrs., with fine view (comp. p. 205; guide 5 fr.); *Glockhaus* (8320′), 2 hrs., toilsome; *Wildgeissberg* (8710′) and *Rothsandnollen* (8905′), 3 hrs., viâ the Tannen-Alp (comp. p. 153). To the E. an easy pass crosses the *Tannen Alp* (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 153); to the W. an interesting pass (last part of ascent steep and stony; descent to Meiringen easy) leads viâ the *Weit Ries* (about 7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 203).

13 M. **Sarnen** (1555′; pop. 3950; **Hôt.-Pens. Seiler*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-2, pens. 5 fr.; **Obwaldner Hof*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ fr.; *Metzgern*, moderate; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Wilerbad*, on the W. bank of the lake, 1½ M. from Sarnen), capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with a nunnery and a Capuchin monastery. The *Rathhaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 151), and a relief-model of Unterwalden and Hasli. The large *Church*, on a hill, with pictures by Deschwanden and Kaiser, the cantonal hospital, the poorhouse, the *Niklaus von Flüe Pensionat* (for students), and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1650′; fine view; pension, see above) are conspicuous.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Sarnen, is the solitary **Schwendi-Kaltbad** (4740′), with chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Road up the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* to (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2614′; rfmts. at the curé's; good view), whence a bridle-path leads across the meadows of *Schwendi* to the (2½ hrs.) Kaltbad. Thence to the *Feuerstein* (6700′) 2½ hrs.; to the *Schimberg Bad*, 2½ hrs., see p. 156. By the *Seewenegg* to (3½ hrs.) *Flühli*, in the Entlebuch (p. 156), attractive.

From Sarnen to the *Melchthal* (good footpath to Flüeli-Ranft 1 hr., to St. Niklausen 1¼ hr.), see pp. 150, 151.

The train crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has been conducted into the **Sarner See** (1530′), a lake 4 M. long and 1-1¼ M. broad, well stocked with fish. — 15 M. **Sachseln** (1558′; pop. 1634; **Kreuz*,

R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; **Engel*, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a thriving village, ¼ M. from the E. bank of the lake.

From Sachseln a good road (carr. 5, with two horses 8 fr.; short-cut halfway, to the right, in ¾ hr.) leads past the pleasantly situated *Pens. Felsenheim* to (3 M.) **Flüeli-Ranft** (2450′; **Hôtel and Curhaus Nünalphorn*, well situated, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Stolzenfels*, 4½-5 fr.; *Flüeli Inn*, 4½ fr.), a frequented health-resort, finely situated on a spur of the Sachseler Grat, with a picturesque chapel. It was the birthplace of ST. NIKOLAUS VON DER FLÜE (1417), whose dwelling still stands near the Flüeli Inn. In his 50th year he retired, full of honour for his life of active benevolence, to a hermitage on the slope of the *Ranft*, ¼ hr. below Flüeli in the ravine of the Melch-Aa (p. 149), where he is said to have lived for twenty years on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482 the Confederates disagreed at the Diet of Stans about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit were reconciled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. The hermitage with its chapel attracts many pilgrims.

From Flüeli-Ranft a pleasant and shady road, high above the Melch-Aa, leads to (3½ M.) the village of *Melchthal* (p. 150). — Over the Melch-Aa Bridge to *Kerns*, see p. 149.

Ascending a little, and passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchthal*, the train halts at (18½ M.) **Giswil** (1665′; pop. 1711; *Hôtel de la Gare*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Krone*). Fine view from the churchyard, beside the high-lying church.

EXCURSIONS. The romantic **Kleine Melchthal** has been made accessible and deserves a visit. From the hamlet of *Eiwil* (Schiff, rustic), 1 M. to the N. of Giswil, at the S.E. end of the Sarner See, the road ascends to the E. to the entrance of the narrow and very picturesque wooded ravine, through which it is carried for about 3 M. — The **Giswiler Stock** (6605′; beautiful view) is ascended from Giswil in 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), viâ *Kleintheil* and *Alpboglen*. The descent may be made to the *Marien-Thal* (*Entlebuch*, p. 157). — The **Brienzer Rothhorn** (7715′; p. 205) is ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not needed by experts); good road for the first 3 hrs., afterwards a steep footpath. — Pedestrians should follow the old *BRÜNIG ROAD from Giswil over the (3 hrs.) **Brünig Pass** (3395′; **Curhaus Brünig*, see below) to (1¾ hr.) *Meiringen* or (3 hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 205).

At Giswil, where the first steep incline occurs, the 'rack-and-pinion' system begins. The line ascends rapidly (10 : 100), through wood, across two torrents, and through two rock-cuttings, and reaches (20 M.) *Bürgeln-Kaiserstuhl* (2305′). The three peaks of the Wetterhorn are visible to the S. over the depression of the Brünig. The train runs high above the picturesque **Lake of Lungern** (2160′; 1½ M. long), and through a short tunnel, to —

22½ M. **Lungern** (2480′). The large village (pop. 1825; **Curhaus Lungern*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Löwe*, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof*, with baths, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.) lies ½ M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Lake of Sarnen in 1836.

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern. The train passes through the *Käppeli Tunnel* (2970′; 150 yds.) and ascends the wooded *Brünigmatt-Thal* at a moderate gradient, which becomes steeper near (25½ M.) **Brünig** (3295′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. incl. wine 3-3½ fr.; **Hôt. Curhaus Brünig*, 3 min. from the station, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.*

Brünigkulm; Pens. & Restaurant Alpina, pens. 5 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in the season), well situated near the old Brünig Pass. Opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 208) and the Faulhorn chain (p. 201); to the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 209); at the foot of the hills to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 207); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 205); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz.

Fine prospect from the *Wiler Alp* (4855′), 1½ hr. to the N.W. of the Brünig. From here we may ascend the Wilerhorn (6570′), 1½ hr. farther on (easy and attractive; guide, desirable for novices, 10 fr.), which commands an admirable view of the Wetterhorn, the Hasli-Thal, and a series of lakes. Still more extensive is the view from the Arnifirst (7244′), ascended by the arête to the N.W. of the Wilerhorn in 1 hr. (guide 12 fr., with descent to Brienz 15 fr.).

From the Brünig station a stony but attractive footpath leads, mostly through wood, to the finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Hohfluh* (p. 204). New road thence to (2½ M.) *Meiringen* (p. 203). — A road (good view) leads from the Brünig viâ *Brienzwiler* to (5½ M.) *Brienz* (see p. 205).

The railway is carried down the steep rocks (maximum gradient 12 : 100) by means of retaining-walls and cuttings, and across the ravines of the *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*), into the Aare-Thal, to *Hausen*, and — 28½ M. *Meiringen* (p. 203). Thence to *Brienz* and *Interlaken*, see R. 50.

38. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen Alp. Joch Pass.

9¼ hrs.: Innertkirchen 1¼, Engstlen Alp 4½, Joch Pass 1½, Hôt. Hess ½, Engelberg 1½ hr. — Horse from Innertkirchen to Engstlen Alp 15, to Engelberg 30, for two days 45 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 16; porter from Innertkirchen to Engstlen Alp 8, from Meiringen 9 fr.; horse from Engstlen Alp to Engelberg 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent. — Luggage addressed to the Hôtel Engstlen Alp and left with Herr Immer at Meiringen is despatched daily at 8 a.m. and arrives in the evening (1 fr. per 5 kilogrammes or 11 lbs.).

From Meiringen to (1¼ hr.) *Innertkirchen* (*Imhof*; 2053′), see p. 209. We then follow the Susten road (p. 154) to the (¾ hr.) saw-mill in the *Mühle-Thal* (2735′), and, beyond the bridge over the *Genthal-Wasser* (finger-post), ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) *Wagenkehr Inn*, whence we descend to the (8 min.) *Leimboden* (3910′), where we recross to the right bank.

A direct but more laborious path to the Engstlen Alp leads from Meiringen (p. 203) to the (¾ hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Alpbach*, on the *Hasleberg* (p. 204), turns to the right 10 min. farther on, and leads to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Rütti* (3160′), the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Arni* (4745′), the (1½ hr.) *Baumgarten Alp* (5580′), and viâ the *Tannen Alp* to (1½ hr.) the *Engstlen Alp*. This route commands fine views of the Bernese Alps, the Trift district, the Titlis chain, and (lastly) of the deep Genthal. — The direct path called the '*Hundschüpfi*', ½ hr. shorter, is not recommended.

We now gradually ascend the monotonous **Genthal**, pass (10 min.) the chalets *Bei den Spichern* and (10 min.) the *Genthal Chalets* (3993′), and reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzenthal Inn* (4596′).

The scenery becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750′) on the right, which become grander, falls a series of cascades, varying with the state of the melting snow, and eight of these are seen close together *(Achtelsassbäche)*. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through fine wood, to the (1½ hr.) ***Engstlen Alp** (6033′; **Immer's Curhaus Engstlenalp*, with dépendances, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-11 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer), a beautiful and sheltered pasture, with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars', frequented as a health-resort. *View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to its left, the Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhorn, and Finsteraarhorn; to the right, the Gspaltenhorn, Tschingelhorn, and Blümlisalp; to the E., the Wendenstöcke and Titlis. Near the hotel is the picturesque *Engstlen Lake*, with baths and rowing-boat.

Excursions. **Schafberg** (7850′; 2 hrs.), easy (guide needless). Starting to the E. from the hotel, we ascend the steep *Schafthal*, keeping, farther up, well to the right, along a grassy ridge till near the top, which affords an interesting view of the Engelberg valley and its surrounding mountains, and a peep of Lake Lucerne to the left.

***Sätteli** (6890′), 2 hrs., easy and repaying (guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; with descent to Gadmen 10 fr.). At the W. end of the Engstlen-See (see above) we cross the Engstlenbach to the (½ hr.) *Alp Scharmadläger*, and ascend a narrow path, diverging to the left above the *Bäregg Alp*, on the slope of the Gadmer Flühe, to the (1½ hr.) *Sätteli*, which lies at the S.W. base of the Tellistock (see below) and commands a splendid view of the Gadmen-Thal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps (descent to *Gadmen*, 1½-2 hrs., see p. 154). A still finer view is obtained from the **Achtelsassgrätli* (6540′), to the S.W. of the Sätteli, reached in ¼ hr. more by keeping above the Bäregg Alp straight along the slope at a lower level.

To Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). From the hotel we go to the N.W. to the (10 min.) *Jenti Waterfall* and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps. At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannen Alp* (6500′), with its numerous chalets. We next traverse level pastures, pass three other small lakes and a shelter-hut (6415′), and reach (1 hr.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (6165′; see p. 150). — Or, after passing the Spicherfluh (see above), the regular path may be quitted and the grassy ridges to the left followed as far as the (1½ hr.) *Erzegg* (7140′), affording grand views of the above-mentioned giants of the Bernese Oberland. From Erzegg we descend to the right to (1 hr.) Melchsee-Frutt.

Ascents. **Gwärtler** (7950′; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), not difficult; good view to the S. and W., but shut in on the N. Edelweiss abundant on the lower rocky ledges. — ***Hohmatt** (7950′; 2½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 6 fr.), the central peak of the *Tannenband*, an easy and very attractive climb viâ the *Tannen Alp* and the *Kringen-Lücke*. — ***Rothsandnollen** (8905′; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the highest of the Melchthal chain; roomy plateau at the top. — ***Hohenstollen** (8150′; 4 hrs.), rather fatiguing (guide 10 fr.); magnificent prospect (comp. p. 205). — **Graustock** (8737′; 3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), fatiguing; but the lower ridge to the E. is easy and repaying. — ***Hutstock** (8790′; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 150. — ***Tellistock** (8467′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 8-10 fr.), the W. peak of the Gadmer Flühe, not difficult. Footpath to the (½ hr.) *Alp Scharmadläger* (see above); then through a valley and over broad terraces of grass and rock to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Fine and very picturesque view. — **Wendenstock** (9990′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult, for steady-headed experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the *Titlis (10,627′; 5-5½ hrs.; guide 15, to Engelberg 20 fr.) is shorter but more toilsome from the Engstlen Alp than from Engelberg (p. 148). From the (1½ hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over turf, rocks, débris, and snow, to the (3½-4 hrs.) top. On the névé the route unites with that from Engelberg (p. 148).

The bridle-path (to Engelberg 3½hrs., in the reverse direction 4½ hrs.) ascends gently to the E. over pastures, above the upper end of the *Engstlen-See* (6075′), and then ascends 'hinter der Engi' (to the right, the *Wendenstöcke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers*) to the (1½ hr.) **Joch Pass** (7265′; view limited). The path then descends in windings and leads through the flat and marshy valley (to the left, the turbid *Trübsee*), and across the brook which descends from the Titlis glaciers, to the (½ hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Hess* (R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.), on the brink of the *Pfaffenwand* (5870′). View of the Titlis and the Engelberg Valley; finer from the *Burghubel*, 10 min., and from the *Bitzistock* (6225′), ½ hr. from the hotel, where it includes the Schlossberg, Spannörter, and other mountains. Ascent of the *Titlis*, see p. 148.

The path now descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, traverses the *Gerschni Alp* (4125′; inn), enters a wood, crosses the *Aawasser* at the foot of the hill, and reaches —

1½ hr. *Engelberg* (p. 145) to the S. of the convent.

39. From Meiringen to Wassen. Susten Pass.

11¼ hrs.: Innertkirchen 1¼, Gadmen 3, Am Stein 2¼, Susten Pass 1, Meien 2¾, Wassen 1 hr. Carriage to Mühlethal 10, with two horses 18, to Gadmen 20 and 30 fr. Horse to Wassen 35 (two days, 40 fr.), guide 18 fr. (needless).

From Meiringen to *Innertkirchen* (*Imhof*; 2053′), 1¼ hr., see p. 209. The Susten Road, constructed in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. [A new road, 15′ in width, has recently been begun by the cantons of Bern and Uri.] It ascends over pleasant meadows to (25 min.) *Wiler* (2430′), crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach*, and, at (¼ hr.) a saw-mill in the *Mühle-Thal* (2735′), the *Genthalbach*. (Path to the *Engstlen Alp*, see p. 152.) The road then follows the right bank of the Gadmenbach, through the well-wooded *Nessen-Thal*, to (¾ hr.) *Nessenthal* or *Mühlestalden* (3117′; Salzgeber's Inn). To the right opens the *Triftthal*, with the *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 134; 6 hrs. to the Trift Hut; guide necessary; *Andreas von Weissenfluh* of Mühlestalden, *Joh. Moor* and *Joh. Luchs* of Gadmen). The path ascends on the left bank of the *Triftwasser* to the *Trift-Alp* (4365′) and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Windegg-Hütte* (6236′). We now traverse the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Trift Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (8250′), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. The ***Dammastock** (11,920′; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4½-5 hrs. (guide from Meiringen, 40 fr.; descent by the Rhone Glacier to the Furka in 4 hrs.). The *Schneestock* (11,837′; 5 hrs.), *Rhonestock* (11,825′; 5 hrs.),

Diechterhorn (11,120′; 4 hrs.), and *Gwächtenhorn* (10,560′; 4 hrs.) may also be ascended from the Trift Hut by experts without difficulty. — From the Trift Hut over the (2½ hrs.) **Trift-Limmi** (10,170′) and the *Rhone Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Furka* (p. 142), an interesting glacier-expedition. From the Trift-Limmi the *Thieralplistock* (11,175′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in ¾ hr. — Over the **Damma Pass** (11,155′) to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 134), 8 hrs., difficult (the descent across the Damma Glacier is trying and dangerous); over the **Tiefen-Sattel** (10,820′) and the *Tiefen Glacier*, not difficult. — An interesting pass crosses the **Furtwang-Sattel** (8392′) to *Guttannen*. A steep ascent of 3 hrs., beginning at the *Windegg-Hütte* (p. 154), on the W. side of the glacier, leads through the *Schattig-Trifthäli* to the saddle, whence we descend by the *Steinhaus Alp* to Guttannen in 3 hrs. more. The attractive route over the **Stein-Limmi** (8970′) to the *Stein Alp* leads from by the Trift Glacier and the *Drosi-Thal* to the (2½ hrs.) col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, and descends over the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* and round the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the Stein Alp from Guttannen in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by *Schaftelen* to the hamlets of *Untere Fuhren* and (1 hr.) *Obere Fuhren* (3720′), where the beautiful *Gadmen-Thal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of **Gadmen** (3960′; Bär, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *Bühl*, *Mühleschlucht*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen Alp*, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 153.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and precipitous *Gadmer Fluh* (see p. 153). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*.

After a level stretch the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the (2¼ hrs.) ***Stein Inn** (6122′; pens. 6-8 fr.), at the foot of the huge *Stein Glacier*.

OVER THE SUSTEN-LIMMI TO THE GÖSCHENER ALP, 8 hrs., laborious (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli*, cross the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Stein Glacier* to the (5 hrs.) **Susten-Limmi** (9845′), lying between the *Gwächtenhorn* (11,245′) and the *Gletscherhorn* (11,445′). We here obtain the first view of the peaks of the St. Gotthard. Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen Alp* (7560′) and across the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Hintere Röthe* and (3 hrs.) *Göschener Alp* (p. 134). — A more difficult pass is the **Thierberg-Limmi** (about 10,500′): we cross the Steinen Glacier to the col between the *Gwächtenhorn* and the *Hinter-Thierberg* (10,965′), and descend (very steep and difficult) the Kehle Glacier to the (9-10 hrs.) Göschener Alp. — Ascent of the ***Sustenhorn** (11,520′), 6-7 hrs. from the Stein Inn, not difficult for adepts (guide 30 fr.). The descent may be made to the *Voralp Hut*, or viâ the *Susten-Limmi* to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 134).

Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the Windegg Hut), see above. Another route crosses the snow-saddle of **Zwischen-Thierbergen** (about 9780′), between the *Vorder-* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, to the (6-7 hrs.) *Trift Hut* (see p. 154). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wenden-Joch*, see p. 148.

The bridle-path now leads above the moraine, and ascends in windings (short-cut), overlooking the grand Stein Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Gwächtenhorn, Hinter- and Vorder-Thierberg, and Giglistock, to the (1¼ hr.) **Susten Pass** (7420′), between the *Heuberg* (8510′) on the left (ascent 1 hr., interesting), and the *Sustenspitz* (9615′) on the right. Admirable survey, to the

E., of the imposing mountains bounding the Meien-Thal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 147).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches often fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,855′) and the *Hintere Sustenhorn* (10,890′; over the *Susten-Joch* to the *Voralp-Hütte*, see p. 135). Below us lie the *Susten Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten Alp* (5725′), on the left. The path traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (¾ hr.) *Gorezmettlenbach* (5137′), and passes the *Gorezmettlen Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Färnigen* (4787′; poor inn); then, below the chapel, the hamlets of (40 min.) **Meien** (4330′; *Hôtel zum Sustenpass*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Stern*, both unpretending; *Alpenrösli*, moderate) and (20 min.) *Hüsen* (3865′). At the end of the valley we pass the *Meienschanz* (3600′), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 73), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short way, and passing beneath the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (40 min.) *Wassen* (p. 129).

40. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmen-Thal.

60 M. Railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (fares 10, 7, 5 fr.).

Lucerne, see p. 96. — The train diverges to the left from the Bâle line (p. 95) and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad valley of the *Kleine Emme*. 3½ M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 101). — 7½ M. *Malters* (1693′; Klösterli; Bahnhof; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

Road hence (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr., fare 1¼ fr.; carr. 5 fr.) to (3¼ M.) **Schwarzenberg** (2760′; **Hôt.-Pens. Matt*, R. 1½ fr., B. 80 c., D. 2½, S. 1¼, pens. 4-5½ fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rössli*), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer-resort. About 2 M. above it is the health-resort of *Eigenthal* (p. 102). Hence to (6 M.) *Kriens*, see p. 101.

From *Schachen* (see below) the old Brameggroad leads to the (2 M.) prettily-situated **Farnbühlbad** (2460′; **Curhaus*, pens. 5-6 fr.), with chalybeate springs, and thence over the *Bramegg* (3366′) to (6 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above (8 M.) *Schachen* the valley contracts. The train approaches the Kleine Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12½ M.) **Wolhusen** (1873′; pop. 1928; *Rössli*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; *Kreuz*), a large village, divided by the Emme into *Wolhusen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wolhusen-Markt* opposite.

From Wolhusen to Langenthal, 24½ M., light railway in 2 hrs. From (3 M.) *Menznau* (Lamm) a road (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.) leads to the (6 M.) health-resort of **Menzberg** (3314′; **Curhaus*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2-3, S. 1½, pens. 5-6 fr.), in richly wooded surroundings at the foot of the *Napf* (p. 158). — 7 M. **Willisau** (1830′; pop. 1594; *Rössli*, *Stern*), a pleasant little town at the confluence of the *Buchwiggern* and *Enzwiggern*, with a handsome church and

an old castle. The line now turns to the W. and runs by *Gettnau*, *Zell* on the *Lutherbach*, and *Hüswil* to (16 M.) **Huttwil** (2105′; pop. 3376; *Krone*, R. 1½, pens. 4-5½ fr.; *Mohr*), a thriving place with mineral baths. Beyond (18¼ M.) *Rohrbach* the line descends the *Langeten Valley*, with its rich meadows, viâ *Kleindietwil*, *Lindenholz*, *Mädiswil*, (22 M.) *Gutenburg*, with mineral baths (Hôtel Bad Gutenburg, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 5-5½ fr.), *Lotzwil*, and (24½ M.) Langenthal (p. 21).

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with wooded slopes and rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and tunnels).

18 M. **Entlebuch** (2255′; pop. 2677; *Drei Könige; *Pension Jenni*), a large village, picturesquely situated. — Ascent of the *Napf*, see p. 158.

From Entlebuch to the Schimberg-Bad, 10½ M., hotel-omnibus every afternoon in 3 hrs. (5 fr., in the reverse direction 4 fr.); carriage for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 22 fr. The road ascends the *Entlen-Thal* to the (5½ M.) *Entlenmatt Inn*, descends to the *Entlen-Brücke*, and again ascends in windings to the (5 M.) **Schimberg-Bad** (4680′; **Curhaus*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Fine mountain-view to the N. and N.W. A good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5975′), which affords an admirable panorama. Still grander are the views from the (2½ hrs.) **Feuerstein* (6700′) and from the (2¼ hrs.) *Schafmatt* (6505′). Footpaths lead to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below), to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 150), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the Kleine Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated.

22½ M. **Schüpfheim** (2388′; pop. 3040; *Adler; Kreuz; Rössli*), capital of the valley. About ½ M. from the station are the *Bad & Curhaus Schüpfheim* (chalybeate spring, with iodine).

About 4½ M. to the E. is *Heiligkreuz* (3700′; pens. 4-4½ fr.), a summer-resort, with fine view. — A road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.; carr. 10 fr.) gradually ascends to the S. through the picturesque valley of the *Waldemme* or *Kleine Emme*, to the (5 M.) pretty mountain-village of **Flühli** (2930′; **Curhaus*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.), with a sulphur-spring. Fine woods; rich flora. Pleasant excursions to (1 hr.) the *Kessiloch*, a rocky gorge with a high waterfall; to the (3 hrs.) *Beichlen* (5810′; see p. 158); to the (3½ hrs.) *Hagleren* (6400′); and to the (4 hrs.) **Schrattenflühe* (6810′), with interesting slopes of débris and a splendid view, particularly from the *Scheibengütsch* (6690′), the W. point of the long ridge.

From Flühli a road (diligence daily in 1¾ hr.) leads to (5½ M.) **Sörenberg** (3812′; **Cur-Hôtel*, pens. 4½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Marienthal*, similar prices), a health-resort in the upper Emmen-Thal or *Marien-Thal*. The road goes on for about 5½ M. more to the foot of the **Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 205), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide, desirable, 6 fr.).

From Flühli to Sarnen viâ the Seewenegg, 6½ hrs., an attractive route. The path diverges to the left, ¾ M. to the S. of Flühli, passes the hamlet of *Kragen* and the Alps of *Bleiki*, *Eggli*, *Stäldeli*, and *Blattli*, leads through wood and past a saw-mill, and reaches (3 hrs.) the ***Seewen Alp** (5640′; *Curhaus*, R. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort on the *Seewen Seeli* (5545′). Splendid view of the Bernese Alps. The **Feuerstein* (6700′), which affords an imposing survey of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mt. Blanc, is easily ascended hence in 1 hr. — From the Seewen Alp the footpath ascends the (20 min.) *Seewenegg* (5750′), another fine point of view. It then descends to the right into the valley, passing a saw-mill and leaving the Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 150) to the left, to *Stalden* and (3 hrs.) *Sarnen* (p. 150).

We now cross the Kleine Emme and ascend the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

27 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815′; **Löwe*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Krone*, pens. 4-5 fr.), a scattered village and summer-resort (3650 inhab.) with a new Gothic church, on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmen-Thal. From here we may easily ascend the *Beichlen* (5810′) in 2½ hrs. (magnificent view). — We next descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2600′; Rössli).

From Wiggen a road ascends to the S. through the *Ilfis-Thal* (diligence to Schangnau twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min.) viâ *Marbach* (2887′; Krone) and *Wald* to (7½ M.) **Schangnau** (3055′; **Löwe*) in the *Grosse Emmen-Thal*. From Schangnau the **Hohgant* (7215′) may be ascended in 5-6 hrs. by the *Lautere Wängli* (guide desirable; rustic quarters in the *Mast Alp* or the *Grossensteinen Alp*, 1½ hr. from Schangnau). Descent to *Habkern*, see p. 183. — About 4½ M. above Schangnau in the upper Emmen-Thal (road viâ *Bumbach*) is the **Kemmeriboden-Bad** (3100′; *Curhaus*, modest, pens. 5 fr.), with sulphur-springs, much visited by the natives. It lies at the base of the *Scheibengütsch* (6690′), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (see p. 157). From the Kemmeriboden-Bad to the top of the *Hohgant* (see above), 3½-4 hrs., with guide; to the *Tannhorn* (7290′), with imposing view, 4-4½ hrs., with guide (the descent may be made to Brienz, p. 205).

We now follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396′), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern.

The **Napf* (4620′; 3½-4 hrs., guide needless; **Inn* at the top, health-resort, overcrowded on Sat. & Sun., pens. 5-6 fr.), to the N. of Trubschachen, deserves a visit. A road leads viâ (2¼ M.) *Trub* (2675′; inn) to (6 M.) *Mettlen* (3454′; carr. for 1 pers. to this point, 6 fr.), and a bridle-path thence to the (¾ hr.) top of the Napf, whence there is a fine panorama from the Sentis to the Dôle, and a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — From Entlebuch (p. 157) a road crosses the Entlenbach and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopleschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592′; inn), or reach the same point by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — From the Napf a footpath, with almost continuous view, leads viâ the (2 hrs.) *Luss-Hütte* (rustic inn), the *Lüderen Alp* (Hôtel zu den Alpen, pens. from 4 fr.), and the *Rafrüti* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Langnau* (guide, desirable, 5-6 fr.).

36½ M. **Langnau** (2245′; pop. 8169; **Hirsch*, **Löwe*, at both R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bär; Hôt. Bahnhof; Hôt. Emmenthal*), a large and wealthy village, is the capital of the **Emmen-Thal**, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. Carefully kept pastures, a fine breed of cattle, and neat dwellings with pretty gardens indicate the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 21. — The *Bageschwand Höhe*, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmen-Thal and the Alps; the view from the *Rafrüti* (3950′), 2¼ hrs. to the N., is still more extensive (panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfis and the *Emme*. 38 M. *Emmenmatt*, 40½ M. *Signau* (2090′; Bär; Thurm), 44½ M. *Zäziwil* (Krone), thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (47 M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* (*Hôtel-Restaurant Bahnhof), where it intersects the electric line from Burgdorf to Thun (p. 21). — 49½ M. *Tägertschi*. — 52 M. *Worb* (*Bär; Löwe; Stern), a large village with a Schloss dating from the 11th cent. (steam-tram-

way viâ Gümlingen and Muri to Bern, see p. 163). Fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Stockhorn chain to the left.

Road to the E. to (2 M.) *Enggistein* (2264'; *Inn, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), with mineral springs, situated in a pleasant valley, and to the (1 M. farther) *Rüttihubelbad (2414'; R. from 1½ fr., B. 80 c., D. 2, S. 1 fr. 50, pens. 3 fr. 80-4 fr. 80 c.), with a saline chalybeate spring, pleasant walks, and a fine view, especially from the *Knörihubel* (3027'; 35 min.). Magnificent view also from the *Aetzrüttiegg (3120'), reached by *Wikartswil* and the *Menziwilegg* (3060') in 1 hr., and from the *Ballenbühl*, the W. summit of the Hürnberg, reached by *Schlosswil* in 1¾ hr. (descent to the station of *Tägertschi* in 20 min.). — From stat. *Walkringen* (p. 21) to Rüttihubelbad in 25 min. (carr. for 1-2 pers. 2½ fr.).

55 M. *Gümlingen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 170). Thence to —

60 M. *Bern*, see p. 170.

41. From Lucerne to Wildegg *(Aarau)*. The Seethal Railway.

31 M. Steam Tramway in 2½-3 hrs.; 2nd cl. 5 fr. 10, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 60 c.

From Lucerne to (2½ M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 23 (also electric tramway, p. 98); here we change carriages for the 'Seethalbahn', which diverges to the right. — 4 M. *Emmen* (1410'; Stern, R. 1-2 fr.), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which, ½ M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathhausen*, now an orphanage. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldibrücke*. The line quits the road, here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) *Eschenbach* (1560'; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits.

At (9½ M.) *Ballwil* (1693') we cross the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descend into the **Seethal,** one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18½ M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long *Lindenberg* (2953') and on the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670') and the *Homberg* (2595'). In the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg Lake* or *Obere See* and the larger *Hallwil Lake* or *Untere See*.

11 M. **Hochdorf** (1653'; pop. 1646; *Hirsch*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Kreuz*, both plain), a prosperous village, with pine-woods near it. Near the station is the new *Theatre*, with 1300 seats, where popular dramas are given in summer (Sun., 2-5 p.m).

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (½ hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of Hohenrain (2014'), formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence to (1½ hr.) *Schloss Horben* (2625'; pension); superb view to the N. and E.; then to (½ hr.) *Lieli*, another fine point, with the ruined castle of *Nünegg*, to (½ hr.) *Augstholz* (hydropathic), and back to (½ hr.) Hochdorf. This excursion may be made by carriage.

Roads lead to the W. from Hochdorf by *Römerswil* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruin, with admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) memorial chapel of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 22); and by *Urswil* to (3½ M.) *Rain*, near *Oberbuchen* (2133'), where we get a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12½ M. *Baldegg* (Löwe), a pretty village with an old castle, now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S.E. end of the **Baldegger See** (1530′), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (Stern), where the vine begins. Charming view of the lake and the Bernese Alps. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*, and ¾ M. to the N. is the pretty village of *Hitzkirch* (Kranz; Engel), with an old Teutonic lodge, now a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road (diligence from Gelfingen to Fahrwangen twice daily in 1 hr. 10 min.) leads by *Altwis* and *Aesch* to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen* (Bär) and *Meisterschwanden* (Löwe; *Pens. Seerose), two large villages where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence viâ *Sarmensdorf* and *Schloss Hilfikon* to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 27).

16¼ M. *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenburg*, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. *Ermensee*, a large village on the Aa. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the **Hallwiler See** (1490′), a lake 5½ M. long and 1¼ M. broad (small steamer), and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. **Beinwil** (1700′; 1304 inhab.; *Löwe*), a thriving village with cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

Railway in 5 min. to (1¼ M.) *Reinach* (Rössli) and in 9 min. to (2½ M.) *Menzikon* (Stern, pens. 4-7 fr.), two industrial villages with flourishing tobacco-factories, in the upper *Winen-Thal*. — From Beinwil a good path ascends in 50 min., partly through wood, to the *Homberg (2595′; good inn, 5 min. below the top, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), the 'Rigi of the Aargau'; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts. Descent to (20 min.) *Birrwil* (see below), or to (25 min.) *Reinach* (see above).

The cars run high above the lake to (21¼ M.) *Birrwil* (Rail. Restaurant), with cotton-factories, and descend to (23½ M.) *Boniswil-Seengen* (Rail. Restaurant), a busy wine-trading place.

To Fahrwangen, diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwil* to (1½ M.) *Seengen* (Bär), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwil family. About ½ M. to the S.E. is the **Brestenberg Hydropathic** (1570′), prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwil. Road from Seengen to (1¼ M.) **Pens. Eichenberg* (1985′), a health-resort commanding a fine view (pens. 3½-4 fr.); omn. from Boniswil, 2 fr. — From Brestenberg we follow the road on the E. bank to *Tennwil*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (see above).

24½ M. *Niederhallwil-Dürrenäsch*; 25½ M. *Seon* (Stern), a manufacturing village (1794 inhab.); 27½ M. *Lenzburg-Bahnhof*, the junction for *Aarau* and *Baden* (p. 27).

29½ M. **Lenzburg-Stadt** (1300′; 2580 inhab.; **Krone*; *Löwe*), a busy little town on the *Aa*, with the large cantonal prison. The huge *Malaga Vaults* of Herr Zweifel may be visited. On a hill above the town, to the E., stands the picturesque old *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663′), the property of Mr. Jessup, an American, who has restored it in the original style (garden open on Wed. and Sun.). Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710′), with an old church and a fine view.

30 M. *Nieder-Lenz*. — 31 M. *Wildegg*, a station on the railway from Aarau viâ Brugg to Zürich (p. 27).

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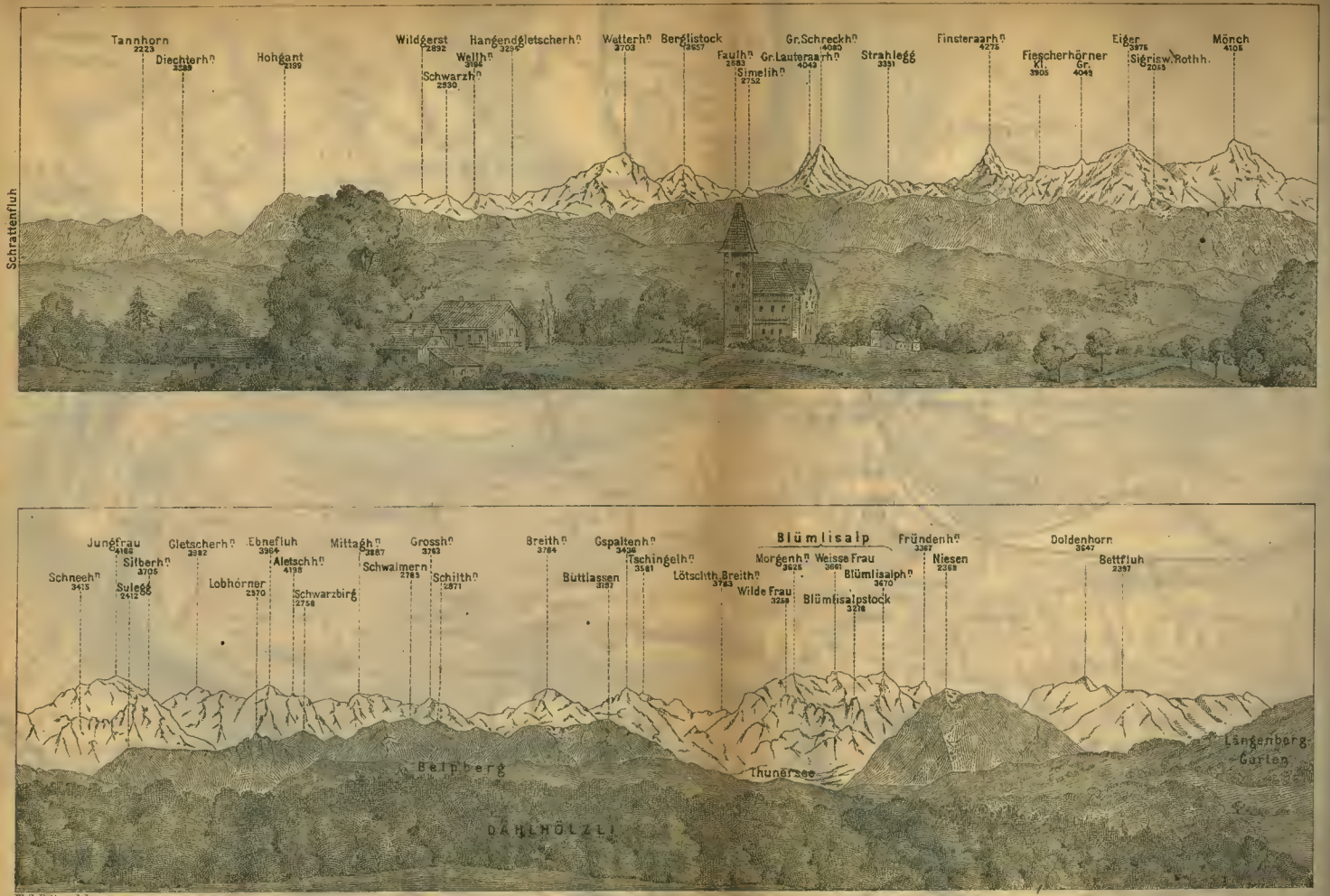
42. Bern.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 3; **Restaurant*), on the W. side of the town, at the foot of the Grosse Schanze. Departing travellers should note that hotel-servants are not allowed upon the platform or upon the flight of steps leading to it from the entrance-hall.

Hotels. *Bernerhof (Pl. a; D, 4), Bundesgasse 3, with lift, R. 4-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4), Inselgasse 3, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 10-15 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. — *Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel du Jura (Pl. d; C, 4), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. s; D, 3), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; *Lion d'Or (Pl. i; C, D, 4), Spitalgasse, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr.; Hôtel de la Gare (Pl. t; D, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.; these all near the station. — In the town: *Faucon (Pl. f; E, 4), Marktgasse, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Pfistern (*Hôtel des Boulangers*; Pl. g, E 3), near the clock-tower, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; *Cigoone (Pl. h; D, 3, 4), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3 (both includ. wine), pens. 7-10 fr.; *Ours (Pl. r; D, 4), R. 2½-3½, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; *Zähringer Hof (Pl. n; B, 2), Gesellschafts-Str., near the Grosse Schanze, R. 1½-3, B. 1, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Schmieden (*Maréchaux*; Pl. k, E 3), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.;

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Phil. Ritter del.

ALPENAUSSICHT AUS BERN

vom Klosterhof bei der Kirchenfeldbrücke (538 m.).

HÔTEL RUOF (Pl. l; D, 3), Waisenhaus-Platz, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; ETOILE D'OR (Pl. m; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, plain, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ fr.; HÔTEL ZU ZIMMERLEUTEN (*Charpentiers;* Pl. n, E 3), Marktgasse; *CERF (Pl. o; D, 3), R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3 fr.; HÔTEL DU SAUVAGE (Pl. p; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3 fr.; CROIX FÉDÉRALE (Pl. q; D, 3), Zeughausgasse, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½ fr.; EMMENTHALER HOF (Pl. v; D, 3), Neuengasse, plain; HÔTEL DU PONT (Pl. w; E, 5), beyond the Kirchenfeld Bridge (p. 167), R. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; HÔTEL EIGER (Pl. z; A, 5), Belp-Str., pens. 5-7 fr.

Pensions. **Herter* (Pl. q; F, 4), well situated, near the cathedral, suitable for ladies travelling alone (pens. 5-6 fr.); **Villa Frey* (Pl. r; A, 4), Schwarzthor-Str. 71, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Jolimont*, Ænssere Enge (1½ M.; p. 170), with fine view and shady promenades (5-8 fr.). The following are recommended for invalids: **Sanatorium Lindenhof*, beautifully situated, with shady garden; *Pens. Victoria*, on the Schänzli (p. 169); *Pens. Hug*, Mattenhof, ¼ M. from the town (surgical cases).

Cafés and Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; Café-Restaurant Bubenberg*, Bubenberg-Platz; **Kornhauskeller* (p. 166); *Rathskeller*, cor. of the Gerechtigkeits-Str. and Kreuzgasse; *Café Merz*, Amtshausgasse 30, opposite the Federal Palace; *Gesellschaftshaus Museum*, Bären-Platz, corner of the Bundesgasse, déj. or D. 1-2½ fr.; *Café National*, Schauplatzgasse 3 (mural paintings of old Bern); *Café Bär*, Schauplatzgasse 4 (quaint wall-paintings); *Café Schmieden*, at the hotel of the same name (p. 162; historical wall-paintings); *Café du Pont*, beyond the Kirchenfeld Bridge, to the right, with a fine view; *Women's Restaurant Daheim*, Amtbausgasse 26, good and moderate; *Schwellenmätteli*, adjacent, below, to the left (Pl. E, 4; fish). — POPULAR RESORTS. *Café Schänzli* (p. 169; daily concert or theatrical performance in snmmer); *Café de la Poste*, Neuengasse; *Café Sternwarte*, on the Grosse Schanze (p. 169); *Café Enge* (p. 170), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate; **Gurten* (p. 170). — **Confectioner.** *G. Ströbel-Durheim*, Bahnhofs-Platz; *Bandi's Salon Anglais* (tea-room), Spitalgasse 36.

Baths. *River Baths* in the Aare (58-68° Fahr.), at the Marzili (Pl. D, 5); *Warm Baths* in the Sommerleistbad, Laupen-Str. (Pl. B, 4; also Turkish Baths), good; *Central-Bad*, Marktgasse 43.

Cabs. Inside the town (within the red line on the tariff), for ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional ¼ hr. 40 or 80 c.; 1 hr. 2 and 3 fr. Outside the town (within the green line on the tariff), 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 1½ fr.; each additional ¼ hr. 50 or 80 c.; 1 hr. 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 80 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fares.

Electric Tramways from the Bears' Den through the chief street to the Bubenberg-Platz, and thence to the Cemetery (fares 10-20 c.); from the Bubenberg-Platz to Wabern (p. 170; 25 c.) and to the Länggasse (Bremgartenwald, 10 c.); and from the Burgernzielweg viâ the Kirchenfeld and Kornhaus bridges and the Victoria-Platz to the Breitenrain. — *Steam Tramway* from the Kirchenfeld to Muri, Gümlingen, and (6¼ M., in 33 min.) Worb (p. 159).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), near the station. Branch-offices at Kramgasse 1 and Kornhaus-Platz 18.

Theatre in the Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E, 3), opened in Sept., 1903 (performances in winter only). — *Summer Theatre* at the Schänzli (p. 169). — *Apollo Theatre* (varieties), Länggasse 83 (tramway-station).

British Minister, *Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K. C. B.*, Effinger-Str. 49 (office-hours 10-12); Consul, *Gaston de Murait.* — **American Minister,** *Charles Page Bryan;* Consul, *Adolph L. Frankenthal*, Hirschengraben 7 (9-12 and 2-4). — **English Church Service** in the Hall of the Lerber-Schule, Predigergasse 12, at 8.30, 10.30, and 4; chaplain, *Rev. J. R. Dutton Tompson*, Murten-Str. 30. — **Roman Catholic Church,** Tauben-Str.

The **Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrs-Bureau*), at the E. corner of the railway station, Bubenberg-Platz, furnishes gratis information as to sights, excursions, etc. — *Money Changers* in the Christoffelgasse, to the S. of the railway-station. — *Travelling Requisites*, Karl Knecht & Co., Christoffelgasse 7.

ATTRACTIONS. Visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and walk past the Federal Palace to the Kirchenfeld Bridge and the Historical Museum; then to the

Minster (Münster-Terrasse); follow the Krenzgasse to the Rathhaus; cross the Nydeck Bridge to the Bears' Den; return past the Zeitglockenthurm to the Kornhaus-Platz and cross the Kornhaus Bridge to the Schänzli; lastly cross the railway-bridge to the Art and Natural History Museums. See also the walk from the Helvetia-Platz (p. 168).

Bern (1765′), the capital of Canton Bern, with 68,000 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. It is also the seat of a university (over 1200 students), founded in 1834, and of the Central Office of the International Postal Union. — The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100′ below. The streets in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades *(Lauben)*, which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, mostly dating from the 16th cent., and recently restored. In other respects also Bern retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became indepeudent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 210). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

Bern is celebrated for its splendid *Views of the Alps, and the phenomenon of the 'Alpine glow' (p. xvii) is seen here to great advantage. The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Klosterhof, Bundes-Terrasse, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,175′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 37 M. distant), and, over the *Gurten*, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515′; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,280′; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Beichlen* near Escholzmatt (5810′; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700′; 30 M.).

To the S. of the railway station is the Bubenberg-Platz (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the tramway-system, where a *Monument to Adrian von Bubenberg* (1424-79), the defender of Morat against Charles the Bold, from a design by Leu, was erected in 1897. The Christoffelgasse leads hence to the***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. C, 4), with its promenades, which afford a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (mountain indicator on the upper terrace), with the Aare Valley and the Kirchenfeld Bridge in the foreground. In the grounds is a bust of *Niggeler* (d. 1887), the Swiss 'Turnvater' ('father of gymnastics').

To the E. of the Kleine Schanze rises conspicuously the ***Bundeshaus**, or **Federal Palace** (Pl. D, 4), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style. The *Bundeshaus-West*, built by Stadler and Studer in 1852-57, contains the political department, the departments of the interior and justice, etc. In front of it, in the Bundesgasse, is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze (1863). The *Bundeshaus-Mittelbau* or *Parliamentary Building*, a fine domed structure

by Auer (1894-1901), contains the chambers of the two legislative assemblies (the 'Nationalrath' and the 'Ständerath'; open free, daily, 9-11.30 and 2-5). Outside the entrance are two colossal seated bronze figures of Ancient and Modern Historians, by Reymond; above the pediment rises the statue of Swiss Independence, with allegorical figures of the Legislative and Executive Powers, by Niederhäusern. The S. façade, towards the Aare, bears a mosaic frieze decorated with the coats-of-arms of the 22 Swiss cantons; on the cornice are six statues (Farmer, Merchant, and Scholar by Albisetti, Soldier, Artizan, and Artist by A. Lanz). Handsome staircase. The chamber of the Nationalrath is embellished with a large fresco by Ch. Giron, 'The Cradle of the Confederation' (Lake of Lucerne; best seen from the visitors' gallery, opposite). The *Bundeshaus-Ost*, erected from Auer's designs in 1888-92, accommodates the departments of war, manufactures, and agriculture. Archways on each side of the middle building lead on to the **Bundes-Terrasse*, adjoining the S. façade, with a splendid view of the Alps. — Near the Bundeshaus-Ost, in the Inselgasse, is the house once owned by *A. von Haller* (d. 1777), the physician and poet; adjacent, at the corner of the Münzgraben, is the *Mint* (1790-93). — Hence we may proceed straight on to the *Kornhaus-Platz* (see below), or to the right to the *Kirchenfeld Bridge* (p. 167).

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Bubenberg-Platz (Pl. C, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (p. 166), a distance of nearly a mile (tramway, see p. 163). In the Spitalgasse is the pretty *Bagpiper Fountain*, dating from early in the 16th century. At the beginning of the Marktgasse, where the Bären-Platz and the Waisenhaus-Platz mark the W. limit of the town down to 1346, stands the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. D, 3), restored in the 17th century. The Marktgasse contains the fine *Schützen-Brunnen* (*Archer Fountain;* 1527) and the *Seiler-Brunnen*, the latter with a statue of the foundress of the Insel Hospital (p. 169) on an ancient marble column. Farther on, beyond some interesting old guildhouses (*Weavers, Smiths, Carpenters*), is the **Zeitglockenthurm** (Pl. E, 3), the W. gate of the town in its earliest phase, but now its central point, rebuilt in the 15-17th cent., and recently decorated with frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock, which proclaims the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while just before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring *Zähringer-Brunnen* (Pl. E, 3, 4), in the Kramgasse, Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. The *Samson Fountain* and the **Gerechtigkeits-Brunnen*, in the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, also deserve notice.

The Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E, 3) is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen (Ogre Fountain)*, with a procession of

armed bears on the shaft of the column. The **Kornhaus** (Pl. E, 3), built in 1711-16, rebuilt and fitted up as a *Trades School* in 1896, contains in the basement the frequented *Kornhaus-Keller* (restaurant, p. 163), pleasantly decorated in the early-Bernese style. On the upper floor is the cantonal *Industrial Museum* (open gratis, 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12, and on Frid. evening, 7-9). — Next the Kornhaus is the new **Theatre**, built by Wurstemberger and opened in Sept. 1903, with about 1000 seats and ceiling-paintings by F. Biéler. — The imposing ***Kornhaus Bridge**, built in 1895-98 and consisting of an iron roadway 390 yds. long, supported by stone piers, and 157′ above the water (main arch 400′ in span), leads from the Kornhaus-Platz, at an incline of $2^1/_2$:100, over the deep valley of the Aare, to the *Schänzli* (p. 169) and the new quarter on the *Spitalacker* (Pl. E-H, 1, 2).

At the E. end of the METZGERGASSE are the *Old Catholic Church* (Pl. F, 3), built in 1858-64 by Deperthes of Rheims, and the **Rathhaus** or *Cantonal Hall* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1406-16 in the Burgundian late-Gothic style, and restored in 1862. The Rathhaus, approached by a fine flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts, contains the handsome Government Council Room (fine wood-carving, stained-glass window). — Adjacent is the *State Chancellery*, a late-Gothic building of 1520-41.

On the E. side of Bern, where the old castle of *Nydeck* stood, the Aare is crossed by the *Nydeck Bridge* (Pl. H, 3), built in 1844 (tramway, see p. 163). The central arch has a span of 165′ and is 100′ high. On the right bank of the Aare is the **Bears' Den** *(Bärengraben)*, where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted. — From this point we may ascend to the right to the (1/4 hr.) Kirchenfeld Bridge (see p. 167).

The ***Minster** (Pl. F, 4), a fine late-Gothic edifice, 285′ long, 118′ broad, and 77′ high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1598, and restored in 1850. Round the roof runs a beautiful open *Balustrade*, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The sculptures of the ***W. Portal** (end of 15th cent.) represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Apostles; in the inner arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The *Tower*, 328′ high, was completed in 1890-94 by Aug. Müller from plans by Beyer.

INTERIOR (adm. 20c.; Sun., 2-6, free). The *Stained Glass* on the N. side of the Choir (one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation) dates from 1496; that on the S. side is modern (1867). The *Choir Stalls* (1523) are adorned on one side with Christ and the Apostles, on the other with Moses and the Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 164), in the right aisle, was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger* (d. 1799), in the left aisle, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz and at Neuenegg, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is an Entombment in marble, by *Tscharner* (1870). The great organ dates from 1849 and has 60 stops (performance four times weekly in summer at 8 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.). — The octagonal gallery of the TOWER (340 steps;

20 c., to the top 50 c. more) commands a magnificent view, best in the early morning or the evening.

The Münster-Platz is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach*, the victor at Laupen (p. 244), in bronze, designed by *Volmar* of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The *Minster Terrace (Pl. F, 4), rising abruptly 110′ above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (p. 164), by *Tscharner*, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view is justly celebrated. At the S.E. corner is a café, adjacent to which an electric lift 115′ in height (10 c.) descends to the quarter of *Matte*, on the Aare.

From the Münster-Platz we follow the Herrengasse to the *Municipal Library* (Pl. E, 4; about 100,000 vols.; reading-room open on week-days, 2-4), containing numerous works on Swiss history, the *University Library*, and the *Old University* (Pl. E, 4). We then turn to the left and cross the *Klosterhof* to the ***Kirchenfeld Bridge** (Pl. E, 4; splendid view), a bold iron bridge built in 1882-83, 113′ above the Aare, which crosses the Aare Valley in two spans of 285′ each, and connects the old town with the *Kirchenfeld* quarter.

Here, in the Helvetia-Platz, rises the ***Bernese Historical Museum** (Pl. E, 5), a picturesque building in the mediæval style, designed by *Lambert*. Above the entrance is a large mosaic by *P. Robert*, intended to represent the aims of the museum; it includes figures of History and Poetry, and six male figures typifying the ages from prehistoric times to the present. Over the frieze is the inscription: Sic transit gloria mundi. The museum is open in summer daily, 8-12 and 1-6, 50 c.; Sun. 10.30-12 and 2-4, Tues. and Sat. 2-4, free.

Middle Floor (first entered). The vestibule contains a bronze equestrian statuette of Adrian van Bubenberg (p. 164), by Lanz, and a Roman mosaic pavement from Toffen. — To the left (E.) is the *Ethnographical Collection*, consisting chiefly of objects from N. America (Greenland, United States, Canada), the islands of the Pacific (collection of Weber, the companion of Capt. Cook on his third voyage), China, Japan, Persia, Central Africa, Borneo, and Java. — To the right (W.) is the *Archaeological Collection*, including antiquities from lake-dwellings, implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, and Roman remains (fragments of a mosaic floor from Herzogenbuchsee, bronze vase from Grächwil).

Upper Floor. On the staircase are *Armour* of the 15-16th cent., *Weapons*, and *Banners*, all from the Bern Arsenal. — To the right (E.). Room I. *Weapons; Tapestry* from Burgundy and the Netherlands, including embroidered *Antependia* from Lausanne and the Convent of Königsfelden (p. 21), of the 13-15th cent.; two Bernese magistrate's chairs, of the 18th cent.; table from the Bern Town Hall, 1576; carved coffers; *Ecclesiastical Vestments* of the 14-16th cent. (by the windows); *Stained Glass* of the 16th centnry. — Room II. *Bernese Costumes;* miniatures; fans; embroideries. — Room III (Silver Chamber). About 100 silver *Guild, Family, and Church Cups;* badges of the Bernese guilds; **Diptych*, formerly supposed to be the field-altar of Charles the Bold, made at Venice after 1290 for King Andrew of Hungary, presented before 1357 to the Convent of Königsfelden by Queen Agnes, and in Bern since the Reformation; the original MS. of the '*Wacht am Rhein*' by Max Schneckenburger; *Bernese Coins* and *Medals*. — To the left (W.) of the staircase.

Room IV. *Tapestry* from Lausanne and Burgundy (with the Burgundian and other arms); old porcelain, stoneware, glass, tin; carved coffers; beadles' and judges' staves; seals; embroidered surplices. From the oriel-window there is a fine view of the town. — Room V. Views of Bern in the 17-18th centuries; wood-carvings; artisan's tools; old watches and standard measures; pottery made in the canton of Bern; baking moulds; musical instruments, etc. — VI. Room. Ecclesiastical antiquities: tapestry, statuettes, bells, crosses, etc. — On the upper landing, modern Swiss weapons and uniforms.

Ground Floor. Reproductions of *Early Swiss Rooms.* Also old sledges and sedan-chairs, old printed and illustrated books, articles in wrought iron, etc.

On the S.W. side of the Kirchenfeld are the *Federal Record Office* with the *National Library* (reading-rooms open on week-days 10-12 and 2-7, Sat. 2-5) and the new *Swiss Topographical Institute.*

An interesting walk may be taken from the Helvetia-Platz as follows: through the *Thun-Str.* (Pl. F, G, 5) to the (1/2 M.) *Dählhölzli Park*, near the Thun-Platz, with its extensive wooded grounds; then from the Thun-Platz through the *Seminar-Strasse*, where we get a fine view of the Alps, and the *Grosse Muristalden*, with a view of the Federal Palace, Minster, etc., to the (1/2 M.) *Bears' Den* (p. 166), whence we may take the tram to the rail. station. Or from the Seminar-Str. we may go on through the *Schlosshalden-Str.*, obtaining an excellent panorama of the town with its bridges and suburbs, and through the *Laubegg-Strasse* and *Spitalacker-Strasse* to the *Victoria-Platz* (Pl. F, 1) and to the *Schänzli* (p. 169); then, crossing the *Kornhaus Bridge* (p. 166), tramway), we return to the *Kornhaus-Platz* in the centre of the town (p. 168).

The **Art Museum** (*Kunst-Museum;* Pl. D, 2) in the Waisenhaus-Str., built by Stettler in 1879, is open on week-days, 9-12 and 1-5 (adm. 50 c.; free on Tues. and Sun., 10.30-12 and 2-4; catalogue 50 c.).

Ground Floor. Two rooms to the left contain sculptures and casts.

The vestibule of the Upper Floor contains four plaster figures, by *Imhof;* busts of Bianca Capello and of an Arab sheikh, after *Marcello* (p. 242); a bust of Ed. von Fellenberg; paintings by *F. Hodler* and *E. Burnand.* On the left, four cabinets with early German, Italian, and Netherlandish pictnres, including several, by *Nic. Manuel Deutsch* (1484-1520) and others, from Bern Minster. Adjoining these are four rooms with works of modern Swiss painters. Room I. To the left: *42. *Castan*, Lake of Oeschinen; 339. *Sandreuter*, At the Gate of Paradise; 338. *L. Rossi*, Shelter during a storm; 16. *Bocion*, Fishermen of St. Saphorin; 222. *Steffan*, Lake of Murg; 85. *Frölicher*, Handeck; 272. *Louise Breslau*, Twilight; 112. *Annie Hopf*, Prayer-meeting in the house of Th. Monod at Paris; *210. *Stäbli*, After the storm; 187. *Rüdisühli*, Deserted castle; *17. *Böcklin*, Idyl of the sea; 294. *Gos*, Alpine lake; 163. *Potter*, Evening in S. Italy; 95. *J. Girardet*, Lake of Geneva; 147. *Diethelm Meyer*, Woman of the Simmen-Thal; 137. *Massarani*, Oriental life; 242. *Weiss*, Street in Cairo; 329. *E. de Pury*, Market-boat. — Room II. To the left: 37. *Alex. Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen; 144. *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunters; 178. *Ritz*, Engineers in the mountains; *Anker*, 7b. Boy reading to his grandfather, 7a. Soup of the poor; *121. *R. Koller*, Strayed cow and calf; 182. *Paul Robert*, Echo; 207. *Simon*, Highroad; 143. *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunters resting; 100. *C. Grob*, Gossips; *226. *Vautier*, Saying grace; *E. Girardet*, 92. Going to school, 93. Alms-giving; 34. *Buchser*, Caught by the tide; *214. *C. Stauffer*, Sister of the artist; 7. *Anker*, The little friend; *C. Stauffer*, *213. Mother of the artist, 219. Study of a skull, 216. Study of a head, 212. The Crucified; *84. *Frölicher*, Landscape in Upper Bavaria. — Room III. 43. *G. Castan*, Entrance of a wood; 18. *Bodmer*, Woodland springs; 229. *Veillon*, Tombs of the Caliphs at Cairo; 97. *K. Girardet*, Battle of Morat; 47. *Diday*, The Lauterbrunnen-Thal; 228. *Veillon*, Spring on the Lake of Brienz; 38. *Alex. Calame*, Handeck; 115. *Humbert*, Cattle at a ford; 255. *Zimmermann*, Arolla

Glacier; 48. *Diday*, Chalets at Wengen; 160. *Pixis*, Huss bidding farewell to his friends; 117. *Jeanmaire*, In the wood; 262, *Benner*, Girl of Capri; 256. *Zünd*, Forest-landscape in autumn; 6. *Anker*, Examination at a village-school; 133a. *A. Lugardon*, Gorner Grat; 98. *Giron*, The model; 83. *Frisching*, Iseltwald; 39. *Arthur Calame*, Lake of Geneva at Hermance. — Room IV. 209. *Snell*, Schmadribach; 49. *Diday*, Landscape at evening; 155. *D'Orschwiller*, Apes' concert; *8. *Bachmann*, Going to a christening in winter; 94. *E. Girardet*, The wooing; 88. *Gehri*, Golden wedding; 166. *Prévost*, Wood near the Grosse Scheidegg. — Room V (in three divisions). 201. *Schrader*, Abdication of Emp. Henry IV.; 144. *Harrer*, View of Olevano; 181. *L. Robert*, Italian girl; 235. *Volmar*, Giessbach; 158. *Petua*, On the Doubs; 314. *Lüthy*, Expectation; 257. *Anastasio*, Ad bestias (Christian martyrs in the arena).

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. D, 3), built by A. Jahn in 1879-81 (open in summer, Tues. and Sat., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12 and 2-4, free; on other days, 8-6, adm. 50 c.).

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall are busts of *A. von Haller* (p. 165) and *E. L. Gruner* (d. 1883), the geologist; also a geological map of Switzerland. By the staircase is a group of chamois. The room to the right contains the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes two cases of magnificent crystals from the St. Gotthard and another with large black crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 142). Bust of *B. Studer* (d. 1887). To the left is the *Palaeontological Collection*, rich in Alpine fossils. Perfect skeletons of the Irish elk and the cave-bear. Relief of the Bernese Oberland by Ed. Beck. — On the staircase is a fine collection of antlers. — On the first and second floors is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon (1st floor), with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent, a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna; Barry, the celebrated St. Bernard dog. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, reptiles, amphibia, fish, corals, and sponges; to the right, molluscs, crabs, insects, echinodermata, and worms.

Adjoining the Museum on the S.E. is a large *School Building* (Pl. D, 3). — The building adjoining the post-office (Pl. C, 3) contains the interesting *Educational Exhibition* (groundfloor; daily, except Sun., 8-11 and 1-4, gratis), the *Pharmaceutical Institute* (1st floor), and the *Zoological* and *Mineralogical-Geological Institutes* (2nd floor). Opposite is the large new *Post Office* (under construction).

The grounds on the **Grosse Schanze** (Pl. B, C, 3), above the station to the W., afford an extensive panorama (small view-tower on the *Martinshügel*). At the top are the *Observatory* (1880'), the handsome new *University*, built in 1900-1903 by Hodler and Joos, the building of the *Administration of the Swiss Federal Railways*, the *Women's Hospital*, and a bust of *President Stämpfli* (d. 1879). Farther on are the *Physiological Institute*, the *Chemical Laboratory*, and the *Anatomical Institute*.

To the W. of the town, in the continuation of the Laupen-Strasse (Pl. A, 3, 4), are the large *Inselspital*, on the pavilion system (1880-84), originally founded in 1354 (in the Inselgasse), the *University Clinical Institutes*, and the new *Children's Hospital*.

Crossing the *Kornhaus Bridge* (p. 166) we reach (1/2 M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. E, 2), with a café-restaurant (p. 163), a summer theatre, a terrace, and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lie the Kornhaus bridge and the picturesque city; above rises the wooded Gurten; to the left, the Bernese Alps,

with the Niesen chain as far as the Stockhorn in front, and to the right, the Freiburg Mts., with the Moléson at the extremity. — In the *Spitalacker* and *Beundenfeld* (Pl. E-H, 1, 2), a new quarter is now springing up. Here also are the *Military Establishments* (Pl. H, 1) of Canton Bern.

About 1 M. to the N. of the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare, beyond the *Law Courts* and the *Deer and Chamois Park* (comp. Pl. C, 1), is the *Innere **Enge** (café, see p. 163), rising high above the Aare, with promenades and view of the town and the Alps. Monument to *Gottlieb Studer* (1804-90), the Alpine authority. Adjacent is the beautiful *Bremgarten Forest*, with marked paths; one of its prettiest points is the *Glasbrunnen*, ½ hr. from the Enge. — Beyond the Enge the walk may be prolonged, past the *Pens. Jolimont* and through fine beech-woods, to the (40 min.) Aare, opposite the château of *Reichenbach* (ferry and inn). The return may be made viâ *Worblaufen* and thence by a shady avenue past the drill-ground and barracks to the (1¼ hr.) Kornhaus Bridge (p. 166).

The view from the ***Gurten** (2825′), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 164), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. Electric tramway (see p. 163) every 20-30 min. from the Bubenberg-Platz in 16 min. viâ *Mattenhof* to *Wabern* (1900′; restaurant, with garden), whence an electric cable railway (station 5 min. up the hill; ascent 1 fr. 20, descent 60 c., return 1 fr. 50 c., Sun. 80 c.) ascends in 10 min. to the station of *Gurtenkulm* (2770′; *Hôt.-Pens. Gurtenkulm, with a large restaurant). There are two points of view: one to the W., 3 min. to the right of the station, with a view of Bern, the hilly district of N. Switzerland, and the Jura; the other to the E., 5 min. to the left of the station, with a full view of the Bernese Alps.

43. From Bern to Thun.

a. Federal Line.

19½ M. Railway in 37-65 min. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.). View to the *right* as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the *left*. — Through-trains from Bern to *Interlaken* (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 174).

Bern, see p. 162. On the *Wyler Feld* (p. 22) the train turns to the right. View of the Alps to the S.; lunatic asylum of *Waldau* on the left. 3 M. *Ostermundingen*. — 5 M. *Gümlingen* (Hôt. Mattenhof, well spoken of), junction for Lucerne (p. 159). About 2¼ M. to the E. is the *Pension Dentenberg* (2325′); the *Giebel* (¼ hr.) commands a fine view. — 8 M. *Rubigen*; 10 M. *Münsingen* (Löwe, pens. from 4 fr.), with the large cantonal lunatic asylum. On the right rise the Stockhorn and Niesen, on the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and (farther on) Eiger. 12½ M. *Wichtrach*. — From (14½ M.) *Kiesen* a road ascends by *Diesbach* (p. 21) in 2½ hrs., and a footpath viâ *Brenzikofen* in 2 hrs., to the *Falkenfluh* (3410′; *Hôtel-Pension, pens. 4-5 fr.), a health-resort with a fine view. Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare*. — 19½ M. *Thun* (see p. 171).

Nach der topogr. Karte der S
Biel
Burgdorf
Allmendwald
Zollikofen
Waldegg
Bülikofen
Niederlindach
Reichenbach
Schloss
Herrenvogel
Riederen-
wald
Eschenbrunn-
matt
Hubelgut
Rüti
Mosacker
Birchi
Lör-
wald
Herrenschwanden
Worblaufen
Stuckishaus
Bremgarten
Thalmatt
Ittigen
Im Thal
Papier-
Bul-
haus
Felsenau
Scharloch
Waldau
Irrenanst.
Forsth.
Ausser-
krankenhaus
Wilergut
Unt.
Wankdorf
Bremgarten-
wald
587
Enge
Manöverier
feld
Glasbrunnen
550
Wiler
Beundenfeld
Pulver-Mag.
Länggasse
Ostermun-
digen
554
Zeughaus
Forsthaus
Schänzli
Altenbg.
Schosshalde
BERN
Holligen
Schl.
Wittig-
kofen
Jolimont
Forsth.
Kirchenfeld
Freiburg
Neuchâtel
Thun
Montrepos
Dähl-
hölzli
Liebefeld
Elfenau
Muri
Steingrübli
Weiher
Mettlen
Gr. Wabern
Grünau
Köniz
Buchsee
Unt.
Schl.
Bodenacker
Viktoriaanst.
Gürbekanal
Grünenboden
Kl. Wabern
Seelhofen
Gurten
861
Jennershaus
Gurtendorf
Bleikematt
Bachtelen
Gasslematt
Schwanden
Schliern
Schliernberg
Gurten
Kehrsatz
Worb
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Tramway
Kilom.
1 : 70.000
Engl. Mile

b. Gürbethal Railway.

21 M. Railway in 1 hr.-1 hr. 9 min.; fares (no 1st cl.) 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.

The *Gürbethal Railway* diverges to the left from the Lausanne line and describes a wide curve towards the S.E. 3¾ M. *Bern-Weissenbühl;* 4½ M. *Gross-Wabern* (to the Gurten, see p. 170). — 6¼ M. *Kehrsatz.*

To the right a road ascends to (3 M.) **Zimmerwald** (2815′; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*), charmingly situated, whence the *Bütschelegg* (3470′; inn), with an extensive view, may be ascended in 1¼ hr.

Near (8 M.) *Belp* the railway approaches the *Gürbe.*

Pleasant excursion to the S.E. to the (1¼ hr.) **Belpberg** (2935′), which commands a splendid view. The descent may be made to (½ hr.) *Gerzensee* (2110′; *Hôt.-Pens. Bär; Kreuz; fine view), and then viâ the *Thalgut* (*Restanrant), beautifully sitnated on the Aare, to (½ hr.) *Wichtrach* station (p. 170).

The line skirts the left bank of the Gürbe viâ (10½ M.) *Toffen* and (12 M.) *Kaufdorf* to (13½ M.) *Thurnen,* the station for the *Gurnigelbad,* which was burned down in 1902. — 15½ M. *Burgistein-Wattenwil* (1900′).

On an abrupt wooded hill, 2 M. to the S.W., rises the conspicuous castle of **Burgistein** (2540′), with two lofty towers and a fine view of the lake of Thun and the Alps. — A road (diligence to Wattenwil four times daily, to Blumenstein twice) ascends the valley of the Gürbe from the station of Burgistein-Wattenwil viâ the (1¼ M.) large village of *Wattenwil* (2300 inhab.) to (3½ M.) *Blumenstein* (p. 173), at the foot of the Stockhorn, 6 M. to the S. of Thun.

The railway now runs to the E. Beyond (16 M.) *Seftigen* (1940′) it traverses a long cutting and descends along the hillside, with a splendid view of the Bernese Alps, to the valley of the Aare. 18½ M. *Uetendorf.* — 21 M. *Thun.*

Thun. — **Railway Stations.** *Thun*, the chief station, on the N.W. side of the town (Restaurant, D. 1½-2½ fr.); *Scherzligen* (Thuner See), to the S. (for Interlaken), where passengers alight for the steamer. — The **Steamer** (p. 175) calls at *Thun-Stadt*, near the Hôtel Freienhof, at *Thun-Hofstetten*, above the large hotels, and at *Scherzligen*, close to the railway-station (p. 174).

Hotels. *Thunerhof, a large first-class house, with a garden on the Aare. R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15, omn. 1 fr.; *Bellevue (owned by the same company), with grounds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten & Victoria, with large grounds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3-4, D. 4-5, pens. 7-13 fr.; *Pension Itten, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ fr. — *Freienhof (Pl. *c*), with café-restanrant and garden on the Aare, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Falken (Pl. *a*), near the station, with terrace on the Aare, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. *d*), next the post-office, D. 3 fr.; *Krone, Rathhaus-Platz (Pl. *R P.*), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Schweizerhof (Pl. *b*), R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Bear, Hôt. Emmenthal, Sauvage, Lion, Cerf, Gasthof zu Schmieden, all nnpretending. — Pens. Alpenblick, well spoken of, 5-6 fr.; Pens. Bellerive, at Hofstetten; Pens. Müllergut, Frutig-Str. 68, 3½-4½ fr.; Pens. Hünibach, 1 M. from Thun on the Oberhofen road, 4 fr.

Beer: Munich beer at the *Falkenhalle.* Native beer at the *Freienhof* (see above); *Steinbock; Actienbrauerei Thun; Schmieden* (see above)t *Café Bellevue*, Schwäbis-Promenade; *Café Bellerive*, Hofstetten; also in several beer-gardens. — Confectioner (tea-room), *Gartenmann*, near the Thunerhof.

Cursaal with garden, beyond the Hôtel Bellevue; concerts daily

4-5 p.m. (adm. 50 c.) and 8.30-10.30 p.m. (adm. 1 fr.). Tax, each pers. per day 25 c.

Baths in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the *Bällitz Baths*. — Boat on the lake, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, half-a-day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — Money Changers. *Cantonal Bank*, *Spar- und Leih-Kasse Thun*, both on the Allmend-Brücke, near the rail. station.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. *P*), in the Bällitz.

Cab to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse for the first hour 4, with two horses 7 fr., 1½ hour 6 or 10½, 2 hours 7 or 12 fr.

The Art Pottery of Thun has some reputation. One of the chief potteries is that of *Wanzenried* at *Schwäbis*, 1 M. to the N.W. (depôt in Thun-Hofstetten); others are at *Heimberg* (p. 173). — Photographs at *Moegle's*, next door to the Thunerhof.

English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue. — Roman Catholic Service in the church near the Thunerhof.

Thun (1844′; pop. 6030), a quaint old town, charmingly situated on the rapid green *Aare*, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, is a fitting portal to the beautiful Oberland. All the open spaces in the town command splendid views to the S.E. of the snowy peaks of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn (see the Niesen Panorama at p. 173, lower range, to the left), with the Niesen in the foreground and the Stockhorn chain to the left of it. Thun is the headquarters of the Swiss artillery, with barracks and training grounds. On the other side of the Aare, near the barracks, is the Federal station for cavalry remounts (ca. 600 horses).

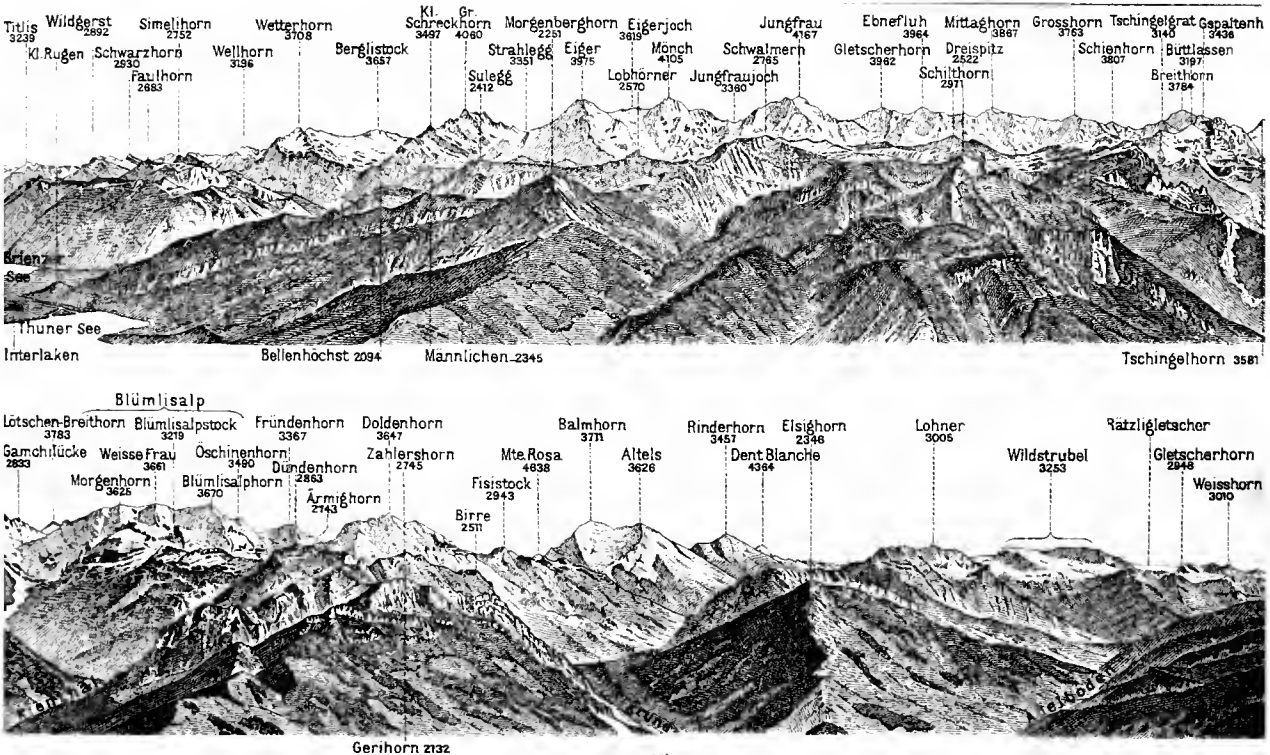
Above the town rises the bold square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* (1935′; Pl. S), with its corner-turrets, erected in 1182. Within the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. It may be reached from the N. gate (¼ M. from the station, viâ the bridges), by a covered flight of steps from the market-place (Pl. R P), and on the S.E. by another flight of steps, or by an easy path from the Hôtel Baumgarten. The tower contains a small historical museum (daily 10-4; adm. 50 c., Sun. free). A walk round the castle reveals beautiful views. Still more picturesque are the views from the *Parish Church* (Pl. K; 1738), to the S.E. of the castle, and from the pavilion in the corner of the churchyard.

Walks. On the right bank of the Aare, about 110 yds. above the Thun-Hofstetten landing-place (p. 171), is a finger-post (left) indicating a flight of steps, which ascends, at first between houses, to the (¼ hr.) ***Pavillon St. Jacques** (*Jakobshübeli*; 2100′), commanding the lake, the Alps from the Finsteraarhorn to the Doldenhorn, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. [Guests of the Hôtel Bellevue can reach this point by a prettier route through the hotel-grounds.] A way-post here shows the way to (10 min.) the *Pavilion* (fine view of Thun); to the (¾ hr.) Rabenfluh; to the (25 min.) Kohleren Waterfalls; and to (1 hr.) the Haltenegg (see p. 173). Close to the Pavillon St. Jacques is the *Pension-Curhaus Obere Wart* (pens. 5-7 fr.). — Another walk is by the promenade on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächimatt*, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view, to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse*. Here (or by a shorter path 8 min. farther back) we turn to the left, passing the *Bächihölzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a path through the picturesque *Kohleren Ravine*, where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the Grüsisberg wood (see p. 173) and the Goldiwil road (½ hr.; see 173).

Steffisburg
Bern
Burgdorf
Kaserne & Eidg. Waffenplatz
Amsoldingen
Interlaken
Thuner See
Alterringen
An der Bernstrasse
Rebgässli
Dorfhalde
Heimenbühl
Willimatt
Gibelegg
Kohli
Schönbühl
Weienegg
Zügeli
Holzfluh
Bruchboden
Trüelmatt
Brach
Melli
Pferde Regie-Anstalt
Auf dem Säde
Hübeli
Krankenhaus
Farneren
Goldiwyl
Badeanstalt
THUN
Geissenthal-egg
Geissenthal
Tschabold
Hübel
Kummgut
Ober-Eichgut
Hinterd. Burg
Rappenfluh
Grüsisberg
Hübeli
In der Schwelle
Unter-
Hot. Baumgarten
Bhf.
Göttibach
Wald
Kobeli
Krämerei
Iseli
Mühle
Schaubmatt
Thuner Hof
Ober-Wartboden
Unter
Kohleren
Heiligen-schwendi
Hofstätten
Obere Wart
Kohleren
Eichholz
Schallenbg.
Hundsschüpf
Spitalmatte
Rufenen
Boden
Eichholzweid
Kelli
Kelliflüh
Eselmatt
Scherzligen
Bächi-matt
Aare
Hartscheren
Rain
Hältenegg
Bächiholzli
Münibach
Vor dem Wald
Aspiwald
Trachtwegen
Holz-mätteli
Schadau
R.P. Rathhausplatz
K. Kirche
S. Schloss
P. Post u. Telegraph
a. Hôtel Falken
b » Schweizerhof
c » Freienhof
d » Weisses Kreuz
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Meter 1:26.000
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Bern
Burgdorf
Heimberg
Schwarzenegg
Steffisburg
Uetendorf
Thun
Thierachern
Amsoldingen
Hilterfingen
Oberhofen
Einigen
Reutigen
Sigriswyl
Habkern
Goldswyl
Merligen
S. Beatenberg
Spiez
Wimmis
Thuner See
Därligen
Leissigen
Aeschi
Mülenen
Reichenbach
Frutigen
Kienthal
Morgenberghorn
Kanderbrück
Lauterbrunnen
Schilthorn
Wilde Frau
Blümlisalp
Kandersteg
Adelboden
Tschingel od. Kander Gletscher
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometres
English miles

n. Luzern
Brienz
Brienzwyler
Meiringen
Oberried
Niederried
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Gsteig
Schwanden
Hofstetten
Lungern
Sarnen
Kerns
Sachseln
Giswyl
Lauterbrunnen
Grindelwald
Wengen
Mürren
Schynige Platte
Faulhorn
Rothhorn
Wetterhorn
Schreckhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Fiescherhorn
Aletschhorn
Grosshorn
Grünegg
Kranzberg
Gletscherhorn
Rothhal
Laubergrat
Scheidegg
Rosenlaui
Engelhorn
Wellhorn
Rosenhorn
Engstlenalp
Titlis
Engstlen Th.
Engstlen Gl.
Aare R.
Lütschine R.
Brienzer See
Thuner See
Sarner See
Lungern See
Kohlgant
Brienzer Rothhorn
Augstmatthorn
Rothhorn
Faulhorn
Schwarzhorn
Wetterhorn
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Agassizhorn
Fiescherhorn
Mönch
Jungfrau
Eiger
Schreckhorn
Lauteraarhorn
Oberaarhorn
Grosshorn
Wellhorn
Rothhorn
Wasenhorn
Wetterhörner
Grindelwald Gl.
Unt. Grindelwald Gl.
Ob. Grindelwald Gl.
Unt. Aargletscher
Ob. Aargletscher
Finsteraar Gletscher
Lauteraar Gl.
Gauli Gletscher
Renfenhorn
Engelhorn
Rosenlaui Gl.
Wellhorn Gl.
Rosenlaui R.
Gadmen
Gadmenthal
Gadmenwasser
Gadmen Th.
Gadmen Gl.
Gadmenfluh
Gadmenwasser R.
Hasli
Haslithal
Haslithal R.
Meiringen
Hasliberg
Hohflue
Sattel
Stiefel
Brienz
Brienzwyler
Hofstetten
Schwanden
Lungern
Sarnen
Kerns
Sachseln
Giswyl
Lauterbrunnen
Grindelwald
Wengen
Mürren
Schynige Platte
Faulhorn
Rothhorn
Wetterhorn
Schreckhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Fiescherhorn
Aletschhorn
Grosshorn
Grünegg
Kranzberg
Gletscherhorn
Rothhal
Laubergrat
Scheidegg
Rosenlaui
Engelhorn
Wellhorn
Rosenhorn
Engstlenalp
Titlis
Engstlen Th.
Engstlen Gl.
Aare R.
Lütschine R.
Brienzer See
Thuner See
Sarner See
Lungern See
Kohlgant
Brienzer Rothhorn
Augstmatthorn
Rothhorn
Faulhorn
Schwarzhorn
Wetterhorn
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Agassizhorn
Fiescherhorn
Mönch
Jungfrau
Eiger
Schreckhorn
Lauteraarhorn
Oberaarhorn
Grosshorn
Wellhorn
Rothhorn
Wasenhorn
Wetterhörner
Grindelwald Gl.
Unt. Grindelwald Gl.
Ob. Grindelwald Gl.
Unt. Aargletscher
Ob. Aargletscher
Finsteraar Gletscher
Lauteraar Gl.
Gauli Gletscher
Renfenhorn
Engelhorn
Rosenlaui Gl.
Wellhorn Gl.
Rosenlaui R.
Gadmen
Gadmenthal
Gadmenwasser
Gadmen Th.
Gadmen Gl.
Gadmenfluh
Gadmenwasser R.
Hasli
Haslithal
Haslithal R.
Meiringen
Hasliberg
Hohflue
Sattel
Stiefel
English miles



Panorama vom Niesen 2366 m.

The *Goldiwil Road*, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the '*Hübeli*', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town (shorter path to the right at the Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts), leads along the slope of the *Grüsisberg*, the fine woods of which are intersected by numerous walks. Fine view of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain from the *Rappenfluh* or *Rabenfluh* (2910'; 1 hr.). Hence we may return to the town, in a curve towards the N., viâ the *Brändlisberg* (2397'; and the *Hübeli* (1/2 hr.). After about 2¼ M. the Goldiwil road joins a road conn ecting it with the Bächimatt road on the right bank of the Aare, and divides. The left branch leads to (1½ M.) Goldiwil (3155'; *Pens. Blümlisalp*, R. 1-2, D. 2, S. 1½, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Alpenruh*, 3½ fr.), the right to (2¼ M.) *Heiligenschwendi* (3324'), ¾ M. to the S. of which is the **Haltenegg* (3283'), affording a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

Schloss Schadau, ¼ M. to the S. of Scherzligen, see p. 175 (park open on Sun.). — *Schloss Hünegg*, 1½ M. to the S. of Thun-Hofstetten, see p. 175 (visitors admitted to the grounds and hothouses on application to the gardener).

Longer Excursions. To the N. of Thun (1½ M.; carr. with one horse 3 fr.) is the considerable village of Steffisburg (1930'; *Landhaus Inn*), on the *Zulg* (rail. station, see p. 21), whence we may ascend in ½ hr. to the small and well-sheltered **Schnittweyer-Bad* (2625'; pens. 4-5½ fr.), with its mineral spring and pretty walks. — From Steffisburg a charming walk leads to the N.W. over the *Hartlisberg* (2395'; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, from 5 fr.; Pens. & Restaurant Bellevue), a health-resort (fine view), to (½ hr.) *Heimberg*, chief seat of the majolica manufacture (station, see p. 21); return by the Bern road to (1 hr.) Thun. About 4½ M. from Steffisburg is the health-resort of *Schwarzenegg* (3280'; hotel). — *Thierachern* (1867'; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther to the W., *Bad Blumenstein* (2210'; pens. from 5 fr.), and the *Fallbach* (road thence to the station of *Burgistein-Wattenwil*, p. 171). — *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 3 /2 M. to the S.W. The undulating district between the Stocken-Thal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The *Stockhorn* (7195'; from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4½ hrs.), see p. 224. — *Baths of Schwefelberg* (3½ hrs. to the W. of Blumenstein, beyond the *Gantrisch Pass*), see p. 225.

Electric railway from Thun to *Burgdorf*, see p. 21.

44. The Niesen.

Two Briole Paths: on the N. side from *Wimmis* (see below; 5-5½ hrs.), on the E. from the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 174; 4½-5 hrs.). The former has shade in the morning, the latter in the afternoon. Horse to the top and back 15 fr., or, if the start is later than 10 a.m., 20 fr.; from Wimmis to Heustrich over the Niesen (or vice versâ), 22 and 28 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 10 fr. Chair-porters 12 fr. each (four porters required for one chair). — A cable-railway from Mülinen (p. 214) to the top of the Niesen is projected.

Spiez (p. 176) is the station both for Wimmis (3 M.; railway in 11 min., 50 or 35 c.) and for the Heustrich-Bad (5 M.; railway to Aeschi-Heustrich in 12 min., 60, 45 c.). — Railway to Wimmis, see p. 223. — The Road crosses the railway near *Spiezmoos*, leads to the left to (1¼ M.) *Spiezwiler* (Bär), and descends in a wide curve (direct path through wood to the left) to the *Kander-Brücke*. Fine view of the Blümlisalp. Then a slight ascent to (2 M.) —

Wimmis (2075'; pop. 1423; **Löwe*, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Niesen*, unpretending; *Pens. Friedheim*, pens. 4-5 fr.), a pretty village at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (3248'), overlooked by a castle, now a school and public offices. The church is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

Ascent of the Niesen from Wimmis. The route (at first a narrow cart-track) ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach;* 3 min. later, by a gate, is a finger-post indicating the bridle-path to the left ('Niesen 3¾ hrs.'), which ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the *Bergli.* By the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Unterstalden* (4940') the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833'). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345'), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* or *Fromberghorn* (7854') with the Niesen. Thence to the top 1-1¼ hr. more.

The Railway to Aeschi-Heustrich (see p. 214) diverges to the right from the line to Interlaken, threads the *Hondrich Tunnel* (1 M. long), and then skirts the right bank of the *Kander*, with a view of the Blümlisalp to the S., to (5 M.) *Aeschi-Heustrich* (2355'; restaurant). An iron bridge here crosses the impetuous *Kander* (2230') to the much-frequented —

***Heustrich-Bad** (2295'; R. 2-6, pens. 6-9 fr.; music-tax ½ fr. daily), charmingly situated at the foot of the Niesen, with an alkaline-saline sulphur-spring and a beautiful view of the Blümlisalp.

The bridle-path to the top of the Niesen (4½-5 hrs.) ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in zigzags. When it divides, the steeper branch must be selected. We first reach (40 min.) an old lime-tree, with a bench. Then through wood (1¼ hr.) and over pastures, past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the *Hegern-Alp* (6308'; milk), and in numerous windings to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit.

The ***Niesen** (7763'; *Hôt. Niesenkulm*, 5 min. below the top, R. 3-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c.; telephone), the conspicuous N. outpost of a mountain-chain extending S. to the Albristhorn, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer, rises in the form of a pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn (comp. the Panorama, p. 173). The beautiful snow-clad Blümlisalp is seen to great advantage. Best light towards sunset or before 10 a.m.

45. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

a. Thunersee Railway.

17½ M. Railway in 52-63 min. (fares 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 95 c.); from Bern to Interlaken in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 10, 3 fr. 65 c.). — Return-tickets may be also used for the steamboat (see p. 175), but allow no break in the journey. For a prolonged stay on the lakes of Thun and Brienz the *Family Mileage Tickets* (3 fr. for 100 kilomètres) for rail and steamboat are advantageous and effect a saving of about 50 per cent; they may be had at all the railway and steamboat stations. See also the *General Season Tickets*, mentioned on p. 175. — For cyclists the roads on both the N. and S. sides of the lake from Thun to Interlaken may be recommended.

Thun, see p. 171. — ¾ M. *Scherzligen* (see p. 171), at the efflux of the Aare, close to the steamboat-pier (see p. 175). To the right, a view of the Stockhorn chain; to the left, the Sigriswiler Grat and the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp. 2½ M. *Gwatt* (Schäfle; Post). Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower, we cross the gorge of the *Kander* (see above) by a handsome bridge, 98' high.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

6 M. **Spiez** (2070′). The station is high above the village (p. 176); splendid view of the Lake of Thun and the mountains on its N. bank (Ralligstöcke, Sigriswiler Rothhorn, etc.); in the foreground, Spiez with its château, and to the S.E. the Bernese Alps. — Railway to *Zweisimmen*, see p. 223; to *Frutigen*, see p. 214.

Beyond Spiez the line descends past *Faulensee* (p. 177); it then skirts the precipitous S. bank, passing through three tunnels near *Krattigen* (Hôt.-Pens. National; Pens. Berna, from 4 fr.). — 12 M. *Leissigen* (*Weisses Kreuz, with garden; Hirsch, Steinbock, both unpretending), pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 184; road to Aeschi, see p. 176). St. Beatenberg (p. 178) is visible high above the N. bank. — 14½ M. *Därligen* (*Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, ½ M. from the station, on the lake, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, well spoken of, pens. 4-6 fr.; Pens. Seiler; Pens. Schärz). Another tunnel. To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau*. The train skirts the *Aare Channel* and reaches the station of (17½ M.) *Interlaken* (p. 179).

b. Steamboat Journey.

STEAMBOAT (restaurant on board, D. 2½ fr.), 6-7 times daily in 2 hrs. (fare 2 fr. 75 c. or 1 fr. 95 c.). Return-tickets may be used also for the railway (see p. 174). — *General Season Tickets* for the steamboats on the lakes of Thun and Brienz for 8 days 1st class 7, 2nd cl. 5 fr., 15 days 10 and 7, 30 days 15 and 10 fr. (less for families). — Railway passengers wishing to go on by steamboat change at *Scherzligen* (p. 174).

The steamer (comp. p. 171) starts from the Freienhof, ascends the Aare, and stops at *Hofstetten* and at rail. stat. *Scherzligen* (p. 174). To the right, on a peninsula at the efflux of the Aare, stands *Schloss Schadau*, a turreted building in the English Gothic style, with a large park (p. 173).

The **Lake of Thun** (1840′), which the steamer now enters, is 11 M. long and nearly 2 M. wide; its greatest depth is 702′. The *View from the steamer is magnificent. The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′) rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 223). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Mittaghorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N. bank, with its villas and gardens, and woods above them, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen* (Pens. Schönbühl). To the left is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style. The boat touches at **Oberhofen** (**Curhaus Hôt. Victoria*, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; **Pens. Moy*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Bär; Pens.*

Zimmermann), which has a picturesque château of Count Harrach, and at **Gunten** (**Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch*, with garden, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Pens. du Lac*, 5 fr.; **Pens. Amez-Droz*, 6-7 fr., all on the lake; **Pens. Schönberg*, on the hill, pens. 4-6 fr.).

In the vicinity (1 M. from the lake) the water of the Guntenbach has formed a curious gorge with a waterfall (accessible in dry weather only). — A beautiful view of the lake, the district between Thun and Bern, and the higher Alps, is obtained from the so-called **Nussbaum* (2625'), on the *Erizbühl*, between Oberhofen and Gunten (abont ¾ hr. from each place). The route from Gunten leads through the interesting ravine of the *Oertlibach*, crossing the road to Aeschlen.

A road (diligence in summer twice daily in 1 hr.; one-horse carriage from Gunten 6, from Thun 10, two-horse 18 fr.) ascends from Gunten to (2½ M.) **Sigriswil** (2620'; **Bär*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss*), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577'; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden*. An interesting path (4 hrs., with guide) leads viâ *Zelg* and *Wiler-Allmend* to the (2½ hrs.) *Unter-Bergli Alp* (5510'; fine views) on the *Sigriswil-Grat*, and thence viâ *Ober-Bergli* (5975') to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Sigriswiler Rothhorn* (6735'; last ascent very steep, for steady heads only). On the abrupt slope of the Sigriswil-Grat towards the *Justis-Thal* (p. 177) is the **Schafloch* (5840'), a large ice-cavern, reached from Ober-Bergli by a giddy path in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake, at its broadest part, to —

Spiez. — **Hotels.** *Park-Hôtel Bubenberg, finely situated about 8 min. above the rail. station, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Schloss-Hôtel Schonegg, ½ M. from the lake, near the rail. station, with garden and fine view, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Spiezer Hof, by the pier, with garden and lake-baths, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12, omn. 1 fr.; *Pens. Erica, well situated, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Itten, 5 min. to the W. of the station, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Villa Schlössli, near the station, well spoken of; Railway Hotel & Restaurant, with fine view of Spiez and the lake, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3 fr. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, at the railway-station. — *Carriage* from the rail. station or pier to Wimmis 4, with two horses 7 fr.; to Faulensee-Bad 5 or 10 fr.; to Aeschi 6 or 12 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer. — *Roman Catholic Chapel*, ¼ M. from the station.

The village of *Spiez* (3031 inhab.), the starting-point for an ascent of the Niesen (p. 173) and for excursions to the Kander and Simme valleys (pp. 214, 223), is charmingly situated. The picturesque old château, formerly that of the Erlach family, has been restored and is surrounded with grounds. The road ascends among the houses and orchards of the village and divides at (½ M.) *Pension Itten:* to the left, to the (¼ M.) *Railway Station* (p. 175; 230' above the lake; ¾ M. from the pier), and to the right to Wimmis (p. 173).

From Spiez to Aeschi, a road (4½ M.; carr., see above) leads viâ *Spiezwiler* (p. 173) and *Hondrich*. Walkers (1 hr.) may follow the Faulensee road from the rail. station and then (20 min.) ascend the cart-track leading first to the right and then to the left (finger-post; ½ hr.). The village of **Aeschi** (2818'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bär*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp*, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Post*, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten*, pens. 5 fr.; *Pens. Adelmatt; Pens. Linde*, with fine view, unpretending, 4-4½ fr.; **Pens. Friedegg*, ¾ M. from the village, 5-8 fr.) lies on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kander-Thal, with a charming view of the lake, and is visited as a health-resort. A pleasant road also leads in 2 hrs.

from *Leissigen* (p. 175) to Aeschi viâ *Krattigen* (p. 175). From Aeschi to the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 174), footpath in 35 min.; to Mülenen, road in 1/2 hr. (The *Faulensee-Bad*, see below, is 1 M. to the S.E.) — FROM AESCHI TO SAXETEN, a pleasant route (6 1/2 hrs.). Road by *Aeschi-Ried* (3280'; *Pens. Schönbühl, pens. 4-6 fr.) to the (6 M.) *Untere Suldalp* (3418') in the *Suldthal;* then a bridle-path, past the fine *Pochten Fall*, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schlieren-Alp* (4675'); ascent to the left, viâ the *Renggli Alp*, to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Renggli or Tanzbödeli Pass** (6168'), between the *Morgenberghorn* and the *Schwalmern;* then descent by the *Innerberg Alp* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Saxeten* (p. 184). The *Morgenberghorn* (7385') may be ascended from the Renggli Pass in 1 hr. (guide necessary for the inexperienced; comp. p. 184). The *Schwalmern* (8135'), ascended from the Renggli Pass in 3 hrs. with guide (toilsome), see p. 184.

From Spiez two black peaks are visible for a short time to the E., above the S. bank of Lake Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, that to the left (the broader) the Schwarzhorn. The next station on the S. bank is *Faulensee*, above which (3 M. from Spiez, one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is the *Faulensee-Bad* (2265'; *Hôtel Victoria, pens. 7-12 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds, and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we observe the abrupt *Sigriswil-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5452'), the *Sigriswiler Rothhorn* (6735'), and the *Niederhorn* (6445'). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. **Merligen** *(Hôt. Beatus*, with garden on the lake, pens. 5 1/2-6 1/2 fr.; *Pens. du Lac)*, at the mouth of the *Justis-Thal*, the steamer touches at the (1/4 hr.) *Beatenbucht* (restaurant), the station for *St. Beatenberg* (p. 178). — The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here juts into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the bold road (see below), hewn in the rock and passing through two tunnels. On the lake is the château of *Lerau*, near the *Beatenbach*, which issues from the *Beatushöhle*, 3/4 M. above the road, making a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain.

The steamer, which sometimes calls at *Leissigen* (p. 175) and the charmingly situated *Därligen* (p. 175), both on the S. bank, next enters the *Aare Channel* (1 3/4 M. long; to the left, the ruin of Weissenau, p. 175) and stops at the landing-place *Interlaken-Thunersee*, near the W. or principal station of *Interlaken* (p. 179).

FROM BEATENBUCHT TO ST. BEATENBERG, *Cable Tramway* in 16 min. (ascent 2 1/2 fr., descent 1 fr., return-fare 3, on Sun. 1 1/2 fr.). The line is 1 M. long and has an average gradient of 1 : 3. Near the station at the top is a restaurant with rooms.

FROM INTERLAKEN TO ST. BEATENBERG, by road, 7 M. (one-horse carr. 13, two-horse 24, to the Curhaus 14 or 25 fr.). The direct road diverges to the left from the Habkern road (p. 183), about 1 M. from Unterseen, crosses the *Lombach*, and winds upwards through wood, past the *Restaurant Lugibrückli* (2959'; charming view). Walkers, with the aid of short-cuts, take 1 3/4 hr. from the Lombach bridge to the Hôtel des Alpes. — The road from Interlaken to Beatenbucht (5 M.), resembling the Axenstrasse (p. 108), is also attractive for either walking or driving. It leads viâ *Neuhaus* along the steep and wooded bank of the lake, finally high above it

(two tunnels), and affords splendid views of the lake and the Bernese Alps (carr. from Interlaken to Merligen and back 9, with two horses 16 fr.).

St. Beatenberg. — **Hotels** (enumerated from W. to E.). — *Hôtel St. Beatenbeeg and Curhaus Müller, at the W. end of the village, near a wood, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4-4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Pens. Rosenau, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Beatus, R. 1½, D. 2, S. 1½, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pension Beatrice, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour-Waldrand, R. 4½-5½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Victoria, 1¼ M. from the Curhaus, first-class, R. 3-16, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Post, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-12, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Jungfraublick, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhaus, R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 7-10 fr.; Pens. Helvetia; *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn, 2¼ M. from the Curhaus, pens. 6-8 fr. On the other side of the Sundgraben: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3-4, D. 4-5, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Hôtel National, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes & Pens. Jungfrau, 3 M. from the Curhaus, with garden and splendid view, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3-3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Waldegg, 5 min. to the left of the road, in a quiet situation (pens. 4-5 fr.). — *Private Lodgings.* — *Post Offices* at the W. end and in the middle of the village. — *English Church.*

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3775′; 1082 inhab.), a favourite health-resort, stretches along the flank of the Beatenberg for 2½ M., intersected on the W. by the *Beatenbach*, on the E. by the *Sundgraben*. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildhorn. Pleasant paths, with benches, have been laid out above and below the road. Near the centre of the town is the *Roman Catholic Church.*

Environs. The finest point of view is the *Amisbühl (4383′; **Hotel-Restaurant*, with veranda), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose (new road; carriage from the railway-station 8 fr. there and back, includ. 1 hr's. stay). In addition to a striking survey of Interlaken, which lies immediately at our feet, we command a splendid view of the mountains surrounding the Lauterbrunnen valley and of the whole chain of the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp (panorama at the hotel). — Near the Curhaus is a finger-post indicating the way to the *Waldbrand* (25 min.), the *Vorsass*, and the *Niederhorn;* one at the Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp indicates the *Parallel Promenade;* another near Pens. Schönegg shows the way to the right down to the *Tiefe*, *Fuhri*, and *Matte*, to the left uphill to the *Ober-Kirchweg*, *Känzli*, *Burgfeld*, *Niederhorn*, and *Neue Promenade;* a fourth, at the Bellevue, points upwards towards the *Parallel Promenade*, *Wydibrand*, *Känzli* (½ hr.), and *Burgfeld.*

The ascent of the three peaks of the *Güggisgrat* is very interesting: the *Niederhorn (6445′), from the Curhaus in 2½ hrs. by a path marked white and yellow (guide 6 fr., not indispensable); the **Burgfeldstand (6780′), from the Hôtel Bellevue (path marked blue and white), by the *Känzli* (see above) in 3¼ hrs. (guide 6 fr., not indispensable); the *Gemmenalphorn (6770′), viâ the *Amisbühl* (see above), *Waldegg-Allmend*, *Leimern*, and *Gemmen Alp* in 3½ hrs., not difficult (path marked red and white; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary; horse 16 fr.). Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justis-Thal (p. 177), beyond it are the Aare valley, Bern, and the Jnra Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible. — By following the arête, all three peaks may be combined. Descent from the Gemmenalphorn to (2 hrs.) *Habkern*, see p. 183.

46. Interlaken and Environs.

Railway Stations. Interlaken Station (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 177), at the W. end of the town; Interlaken Ost Station (*Bernese Oberland Railway*, p. 193), at the E. end, 1 M. from the first-named. They are connected by the Bernese Oberland Railway (1¼ M., in 7 min.; fares 40, 25, 15, retnrn 60, 35, 25 c.), on which 13 trains run daily in each direction, five going on to Bönigen (p. 207). Hotel-omnibuses and cabs at both stations. — **Steamboat Piers** for the *Lake of Thun* near the Interlaken Station (p. 177); for the *Lake of Brienz* by the Hôtel du Lac, opposite the station Interlaken-Ost (p. 207).

Hotels and Pensions (omnibus ¾-1 fr.). On the *Höheweg*, from W. to E.: *Hôt. Métropole & Monopole (Pl. 1), R. 3-5, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 8 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Victoria (Pl. 2), R. 5-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-17 fr. (more in Aug.); *Jungfrau (Pl. 3), R. 4-8, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. 4), R. 3½-10, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr. (good cuisine); *Belvedere (Pl. 5), R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6), R. 3-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Grand Hôtel et Beaurivage (Pl. 9), R. 3½-7, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 7), R. 3-6, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Interlaken (Pl. 8), R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 (out of season 7-9) fr.; Hôt. St. Georges (Pl. 22), with beer-garden and wine-room, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Bavaria (Pl. 23), with beer-garden, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6½-9½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beünig (Pl. 13), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de l'Europe (Pl. 38); *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. 10), near the E. station, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.

To the N. of the Höheweg: *Bellevue (Pl. 15), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Pens. Villa Constance (Pl. 36), Post-Str. 1, pens. 10-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Horn (Pl. 30), with brewery, R. 2-3, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr. — On the small island of *Spielmatten:* *Hôt. Central & Continental (Pl. 34), at the lower bridge over the Aare, near the station, with view of the Jungfrau and Mönch, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. du Pont (Pl. 16), near the middle bridge, with garden, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Couronne (*Krone*), well spoken of, pens. 5-6 fr.; Faucon. — At *Unterseen:* *Hôt. Stadthaus (Pl. 17), R. from 2, B. 1, pens. 6 fr.; *Beau-Site (Pl. 18), R. 2½-5, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eiger (Pl. 37), R. 2-3½, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5-9 fr.; Pens. Alpenruhe, pens. 5-6 fr., on the Beatenberg road; Pens. Simpkin, near the Lake of Thun (p. 171).

To the S. of the Höheweg: *Hôt. National (Pens. Wyder; Pl. 19), R. 2½-5, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Deutscher Hof (Pl. 20), R. 3-4½, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Union Hôtel & Pens. Rebee (Pl. 21), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Park Hotel & Pens. Ober (Pl. 23, 25), well situated, R. 3-8, déj. 2½, D. 3½-4, pens. 8-14 fr.; Pens. Bel-Air (Pl. 43); Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick (Pl. 14), pens. 6-10 fr.

*Rugen Hôtel Jungfraublick, a first-class house, in an elevated position close to the Rugen Park (p. 181), commanding a splendid view, R. 5-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 16-25, omn. 1½ fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Sonne (Pl. 35), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mattenhof (Pl. 24), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-10 fr., both at the foot of the Kleine Rugen; Pens. Zwahlen-Spycher, Kreuz, Villa Alpina, pens. 5-7 fr.

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station: *Cerf (Pl. 39), R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Oberland (Pl. 12), with restaurant, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; Post (Pl. 26), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½ fr.; Croix Blanche (Pl. 11), R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; Swan (Pl. 40), R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Ours, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Merkur (Pl. 41), R. 2-3, D. 2½-3, S. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. Bernerhof (Pl. 28), R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Krebs (Pl. 27), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare & Terminus (Pl. 29), R. 2½-4, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. Jura (Pl. 42), R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr. — Beyond the station, the Rugen road:

*Hôt.-Pens. St. Gotthard (Pl. 31), R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Eden Hotel (Pl. 32), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Simplon (Pl. 35), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Erica, with large garden, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Villa Margaretha, Magenbitter-Str., to the E. of the station, R. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr. — Furnished apartments in the *Villa Alpina*, Jungfrau-Str.; *Villa Roseneck*, Rosen-Str.; *Chalet*, Höheweg 31; *Ed. Müller*, Neugasse 10; at *Schuh's* (see below); *Chalet Roten* at Unterseen.

In the Environs of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At *Wilderswil* (p. 185), 1½ M. to the S.: *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau (Pl. 45), pens. 5-6 fr., 3 min. from the station; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes (Pl. 48), pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose (Pl. 44), pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Bär (Pl. 46), pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Victoria, 5 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick (Pl. 47), pens. from 5 fr.; *Pens. Schönbühl (Pl. 49), 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Wilderswil (Pl. 50), 5½-7½ fr., these two in a fine lofty situation. — At *Unspunnen* (p. 182): *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau, 5-9 fr. — At *Gsteigwiler* (p. 186), ¾ M. from the railway-station of Wilderswil-Gsteig: Pens. Schönfels, 4-6 fr. — At *Gsteig:* Steinbock, Hirsch, both plain. — At *Goldswil* (p. 183): Pens. Schönegg (5½ fr.); Pens. Felsenegg; *Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia, 4-5 fr. — At *Bönigen* (p. 207), on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, terminus of the Bödelibahn (p. 179): *Hôt.-Pens. Belle-Rive, 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bönigen, 5-7 fr.; *Chalet du Lac, 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Bel-Air; *Oberländer Hof; Pens. Seehof (5-8 fr.).

Beer. *Cursaal*, see below; *Cerf* (p. 179); *Hôtel Oberland* (p. 179); *Bavaria* (p. 179), with café-restaurant and garden (concert in the evening); *Hôt. Central*, see p. 179; *Adlerhalle*, at the Hôt. Metropole; *Hôt. Terminus*, see p. 179; *Hôt. St. George*, see p. 179; *Bernerhof*, *Krebs*, *Haenny*, by the Thunersee rail. station. — **Confectioners:** *Weber*, on the Höheweg, at the entrance to the Cursaal; *Schuh*, opposite the Métropole (also rooms and café-restaurant, D. 3-3½ fr.); *Seitz*, near the Hôtel Oberland.

Cursaal on the Höheweg, with café-restaurant, reading, concert, gaming, and billiard rooms, garden, etc.; music in the morning, afternoon, and evening; admission 50 c., evening 1 fr., per day 1 fr., per week 5 fr., month 14 fr., 2 pers. 25, 3 pers. 35 fr.; for extra entertainments (usually Snd. and Thurs.) higher charges. At the back of the Casino is a whey-cure establishment (7-8 a.m.). — Music on the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Cursaal, daily 10.30-11.30 a.m.

Baths in the *Hôtel Métropole*, at *B. Gutermann's*, etc. — *Lake Baths* (Lake of Brienz) on the Bönigen promenade. — *Sanatorium & Hydropathic (Dr. Heller)*, Klostergasse, behind the school-house.

Money Changers: *Volksbank* (Pl. 26), near the Post Office.

Cab from the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, or Matten 1 pers. 1 fr., each person extra 50 c., to Bönigen, Gsteig, Wilderswil, or Ringgenberg 2 fr., and 1 fr.; Heimwehfluh 4 fr.; per hour with one horse 4, with two horses 8, each additional hour 3 or 5 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, see pp. 185, 193.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. P), adjoining the Hôtel Oberland. — The **Oberland Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrs-Bureau*), on the Höheweg, adjoining the Cursaal, supplies information of every kind gratis. — **Photographic Materials** at *Dr. Herm. Jordan's*, opposite the Post Office.

Guides (generally to be found in the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Cursaal, or at the Barometrical Column, opposite the Hôt. Victoria): *Christian Haesler*, *Eduard Feuz*, *Jacob Müller*, *Rudolf Wyss*, *Fritz Michel*.

English Church Service in the old Monastery Church. *Presbyterian Service* in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4. *American Services* (in summer) at the Hôtels Victoria and Métropole.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes were probably once united, but gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine*, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, falling into the

Lake of Thun. These accumulations, descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and from the N., out of the Habkern valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* describes. Beautifully situated on this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863′; pop. 7170), consisting of the villages of *Interlaken*, *Matten*, and *Unterseen*, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz. It is a favourite summer-resort, noted for its mild and equable climate, and is a good starting-point for excursions in the Oberland.

The chief resort of visitors is the *Höheweg, an avenue of old walnuts and planes, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked by large hotels and tempting shops. It commands a famous view of the Jungfrau across the *Höhematte* (finest by evening-light). To the right, near the upper or N.E. end of the Höheweg, rises the old *Monastery of Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The monastery, with the *Schloss* added in 1750, is now occupied by the hospital and the government-offices. Different parts of its old church are now used for the Anglican, Presbyterian, French Protestant, and Roman Catholic services. The prolongation of the Höheweg leads to rail. stat. *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 179; near the landing-place of the Brienz steamer) and to Bönigen (2 M.; p. 207). The Brienz road, diverging to the left at the Hôtel Beaurivage, crosses the Aare (Harder Promenades, see p. 182).

At the W. end of the Höheweg, opposite the Hôtel Oberland, the road to the Kleine Rugen (see below) diverges to the S.E., while that in a straight direction leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. P) to the *Interlaken Station* (p. 179). — The road diverging to the right at the post-office crosses the two islands of *Spielmatten* to *Unterseen*, with its old timber-built houses and modernized church. The road to Merligen and Thun (p. 177) begins here to the left. The road to the Habkern valley and to St. Beatenberg leads to the N.W. (pp. 183, 177). Harder Promenades, see p. 182.

The ***Kleine Rugen**, a wooded spur of the Grosse Rugen, offers attractive walks and varying views. The principal path ascends straight from the Hôtel Jungfraublick to the walk encircling the hill. Turning to the left, we reach the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz) and the (1/2 hr.) *Trinkhalle* (café), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. Farther on, beyond the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of Lake Thun), is the *Kasthofer-Stein*, a memorial of the chief forester Kasthofer, who, at the beginning of the 19th century, planted the hill with specimens of all the Swiss trees. Then past a reservoir and a chamois-enclosure, and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick. Other paths, with benches and points of view, ramify in every direction. One ascends to the (25 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2425′), where three clearings in the wood disclose views of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.

Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path to the left, and then to the

right, by a (1 min.) bench (where the path straight on leads in 10 min. to Café Unspunnen), descends to the *Wagnĕren-Schlucht*, between the Kleine and the Grosse Rugen. Near the Studer memorial (see below) our path joins a road which leads through the ravine, past the *Hôtel-Pension Jungfrau*, the *Café Unspunnen* (35 min. from Interlaken station viâ the Wagneren-Schlucht), and the *Bavaria Beer Garden*, and below the ruin of *Unspunnen*, to Wilderswil (p. 185), affording views of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Jungfrau, and of Lake Brienz to the left.

In the middle of the Wagneren-Schlucht, about 300 paces from the parting of the roads at its W. end, is a rock inscribed with the name of Bernh. Studer (d. 1887), the geologist. Here a path diverges to the right (W.), and ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, to the (20 min.) ***Heimwehfluh** (2218′). [An easier route is afforded by the Abendberg road mentioned below, along which we may drive to the Rugerscheuer, 5 min. below the Heimwehfluh (carr. 4 fr., with two horses 7 fr.).] The terrace in front of the café commands a charming view (best in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjacent belvedere.

A more extensive and picturesque view is commanded by the ***Abendberg**, above the *Grosse Rugen* ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.; horse 8 fr.). This is recommended for an afternoon-walk. We follow the road in the Wagneren-Schlucht (see above) for 5 min. and then take the road to the right, which ascends in easy windings through wood. After $^3/_4$ M. the road branches, the arm to the right leading to the Heimwehfluh (see above), while the pleasant bridle-path to the left leads to the Abendberg, turning again to the left farther on and traversing wood all the way. On the top is the **Hôtel Bellevue* (3735′; R. 2-4, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. from 6 fr.), recommended to those in search of quiet quarters. — A path ascends from the hotel, across grass and past some chalets, to (20 min.) the so-called '*Siebenuhr Tanne*' (4125′), whence there is a charming *View of Lake Thun, lying far below.

Another footpath leads from the hotel up the slope of the *Därligengrat* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Rothenegg* (6234′), with a fine view. From this point the *Leissigengrat*, with the peaks of *Fuchsegg* (6348′), *Grosse Schiffli* (6675′), and *Kleine Schiffli* (6587′), extends to the *Morgenberghorn* (7385′), but from the Schiffli onwards it can be recommended only to climbers perfectly free from dizziness (comp. p. 184). — A rough path leads from the Abendberg to *Saxeten* in $1^1/_4$ hr. (we take the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The *Goldei Promenade*, beginning at *Unterseen*, leads along the right bank of the Aare, past the Goldei bridge, to the (20 min.) upper bridge (p. 181). Walks (guide-boards) ascend the wooded slopes of the **Harder**, to the left, to the (20 min.) *Lustbühl Pavilion*, with a fine view of the Jungfrau, and thence to (1 M. farther) the *Hohbühl Pavilion* (2070′), with an inscription commemorating the visits of Weber, Mendelssohn, and Wagner to Interlaken (view now obstructed by trees). We may either descend hence to the (10 min.)

upper Aare bridge, or continue to ascend, by zigzag paths, to the (20 min.) *Untere Bleiki* and the (1/2 hr.) *Obere Bleiki;* thence we proceed to the left to the view-platform on the *Hardermannli* (3684′), and the (1 hr.) *Hôt.-Restaurant Alpenrose* on the **Harderkulm* (4012′), with a magnificent view over the Bödeli, the lakes, and the mountains. We descend by a good bridle-path with many windings, past the *Scheibenfluh* pavilion, to the Habkern road, and to (1 hr.) *Unterseen* (the ascent from this point takes 1 3/4-2 hrs.; horse 12 fr.).

The castle-hill of **Goldswil** (2240′; 1/2 hr.), beyond *Schönegg* on the Brienz road (p. 181), overlooks Lake Brienz and the sombre little Faulensee or Lake of Goldswil; the ruined tower is inaccessible. — A walk may be taken by the same road (or by a picturesque path crossing the hills between the road and Lake Brienz) to (1/2 hr.) **Ringgenberg** (*Pens. & Restaurant Seeburg*, with garden, at the pier, pens. 5 fr.; *Pens. Beau-Séjour*, farther up the slope; *Bär*, in the village; *Bellevue*, well situated higher up, pens. 5-7 fr.), with a church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadenburg* (2388′; 1/2 hr. farther on), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

To the **Habkern-Thal** (one-horse carr. from Interlaken to Habkern and back 15 fr.). The road from Unterseen skirts the W. base of the *Harder* (p. 182), and ascends the left bank of the *Lombach*. It finally crosses to the right bank and ascends in windings to the village of (3 1/2 M.) *Habkern* (3500′; clean inn), situated amid green pastures at the foot of the Gemmenalphorn. Three fine points of view may be visited from Habkern. The **Gemmenalphorn** (6770′; better from Beatenberg, see p. 178) is reached by the *Brändlisegg* and *Gemmen Alp* in 3 1/2 hrs. The **Hohgant** (7215′) is ascended in 4 hrs. by *Bohl* (5902′) and the *Allgäu Alp* (descent to *Schangnau* in the Emmen-Thal, see p. 158). The **Augstmatthorn** (7020′) is ascended by the *Bodmi Alp* in 3 1/2 hrs. Descent to *Niederried* on the Lake of Brienz, see p. 207.

***To the Schynige Platte.** — Railway from Interlaken Station in 20 min., and from Interlaken Ost-Station in 10 min. to *Wilderswil-Gsteig* (p. 185); thence Rack- and -Pinion Railway to the Schynige Platte (one class only) in 1 hr. 19 min.; fares 8, down 4, return 10 fr.; from the Ost Station 8 fr. 60, 4 fr. 60 c., 11 fr., Sun. return-tickets 7 fr.; combined return-tickets, incl. S., R., and B. at the hotel, 15 fr. This is a highly attractive excursion.

From Interlaken Ost to (2 1/2 M.) *Wilderswil - Gsteig*, where carriages are changed, see p. 185. The rack- and -pinion railway (maximum gradient 1 : 4) crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends in curves to the *Rothenegg Tunnel*, beyond which it enters a wood of beeches and pines, affording pretty glimpses to the left of Interlaken and the lakes. Passing a watering station (3515′), it reaches (3 M.) stat. *Breitlauenen* (5068′; Curhaus Breitlauenen, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, S. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), with charming view of the lakes of Brienz and Thun and the hills to the N.W. (or better from the *Vögelistein*, a jutting rock 150 paces to the N.). The line then ascends in a curve to the mountain-crest and passes through the *Grätli Tunnel* to the S. side of the hill, where the whole chain of the Bernese Alps, from the Eiger to the Breithorn, is suddenly disclosed; far below is the Lauterbrunnen Valley. Following the S. slope of the crest, through rocky cuttings, and threading a short tunnel, finally obtaining a fascinating glimpse of the Grindelwald Valley with the Schreckhörner

and Wetterhörner, we reach the (4½ M.) **Schynige Platte** (6463′), the terminus. A broad path leads from the station along the Platte, a slope of crumbling and 'shining' slate, to (3 min.) the ***Hôtel-Restaurant*** (R. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.).

Magnificent *View of the Bernese Alps to the S.: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Grindelwald Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ehnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, Sulegg, and the peaks of the Niesen and Stockhorn chains. The ridge concealing the base of the Jungfrau group is the Männlichen (p. 196).

An easy winding path ascends from the hotel past the *Geisshorn* (view like that from the hotel) and along the W. side of the precipitous *Gumihorn* (6893′) to the (20 min.) *Daube (6772′; restaurant), whence the survey of the lakes and of the peaks to the N. is particularly fine; N.E. is the Brienzer Rothhorn, with Pilatus to the right in the distance. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne glitter in the distance. We may return by a new path round the E. side of the Gumihorn and Geisshorn to the (¼ hr.) inn. — The *Oberberghorn* (6790′), 25 min. to the N.E. of the station (direct path from the Daube in 20 min.), has also been made accessible by flights of steps and affords a fine view of the Lake of Brienz.

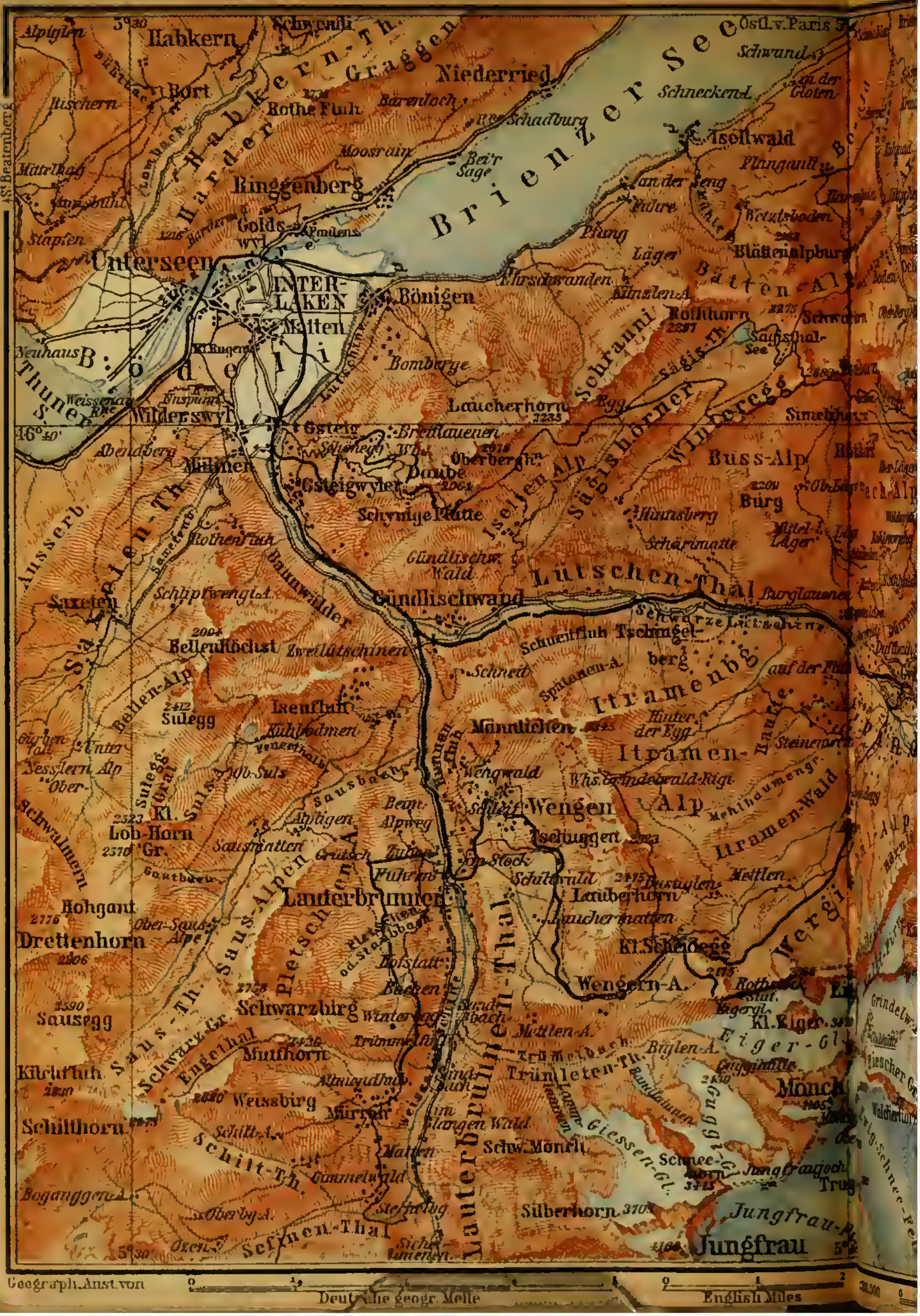
From the Schynige Platte to the *Faulhorn* (4 hrs.), see p. 202. — Descent from the Platte to *Zweilütschinen*, 3 hrs., steep at places. By the small pond near the Platte we descend to the right across pastures to the (¾ hr.) lower chalets of the *Iselten Alp* (5116′; guide advisable to this point, 2 fr.); thence in numerous windings through wood; the way cannot be missed.

Path from Gsteig to the Schynige Platte (4 hrs.). We ascend between the old church and the Steinbock inn, at first gradually, then by numerous steep zigzags through wood, crossing the railway, to the (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (4754′; inn) and the (¼ hr.) *Curhaus Breitlauenen* (see p. 183). Thence to the top, 1½ hr.

The **Saxeten-Thal**, between the *Abendberg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6860′), is reached from the station of Wilderswil (p. 185) by a road passing *Mülinen*, and then ascending through wood in numerous curves. The (5 M.) village of *Saxeten* (3600′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, pens. 4½-6½ fr.) is a health-resort, in a sheltered situation. Beyond it (¾ hr.) are the falls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach*. The valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern*.

Excursions. The *Sulegg (7915′; splendid view), easy and very interesting, is scaled from Saxeten in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (5 fr.). We ascend either by the bridle-path past the waterfalls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach* and viâ the *Nesslern Alp* in 3 hrs., or by the steep direct footpath in 2½ hrs., to the *Bellen Alp* (6205′), whence the *Bellenhöchst* (6860′), a grand point of view, is easily ascended in ¾ hr. We then skirt the steep E. slope of the Sulegg for ¾ hr. (good path), nearly as far as the *Obere Suls Alp* (6690′), and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made to *Isenfluh* (p. 185), by the *Kühbodmen Alp* and *Gummen Alp*. — The *Morgenberghorn (7385′) may be ascended from Saxeten in 4 hrs. without difficulty (guide 5 fr.). The path, diverging to the right from the road ½ M. to the W. of Saxeten, ascends past the chalets of the *Hinterbergli Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Renggli* or *Tanzbödeli Pass* (6168′), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern. Thence we ascend (no path) along the S. and S.W. flanks of the mountain and finally by a footpath again to (1 hr.) the top. The view, especially of Lakes Thun and Brienz and of the mountains to the N., is very picturesque, but the higher Alps appear less imposing than from the Sulegg. The descent on the E. side to the Abendberg, over the rocks of the *Schiffligrat* and the *Leissigengrat*, is very dangerous (see p. 182). — The ascent of the Schwalmern

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Hardermannli
H. Alpenrose
Ober Bleiki
Schonegg
Felsenegg
Brienz
H a r d e r
Kukucks-bühl
Unter Bleiki
Lustbühl
Hohbühl
Schiffstation
Bahnhof Interl. Ost
Scheibenfluh
Goldeiprpromenade
Aare
Kursaal
Kloster
UNTERSEEN
Höhen-matte
INTERLAKEN
Höheweg
Schulg.
Alpenstr.
Dorf
Spühlibach
Bönigen
St. Beatenberg, Habkern
Neuhaus
Weissenau
Thun
Spielmatten
Haupt Bhf.
Sanatorium
Schlachthaus
Schiffstation
Niesenstr.
Rugen-au
H. Jungfraublick
MATTEN
Aare
Kanalpromenade
Kanal
Waldeckstr.
Rugenparkstr.
Kl. Rugen
Beim Kreuz
Wagneren Schlucht
Heimwehfluh
Trinkhalle
Thunerseebahn
Grosser Rugen
Cafe Unspunnen
H. Jungfrau
Bierbrauerei
Ruine Unspunnen
Abendberg
Bellevue
Wilderswil
Bhf.
Lütschine
Gsteig
Oberacker
Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Schynige Pl.
Meter 1:26000
Engl. M.



Habkern
Habkern-Th.
Harder
Graggen
Niederried
Rothe Fluh
Ringgenberg
Goldswyl
Brienzer See
Östl. v. Paris
Iseltwald
Unterseen
INTER-LAKEN
Bönigen
Matten
Bödeli
Thuner See
Neuhaus
Wilderswyl
Gsteig
Gsteigwyler
Schynige Platte
Laucherhorn
Oberberghorn
Daube
Saxeten
Bellenhöchst
Zweilütschinen
Gündlischwand
Lütschen-Thal
Iseltenalp
Sägishorner
Winteregg
Buss-Alp
Burg
Schwarze Lütschine
Isenfluh
Männlichen
Itramen
Wengen
Tschuggen
Lauterbrunnen
Lauterbrunnen-Thal
Laubenhorn
Kl. Scheidegg
Wengern-A.
Lob-Horn
Hohgant
Drettenhorn
Sausegg
Schwarzbirg
Mürren
Schilthorn
Weissbirg
Trümleten-Th.
Schilt-Th.
Sefinen-Thal
Silberhorn
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Schw. Mönch
Geograph. Anst. von
Deutsche geogr. Meile
English Miles

Brienzerbg
Hutthodeln
Hinterbg-A.
Bidmer
Schwand
Krautmatti
Ottschuljoch
Ottscheren
Ruhmad
Ax-Alp
Oberfeld
Ottschi-Alp
Wandelhorn
Wandel-Alp
Kaltbrunnen-A.
Isetwald
Balmeret
Platten
Vorde-A.
Unterluh-W.
Falcheren
Mittl-A.
Wurzi
Meiringen
Kirchet
Innert-Kirchen
Hof
Brugg
Winkelgrund
Geishora
Bruch
Unt. Stafel
Ebenfluh
Mittlerm Horn
Zerzboden
Vorder-Ochsenlänger
Hinter-Ochsenlänger
Wildgerst
Schwarzhorn
Hundsschopf
Breitenboden
Gschwandenmad
Mettlen
Schwarzbg Schonnwanghörner
Grindelegg
Rosenlaui Bad
Breitenboden
Sage
Gemsberg
Engelhorn
Augstmumm
Hohjuchtung
Burg
Untersack
Simmelist
Sanetsch
Ury-Wald
Laub-A.
Rohrplatten
Gallenstock
Gsellnhorn
Wellhorn
Gr. Scheidegg
Ob. Lauchbühl
Grindel-Bach Alp
Ob. Läger
Ober Läger
Wildgerst
Wildgerstbach
Rosenlaui-Gl.
Wall. Grat
Und. Schwarzwald-Gl.
Dossenhorn
Tschingel-Gl.
Tschingel-Firn
Wetterhorn
Wetterkessel
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
Renfenhorn
Renfen-Gl.
Tellengrat
Hangend-Gl.
Hangendgl. Horn
Urnen
Gaulihütte
Gaulithal
Gauli-Gletscher
Kammligrat
Alp
Gydisdorf
Schw. Lütschine
Ch. Mühl
Schmadri
Gleckst.
Clubhütte
Grindelwald
Ob. Grindelwald-Gl.
Grindelw. Firn
Berglijoch
Berglistock
Ankenbälli
Rosenegg
Mettenberg
Gwachten
Kl. Schreckhorn
Schreckhörner
Lauteraar-S.
Lauteraar-Firn
Grünbergli
Grünbergli-Gl.
Ewigschneehorn
Nässihorn
Gr. Schreckhorn
Hint. Trifthörner
Trift-Gl.
Gaulet
Hüllerst
Vord. Tr.-Gl.
Gr. Lauteraarhorn
Lauteraar-Gl.
Lauteraarhörner
Unt. Grindelwald-Gl.
Ob. Eismeer
Kasenstein
Kalli
Kalli-Firn
Mittellegi
Eigerhütte
Täsenberg
Täsenberghorn
Grindelw.-Fiescher-Gl.
Clubhütte
Grindelw. Grunh.
Fiescher Grat
Walcherhorn
Gr. Fiescherhorn
Grdw. Fiescherhorn
Ewig-Schnee-Feld
Agassizhorn
Wall. Fiescher-F.
Finsteraarhorn
Strahlegg
Strahlegg-Pass
Strahlegghörner
Strahlegg-Firn
Abschwung
Escherhorn
Grünbergli
Thierberg-Gl.
Thierberg
Scheuchzerh.
Finsteraar-Gletscher
Finsteraar-J.
Agassizjoch
Lugisattel
Grunerhorn
Oberaar-Gl.
Fiescherlc. (Schs.)
1:150.000
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Schwarz-Gl.
Enge Th.
Allmendhubel
Allmend
Birg
2678
Mürren
2973
Gr. Schilthorn
Schilt A.
Schilt-Th.
Gimmelen
Gimmelwald
Boganggen
Horn
Oberberg
Sefinenthal
Spitzhorn
2214
Kilchlihorn
2427
Ober-Steinberg
Gspaltenhorn
3434
Tschingel Gl.
Tschingel
Firn
Lauter-Wetterhorn
Wetterlücke
Tschingel-horn
Lbr. Breithorn
3779
Breithorn Gl.
Schmadri Joch
3311
Grosshorn
3765
Jägi Gl.
Jägiknubel
3143
Trümleten
Schw. Mönch
2654
Schnee-H.
3415
Silberhorn
Jungfrau
4166
Rotthal Sattel
3944
Rotthal-H.
Clubhütte
2764
Rotthal
Schmadri Fall
Gletscherhorn
3982
3984
Ebnefluh
Ebnefluh Joch
3750
3887
Schmadri Rück
Mittaghorn
Mittag Joch
3704
Anen-Grat
3661
3603
3204
Lötschen Lücke
Sattel H.
3745
Lötschen Gl.
Distelhorn
3748
3807
Schienhorn
3558
Weisshorn
Anen Gl.
In der Anen
Beich Gl.
Beich Fluhe
Beich Pass
3136
Lötschen
Lötschen Th.
Im Grindel
Lötschen-Fafler Th.
Barst Sp.
3188
Ausser Thal Gl.
1:150.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

(9135′) is laborious but interesting (5½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.). We follow the Sulegg route to (3¼ hrs.) the *Suls Alp* (p. 184), whence we proceed to the W. through the *Sulsthal*, and skirt the S. side of the *Lobhörner* (8730′ and 8575′; very difficult) till we reach the snow and débris of the sloping E. flank of the Schwalmern. A gradual ascent over this brings us to (2 hrs.) the arête and (¼ hr.) the summit *(Höchst-Schwalmern)*. The view is magnificent. Descent to the Renggli Pass (p. 184), 1½-2 hrs.

47. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren.

From Interlaken to *Lauterbrunnen*, 8 M., Bernese Oberland Railway in ¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 95 c., return 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.); circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, the Kleine Scheidegg, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 23 fr. 45, 14 fr. 45 c. (tickets valid for 10 days). The railway (maximum gradient 3½:100) has short sections on the rack-and-pinion system. The traveller should see that he enters one of the carriages marked 'Lauterbrunnen'. — Carriage from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and back, including 2 hrs.' stay, with one horse 9, two horses 15 fr.; to Trümmelbach 12 or 22, to Stechelberg 14 or 27 fr. — The following *Excursion (one day) is recommended: by railway to *Mürren* (p. 188; 2 hrs.), walk to the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 187; 2¾-3 hrs.), descend to (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 187), and return by the valley, past the falls of the *Trümmelbach* and *Staubbach* (p. 186), to *Lauterbrunnen* (2¾ hrs. to the station). The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the finest in Switzerland. — As far as Lauterbrunnen this route is suitable for cycling.

The line begins at the *Interlaken-Ost* station (1865′; p. 179) and curves round through the fertile plain to (2½ M.) *Wilderswil-Gsteig* (1925′; change for the Schynige Platte, p. 183). To the right is the village of *Wilderswil;* to the left, the church of *Gsteig* (see p. 184). — The train crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends its right bank through wood. On the left bank is the highroad. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg; in the foreground, to the left, is the Männlichen, with the Mönch and Jungfrau adjacent. We cross the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald. To the left, in the background, peers the finely-shaped Wetterhorn.

5½ M. **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; *Railway Restaurant; Hôtel Bär*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2 fr.), junction of the Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald line (p. 193; passengers not in a through-carriage change for Lauterbrunnen).

Interesting excursion to (1¼ hr.) Isenfluh (3610′; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*). About ½ M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road, and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.). Isenfluh commands a splendid *View of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, from the Grosshorn to the Eiger. — From Isenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs.; guide desirable, from Zweilütschinen 7 fr.), a fine walk: we follow the path straight to the (¾ hr.) *Sausbach;* ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Sprissenweid;* then level, mostly through wood, to the (½ hr.) *Grütsch Alp* station (p. 188), and thence to (1 hr.) *Mürren.* — From Isenfluh to the *Sulegg* (7915′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 5 fr.), and the *Schwalmern* (9135′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see above.

The train crosses the *White Lütschine*, and ascends (two rack-and-pinion sections) the wooded **Valley of Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by limestone cliffs, 1000-1500′ in height. It crosses the *Sausbach*,

which dashes down on the right, passes the *Hunnenfluh*, a huge tower-like rock on the left, and crosses the road several times.

8 M. **Lauterbrunnen.** — The RAILWAY STATION lies 2620′ above the sea-level; change carriages for Wengern-Alp and Grindelwald (p. 193); 3 min. higher up, to the right, is the station for the cable-railway to Mürren (p. 188). — **Hotels:** *STEINBOCK, at the station, R. 2-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT. STAUBBACH, with view of the Staubbach, R. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *ADLER, near the station, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; WEISSES KREUZ, R. 1½, B. 1⅕, D. 2-3 fr., very fair; HÔT.-PENS. OBERLAND, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; HÔT.-PENS. SCHWEIZERHOF, opposite the station; HÔT.-PENS. TRÜMMELBACH (see below.) — *Restaurant Lauener*, in an open situation. — **Guides:** *Christ.*, *Joh.*, and *Peter Lauener*, *Fritz*, *Heinrich*, and *Ulrich von Almen*, *Fritz*, *Hans*, and *Carl Christ. Graf*, *Fritz Fuchs*, *Ulrich Brunner*, *Karl Schlunegger*, *Christ.* and *Fr. Steiner*. — **English Church Service** in summer at the Steinbock.

Lauterbrunnen (2615′; pop. 2550), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley ½ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7, and in winter not till 11 a.m. It derives its name ('nothing but springs') from the numerous streams that descend from the rocks, or from the springs that rise at their base. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the huge rocky precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

A pleasant walk may be taken by the **Sausberg Promenade:** to the *Sausbach*, ¾ hr.; to *Isenfluh* (see p. 185) 1¼ hr. Passing beneath the Mürren railway opposite the Steinbock Hotel, we ascend to the right through wood, obtaining fine views of the Jungfrau, Wengen, and the Lauterbrunnen valley.

By the Hôtel Staubbach, about 8 min. from the station, the road forks. The left branch descends past the church to the Trümmelbach (see below); the right branch leads straight on to the (5 min.) ***Staubbach** ('spray-brook'), the best-known of the Lauterbrunnen falls. This brook, never copious, and in dry summers disappointing, descends from a jutting rock in a leap of 980′, most of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning-sun it resembles a silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and by moonlight also it is beautiful. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat marked by a flag (20 c.). In the rock behind the fall is a dilapidated gallery.

The road to the left at the fork (see above) crosses the Lütschine near the church, and ascends its right bank, in view of the snowy Breithorn and the Schmadribach Fall. (To the left, a bridle-path to Wengen, p. 193.) In ½ hr. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach* (R. 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2-3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; omn. at Lauterbrunnen station; carr. there and back, including stay, 4 fr.). A path (adm. 50 c.) diverges here to the left to the (7 min.) ***Trümmelbach Fall.** The narrow gorge, with the copious *Trümmelbach* fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is rendered accessible by steps and paths. The sun forms beautiful rainbows in the spray.

Through the *Trümleten-Thal* to the *Wengern Alp* (p. 194; 4 hrs., with guide, 8 fr.), trying but interesting. — To the *Roththal Hut*, see p. 192. — From Stechelberg (see below) viâ the *Sefinen-Thal* and the *Bussen Alp* to the *Tanzbödeli* (7010′; 3-3½ hrs.; with guide), repaying (better from the Upper Steinberg, see below).

The road ascends the valley, in view of several waterfalls, and passes the (18 min.) *Dornigen-Brücke*, where we join the old route coming from the Staubbach. Beyond *Stechelberg* we reach (½ hr.) the *Hôtel-Pens. Stechelberg* (3020′; pens. 5-6 fr., fair), where the road ends. The main bridle-path (to the left; that to the right leads to the Sefinen Valley and Mürren, p. 191) skirts the right bank of the wild Lütschine, and crosses it near the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Sichellauenen* (3275′). Thence we traverse wooded meadows, with a view of the Roththal and its avalanche-beds above us, on the left, to (50 min.) **Trachsellauĕnen** (4145′; **Hôt. Schmadribach*, unpretending, R. 2-2½, B. 1½, pens. from 5 fr.), a picturesque cluster of chalets on the left bank of the Lütschine, 1¾-2 hrs. from the Trümmelbach and 2½ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen.

The path hence to the (1¼ hr.) Schmadribach Fall ascends the left bank of the Lütschine to the (12 min.) 'Bergwerk', the ruined furnace of a deserted lead-mine. Here it diverges to the left from the main path (which goes on to the Upper Steinberg, see below), and ascends (notice-boards) round a jutting rock (the 'Nadla'; the top of which, 20 min. from the inn, affords a good view of the waterfall), and past the chalets of the (½ hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480′), where it crosses (to the left) the *Thalbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach (½ hr.) the *Läger Chalet*, in sight of the copious ***Schmadribach Fall.** Nothing is gained by going closer to the fall. — From the 'Bergwerk' it is preferable to follow the path to the right, which zigzags up a gorge, clad with firs and ferns (not pleasant in wet weather), to the chalets of the *Ammerten Alp*, and thence to the **Upper Steinberg** (5820′). Here (1¾ hr. from Trachsellauenen) are the unpretending *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* (R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 2-3, pens. 5 fr.), and (a little farther up) the *Hôtel Ober-Steinberg* (pens. 6-9 fr.), both very fair. The *VIEW of the mountains and glaciers enclosing the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen is very fine (best point of view about 200 yds. beyond the Ober-Steinberg Hotel); from right to left are seen the Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn, with the Tschingelhorn behind it, the Breithorn, the beautiful Breithorn Glacier between these, then the Grosshorn, the Mittaghorn, the Ebne-Fluh, the Gletscherhorn, and the Jungfrau, while directly opposite is the Schmadribach Fall. — In descending to Trachsellauenen, we diverge to the right 20 min. beyond the Hôt. Tschingelhorn.

A still grander view is obtained from the ***Tanzbödeli** (7010′), the E. spur of the Tschingelgrat, reached from the Obere Steinberg in 2½ hrs. (there and back; see above). A boy will show the way (steady head necessary) for 1½-2 fr.

A somewhat fatiguing route (guide advisable) leads from the Upper Steinberg along the moraine of the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Oberhornsee (6823'), a beautiful little blue lake, magnificently situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn Glaciers. Adjacent is the *Oberhorn Alp*. — Hence to the (3 hrs.) *Mutthorn Hut*, see p. 192.

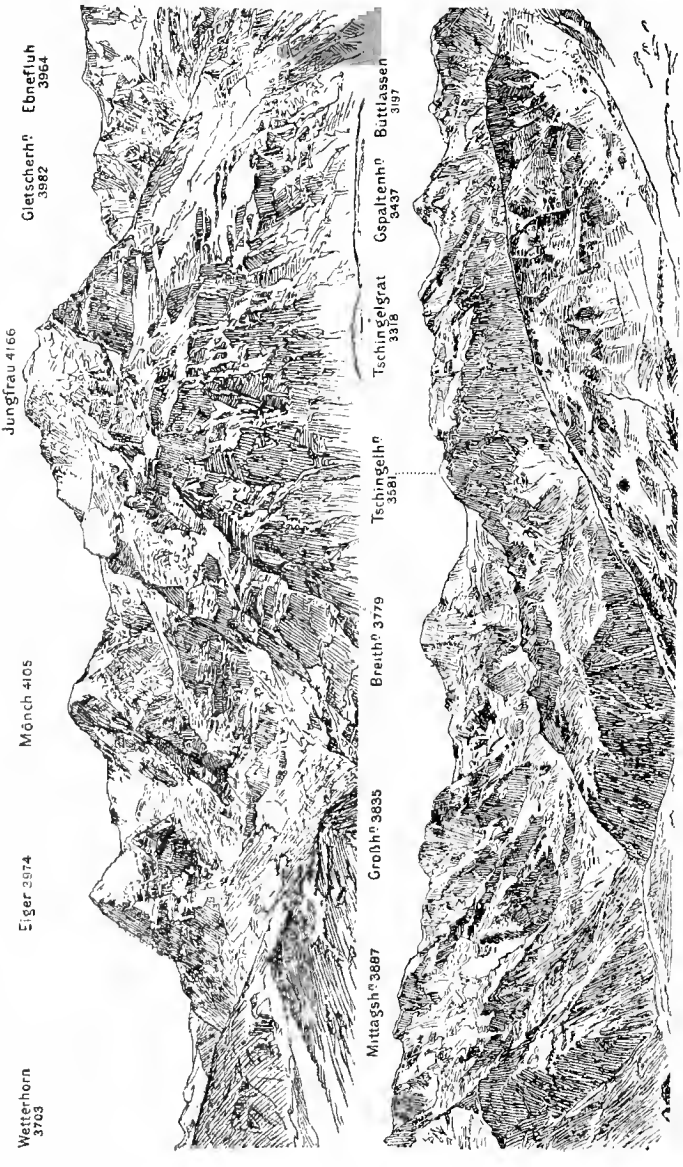
FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MÜRREN, 3¼ M. — *Cable and Electric Railway* in 55 min. (fares 3 fr. 75 c.; return-ticket, valid for 10 days, 6 fr.). The station of the cable-railway (2705') lies 3 min. above the Lauterbrunnen and Interlaken station (see p. 186).

The CABLE RAILWAY (1510 yds. in length; average gradient 55:100) mounts straight through meadows and wood, to the (¾ M.) *Grütsch Alp* (4890'). Here we change carriages for the ELECTRIC RAILWAY, which follows the slope, crossing several streams, to (3¼ M.) *Mürren*. To the left a magnificent *VIEW of a grand amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its mantle of spotless snow; then, as we approach Mürren (near which the Jungfrau disappears behind the Schwarze Mönch), to the left of the Ebene Fluh the Gletscherhorn, to the right the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn (from which the Schmadribach descends), the Breithorn, the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. Comp. the Map, p. 185.

THE BRIDLE PATH FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MÜRREN, 2½ hrs. (descent, 1¼ hr.), is attractive in dry weather. It ascends rapidly to the right about 5 min. from the station, beyond the Hôtel Oberland, at the guide-post ('Mürren 5.7 Kil.', *i.e.* 3½ M.), and crosses the *Greifenbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Lauibach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037'; rfmts.). In 5 min. more, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (40 min.) a saw-mill (4920'), we cross three branches of the *Spissbach*, in 20 min. more reach the top of the hill (view, see above), and then walk alongside the railway to (½ hr.) *Mürren*. In descending from Mürren to Lauterbrunnen we turn to the right ¼ hr. from the station and cross the railway.

Mürren. — **Hotels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL & CURHAUS MÜRREN, 5 min. from the station (tramway), beautifully situated, with restaurant, Cursaal, and several dépendances, R. 4½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from July 15th to Sept. 1st 10-18, at other times 8-15 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL DES ALPES, nearer the station, with restaurant, R. 3½-8, B. 1¾, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. JUNGFRAU, R. 3-4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., near the English Church, above the Curhaus; *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SITE, 7 min. from the station, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12½ fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. ALPENRUHE, still farther to the S., in an open situation, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔT. EIGER, R. 3-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; PENS. BELMONT, 6-8 fr., these two close to the station; PENS. BLUMENTHAL; HÔT.-PENS. EDELWEISS, 3 min. from the station, pens. 5-7 fr. — *Post and Telegraph Office* and *Telephone Office*, in the Curhaus. — *Music* daily 11-12, alternately at the Curhaus and the Hôtel des Alpes. — *English Church* and *Roman Catholic Chapel*.

Mürren (5385'), situated on a terrace high above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, is one of the most frequented points in the Bernese



Panorama from the Allmendhubel near Mürren.

Oberland. It commands a famous view, including not only the above-mentioned peaks, but also the Wetterhorn to the left, and the Grosse Hundshorn to the extreme right (see below). A pleasant, and for the most part level, walk, with numerous benches and splendid views, leads along the electric railway to the (3/4 hr.) *Grütsch Alp* (p. 188). Other walks, to the W., above the Hôt. des Alpes, skirt the slopes of the *Allmendhubel*, a height on which firs grow higher up.

The view from the top of the *Allmendhubel* (6358'; 3/4 hr.) includes the snowy Jungfrau in addition to the peaks seen from Mürren. We proceed to the W. from Mürren to the (1/4 hr.) goat-stables of *Allmend* (also reached in 1/4 hr. from the Hôtel des Alpes by the above-mentioned path), then take the Schilthorn path, to the right, to (20 min.) a solitary chalet, and ascend to the right for 8 min. more. — A similar view is commanded by the *Winteregg* (5738'), 1/2 hr. to the N.W. (we ascend to the left from the Grütsch Promenade 5 min. to the N. of Mürren), and by the *Prämisegg*, 20 min. from Mürren (to the left at the finger-post, 1/2 M. from the village). — Other pleasant walks lead to the *Blumen-Thal*, ascending by the Allmend stables (see above) to the left in 1/2-1 hr.; to the *Schiltthal* (3/4 hr., see below), the *Sefinen-Thal* (see below), etc.

The *Schilthorn (9753'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The path ascends along the W. side of the *Allmendhubel* (see above), enters the bleak *Enge-Thal*, and mounts over the *Seelifuren* (8540') to the (3 hrs.) rocky basin above the *Graue Seeli*. Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the *Kleine Schilthorn* (9400') and across the arête without difficulty to the (1-1 1/2 hr.) flat summit of the *Grosse Schilthorn*. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Gspaltenhorn and Blümlisalp, to the S.), and of N. Switzerland (Rigi, Pilatus, etc.); panorama by Imfeld. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 5 min. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent (2 1/2 hrs.) may be considerably curtailed by glissades down three snow-slopes (quite free from danger). The route through the imposing *Sefinen-Thal* (see below), by the *Sefinen Alp* and the *Teufels-Brücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1 1/2 hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unfit for ladies; guide 15 fr.). A shorter way back leads past the *Graue Seeli* and down the steep *Schiltflühe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schiltalp* (6390'), with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Descent by the *Telli* to the Kienthal, see p. 214.

Ascent of the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), viâ the *Boggangen Alp* (p. 191), not difficult; *Büttlassen* (10,490'; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Sefinen-Furgge*, trying (comp. 214). — From Mürren viâ *Isenfluh* and the *Sulegg* to *Saxeten* (9 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 185.

A guide-post a little to the S. of the Curhaus indicates the way (to the left) to Gimmelwald (and Stechelberg); 100 paces farther on we descend to the left. In 7 min. more we cross a bridge over a fall of the *Mürrenbach*, and at (20 min.) the beginning of **Gimmelwald** the road forks. The branch to the right leads straight to the (8 min.) ***Hôt.-Pens. Schilthorn*** (4550'; pens. 5-7 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), on the brink of the grand ***Sefinen-Thal***, which is enclosed by the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat. The branch to the left descends in 4 min. to the ***Hôt.-Pens. Gimmelwald*** (4 1/2-5 fr.).

To the Sefinen-Thal, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltenhorn Glacier and back 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). To the W. of the Hôtel Schilt-

horn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, and ascend on the left side of the Sefinen-Thal (with the snperb Jungfrau behind us); then (¾ hr.) cross a bridge (Furten) and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the (¾ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kilchbalm*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the *Gspaltenhorn* (11,275′; ascent very difficnlt; guide 70 fr.; comp. p. 214).

The route to Stechelberg descends to the left past the Hôtel Gimmelwald and (¼ hr.) crosses the *Sefinen-Lütschine*. After a short ascent we again descend through wood, and cross a brook descending from the right, enjoying a view, to the left, of the beautiful *Sefinen Fall*. The path divides (12 min.): the branch to the left descends steeply to (¼ hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 187); that to the right goes on at the same level to *Trachsellauenen* ('Hôt. Schmadribach 40 min.'; p. 187). A steep footpath diverges to the right from the latter after 6 min. and ascends through wood, beyond which it passes a deserted spar-mine, and reaches (1½ hr.) the *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* on the Upper Steinberg (p. 187; in all about 3 hrs. from Mürren; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary in good weather).

Passes. FROM MÜRREN OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE TO THE KIENTHAL, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (8-9 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide from Lauterbrunnen 20 fr.). From Mürren the path ascends viâ the *Schiltalp* (see p. 190) and *Alp Boganggen* (6710′) to the (3 hrs.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583′), between the *Great Hundshorn* (9620′) and the *Büttlassen* (10,490′; see above and p. 214). (The path by Gimmelwald and throngh the Sefinen-Thal is easier, but 1 hr. longer.) Descent (fine view of the Wilde Frau and Blümlisalp) into the *Kienthal*, past the chalets of *Dürrenberg* (6545′), *Bürgli* (5327′), and *Steinenberg* (4856′), to the (1½ hr.) *Hôt. Blümlisalp* (p. 214); thence to the (1 hr.) *Tschingel Alp* (3783′), and down the *Kienthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 214).

FROM MÜRREN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE HOHTHÜRLI, a fatiguing but interesting expedition (12-13 hrs.; guide from Lauterbrnnnen 25 fr.). Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the *Kienthal*, see above. At the (4 hrs.) chalet of *Bürgli* (see above) we follow a narrow path to the left through the rocky gorge of the *Pochtenbach* (observe the curiously contorted strata of the rocks on the opposite bank) to the *Gamchi* (5500′), near the end of the *Gamchi Glacier* (*Gamchi-Lücke*, see p. 214); here we cross the brook, ascend rapidly (path recently improved) to the *Upper Bund Alp* (where we join the path from the Hôt. Blümlisalp, p. 214) and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to (3½ hrs.) the **Hohthürli** (8880′), a depression of the *Oeschinengrat* between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150′) and the *Wilde Frau* (10,693′), affording a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. Descending on the S. side of the pass for about 200′, and then keeping to the left at the foot of the arête, we reach first the old *Frauenbalm Hut*, and beyond it (20 min.) the *Blümlisalp Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Clnb (9055′; ascents from here, see p. 216). We now descend over débris and the rocky ledges of the *Schafberg*, with the *Blümlisalp Glacier* quite near us on the left (path very dizzy at places), to the *Upper Oeschinen Alp* (6470′), and by steep steps cnt in the rock to the *Lower Oeschinen Alp*, pass round the N.W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223′), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 215).

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE TSCHINGEL PASS (13-14 hrs.; gnide 30, porter 25 fr.), fatiguing, bnt for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. The night had better be spent at (2½ hrs.) *Trachsellauenen* or at the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 187; 4 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen). We thence follow the W. slope of the valley to the (½ hr.) left lateral moraine of the receding *Tschingel Glacier* and toil np it for some time (a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, about 13′ high, is now avoided by means of a narrow path). Farther np (1 hr.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view).

Then again across débris in 1/2 hr. to the ***Tschingelfirn***, an immense expanse of névé; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of 1 1/2 hr. brings us to the top of the **Tschingel Pass** (9265′), where a view of the mountains of the Gastern-Thal is disclosed; behind us towers the majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (p. 214) and the *Gamchi-Lücke* (9295′; pass to the Kienthal, p. 214). An additional hour may be devoted to the Gamchi-Lücke, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the Tschingel Pass rises the *Mutthorn* (see below). The descent across the *Kanderfirn*, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümlisalp and the Fründenhorn and on the left by the Petersgrat, is easy. After 1 1/4 hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine and descend steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gastern-Thal*, passing a spur which overlooks the *Alpetli Glacier*, descending from the Kanderfirn. We then follow the narrow crest of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 65-80′ below; 1 1/2 hr., bridge over the *Kander;* 6 min., the first chalets of *Häusern* (5315′; coffee, milk, and beds); 1/4 hr., chalets of *Selden* or *Gastern* (5000′; rfmts.). Hence through the **Klus* to (2 1/4 hrs.) *Kandersteg*, see p. 221. — Instead of crossing the Tschingel Pass, we may proceed viâ the *Mutthorn Hut* (1/2 hr. longer; see below).

*From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschen-Thal over the Petersgrat (from the Steinberg to Ried 9-10 hrs.), trying, for experts only, but very grand (guide 40 fr., porter 30 fr.; guide to the Mutthorn Hut 20 fr.). From the Obersteinberg Hotel we ascend to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Oberhornsee* (p. 188) and across the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) **Mutthorn Hut** of the S.A.C. (9645′), at the S.E. base of the *Mutthorn* (9975′), which may be ascended hence in 3/4 hr., with guide. More difficult are the *Tschingelhorn* (11,750′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide from Lauterbrunnen 40 fr.), and the *Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 60 fr., with descent to Ried 70 fr.). — Hence to the (1 hr.) **Petersgrat** (10,515′), a lofty snow-arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of the Valais. We then descend over the *Æussere Thal Glacier* to the N.W. base of the *Tellispitzen* (9595′), whence a steep descent leads over snow, débris, and turf to the *Telli-Thal*, *Blatten*, and (3 1/2 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 220). — Over the Wetterlücke (from the Upper Steinberg to Ried 10 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), difficult. From the (1 1/2 hr.) *Oberhornsee* (p. 188) we cross the crevassed *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4-4 1/2 hrs.) **Wetterlücke** (10,365′), between the Tschingelhorn and Breitborn. The descent leads by the *Innere Thal Glacier* to *Blatten* and (4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 220). — Over the Schmadri-Joch (10-11 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), also difficult. From the (1 1/2 hr.) *Oberhorn Alp* (p. 188) we ascend to the left over the *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4 hrs.) **Schmadri-Joch** (10,863′), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn. On the other side we descend over the *Jägifirn* to the (4 hrs.) *Gletscherstaffel Alp* (chalets) and to (1 hr.) *Ried* (p. 220). Or from the Gletscherstaffel Alp we may proceed to the (4 hrs.) *Lötschenlücke* (10,510′) and descend viâ the *Grosse Aletschfirn* to the (3 hrs.) *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 349).

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the **Lauithor** (12,140′), difficult and hazardous (18 hrs.; night spent in the Roththal Hut; guide 80 fr.), through the wild *Roththal*, across the huge ice and rock arête connecting the *Roththalhorn* (12,945′) and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064′), and down the *Kranzberg-Firn* and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Pavilion* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 349). — Over the **Ebnefluh-Joch** (12,300′), between the *Ebnefluh* (13,005′) and *Mittaghorn* (12,750′), very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.; guide 80 fr.). — It will repay a robust and steady-headed expert to go as far as the **Roththal Hut** (8860′; 5 hrs. from Stechelberg, crossing the *Stufenstein Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* by the *Roththal Saddle* or by the S.W. arête, see p. 195.

48. From Interlaken to Grindelwald.

Bernese Oberland Railway: *a.* Direct (12½ M.) in 1 hr. 20 min. (fares 5, 3 fr., return 8 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). *b.* Viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengern Alp (19½ M.) in 5-5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 45 c., 11 fr. 45 c.); from Lauterbrunnen, 11 M., in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20 c., 9 fr. 50 c.; circular tickets for both lines, valid for ten days, 23 fr. 45, 14 fr. 45 c.). The third-class carriages are little inferior to the first. As the trains from Lauterbrunnen in the high season are usually crowded, it is preferable to perform the journey across the Wengern Alp in the reverse direction (Grindelwald-Scheidegg-Lauterbrunnen). — Carriage from Interlaken to Grindelwald 12, with two horses 24 fr.; there and back in one day 13 or 25 fr., in two days 28 or 45 fr. — Pedestrians still prefer the beautiful Walk over the Wengern Alp to Grindelwald: bridle-path to the Wengern Alp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheidegg ¾ (descent ½), Grindelwald 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½ hrs.); in all 6¼ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen. Small trunks may be sent on by train.

a. Direct Line (carriages marked 'Grindelwald'). From Interlaken to (5½ M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150′), see p. 185. The Grindelwald train ascends the left bank of the *Black Lütschine*, traversing a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery in the wooded **Lütschen-Thal**. To the left are the slopes of the Schynige Platte (p. 184). Beyond (8½ M.) *Lütschenthal* (2355′; inn) the train crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by rack-and-pinion (1935 yds.; gradient 12 : 100) to (10 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915′). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Farther on we pass through the defile of the *Ortweid*, after which a view of the beautiful valley of Grindelwald is suddenly disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle are the Mettenberg and the Schreckhörner, and to the left the Berglistock and the majestic Wetterhorn. The train lastly ascends another toothed-rail section (1420 yds.) to (12½ M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 197).

b. By the Wengern Alp Line (Riggenbach's rack- and-pinion system). The trains on this line have only one car each, but when passengers are numerous extra trains are despatched (journey and fares, see above). — *Lauterbrunnen* (2615′), see p. 186. The railway describes a curve, crosses the Lütschine, and rapidly ascends the steep slopes below the village of Wengen, where it passes over several viaducts and bridges. Hence we enjoy a fine retrospect of Lauterbrunnen and its valley and of the Schmadribach Fall in the background, with the Breithorn and Grosshorn above it. To the right, above the W. slope of the valley rises the Sulegg-Grat, with the serrated Lobhörner, like the fingers of a giant hand. A wide curve brings us to —

1½ M. **Wengen.** — **Hotels.** *To the left of the station:* *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, R. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Stern, pens. 7-15 fr.; Pens. Hirschen; Pens. La Rondinella, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel National, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfraublick, in an open situation, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Pens. Alpenblick; Hôt.-Pens. Waldrand, ¼ M. from the station, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Bellevue, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Hunnenfluh, farther uphill, with

fine view. — *Above the station:* *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½-4, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Falken, R. 2½-3½, D. 3-3½, pens. 7-10 fr. — *To the right of the station, beyond the railway tunnel:* *Hôt.-Pens. Kreuz, R. 2-2½, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Montana, R. 3-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bristol; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, 7 min. from the station, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Alpina, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerheim, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Wengen, R. 2-7, B. 1½, D. 3-4, S. 2-3, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Pens. Brunner, 8 min. from the station, on the Wengern Alp ronte, pens. 5-6 fr. — Guides: *Gertsch; St. Lauener.* — *English Church Service* in summer.

Wengen (4190′), situated amidst well-shaded meadows, below the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 196), with a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley and of the Jungfrau and other mountains to the S., is much visited as a summer-resort. Attractive walks to the *Hunnenfluh* (½ hr.); to the *Leiterhorn*, 1 hr. (path to the right in front of the Hôt. National); to the *Mettlen Alp* and *Wengern Alp* (see below), etc.

Bridle Path from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengern Alp (3 hrs.). From the station we descend to the left, cross the Lütschine, and ascend straight on, soon joining the path mentioned at p. 187. ¾ hr. *Restaurant Linder*, with pavilion and view. Farther up (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the left, by the *Hôt. Mittaghorn*, to the (20 min.) *Wengen* station; to the right to (10 min.) *Pens. Wengen*, and thence uphill, and (10 min.) to the left again, to a point below the watering-station (see below). — This steep ascent is avoided by taking the railway to *Wengen*. From the station we cross the terrace in front of Hôt. Blümlisalp, turn to the left, and a little farther on to the right, crossing the line and following the fenced path amidst houses and meadows; ½ hr. a chalet (rfmts.); 10 min. we join the above-mentioned path from Pens. Wengen; 8 min. pass through a gate into the pine-wood, from which we emerge 20 min. farther on, and turn to the left. In ¾ hr. more, passing under the line, we reach the *Hôtel Jungfrau* (see below). — If we go straight on after quitting the wood, we reach the (¾ hr.) *Mettlen Alp (5580′; rfmts.), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Thal*, directly facing the Jungfrau. Hence we may either ascend to the Wengern Alp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Thal to the (1 hr.) *Biglen Alp*, with the *Bandlauenen Glacier*, and thence to the (¾ hr.) Wengern Alp. — From Wengen direct to the top of the **Männlichen* (p. 196), 2½-3 hrs., rather steep, but otherwise easy and very attractive; to the top of the *Tschuggen* (p. 196), 3 hrs. with guide, difficult, for experts only.

Beyond Wengen the railway curves towards the Tschuggen, affording a continuous view of the snow-mountains and glaciers from the Grosshorn to beyond the Gspaltenhorn, with the Breithorn in the centre. After a short halt at a *Watering Station* below the Lauberhorn (p. 196) we skirt the *Galtbachhorn* (7610′) and reach —

4½ M. **Wengern Alp** (6160′; **Hôt. Jungfrau*, R. 4-5, B. 1¾, déj. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-10 fr.), where we enjoy a celebrated *View, across the *Trümleten-Thal*, of the *Jungfrau* (13,670′), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,155′) on the right and the *Schneehorn* (11,205′) on the left. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic that the eye attempts in vain to estimate them, and its distance (2½ M.) seems annihilated. To the left of the Jungfrau, the highest peak of which is not visible,

rise the *Mönch* (13,465′) and the *Eiger* (13,040′). To the right, farther back, are the *Tschingelgrat*, *Gspaltenhorn*, and the broad mass of the *Büttlassen*. To the N. of the last are the *Hundshorn*, *Schilthorn*, and *Schwarzhorn* (named from W. to E.).

The view from the (20 min.) *Hundsschopf* (bench and flag) is little superior to that from the Hôtel Jungfrau. A fine view of the Lauterbrunnen valley is obtained from the *Gürmschbühl* (6223′), reached by diverging to the left from the Wengen path, 1/4 hr. below the station, and turning, 8 min. farther on, to the right (while the path to the left leads to the Mettlen Alp, p. 194).

On the Wengern Alp, at Grindelwald, and elsewhere the traveller may witness *Snow* or *Ice Avalanches*, which, on warm, sunny days, generally occur several times an hour. Except that the solemn stillness of these desolate regions is broken by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The avalanche, as it descends from rock to rock on the monntain-side, to disappear at its foot, resembles a huge white cascade. The more destructive avalanches, bearing with them rocks, earth, and gravel, occur only in spring and winter.

The *Jungfrau (13,670′) was scaled for the first time in 1811 by *Rudolf* and *Hieronymus Meyers* of Aarau, and from that time to 1851 the ascent was only accomplished four times; but it has since been undertaken frequently. Thongh difficult and fatiguing, it is unattended with danger to experts with good guides and in favourable conditions of the snow. The easiest ascent is that by the S. side, the night being spent in the *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 349), 5 hrs. from the Eggishorn Hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs. (guide 70 fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is more trying (guide 80 fr., with descent to the Eggishorn 100 fr.; porter 60 and 80 fr.). It is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli-Hütte* (p. 200), 8 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the *Mönchjoch* and the *Jungfraufirn* to the *Roththal-Sattel* 4 1/2-5 hrs., and to the top in 1 1/4 hr. more. — The ascents from the Guggi Hut (p. 196) over the *Silberlücke* and from Lauterbrunnen by the *Roththal-Sattel* (12,655′) are very difficult and hazardous (guide 90 fr., to Eggishorn 100 fr.). That from the *Roththal Hut* (p. 192) over the S.W. arête (6-8 hrs.) is also trying, but is not dangerous when the rocks are dry and free from snow or ice (guide 70, with descent to Grindelwald 80, to Eggishorn 100 fr.). We ascend over rocks for 4-4 1/2 hrs., the last part being a steep climb up the granite walls of the arête. We then cross a snow-arête, which requires a steady head and is sometimes rather unpleasant (in late summer often solid ice). This brings us to the upper névé, over which we ascend without trouble to (1 1/2 hr.) the summit. The *View is superb. — The Silberhorn (12,155′; ascended for the first time, in 1863, by *Ed. von Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker*) is scaled from the Guggi Club Hut (p. 196) viâ the *Guggi*, *Kühlauenen*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 10-12 hrs. (difficult and trying; gnide 50 fr.). The ascent by the W. arête was first achieved in 1887 by *Mr. Seymour King*.

From the Wengern Alp the train ascends gradually. Splendid views of the Jungfrau. Walkers follow the bridle-path, which crosses the line near the Hôtel Jungfrau, and then skirts it to the (3/4 hr.) station of Scheidegg. This walk is recommended for the descent.

6 M. *Scheidegg* (carriages changed in both directions; detention frequent), on the summit of the **Little, Lauterbrunnen,** or **Wengern Scheidegg** (6770′; **Curhaus Bellevue*, R. 4-6, B. 1 3/4, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in the season; **Rail. Restaurant*, B. 1 3/4, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.). This ridge affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald to the N., as far as the Great Scheidegg, dominated on the right by the broad summit of the Wetterhorn, with its rocky peaks and snow-fields, and bounded on the N. by the

Schwarzhorn range. (To the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn, with its inn.) On the S. opens a splendid view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schneehorn (but more in profile than from the Wengern Alp).

To the **Eiger Glacier**, a pleasant walk of ¾ hr., with fine views, especially from the **Fallbodenhubel* (7136'; about halfway). Those who prefer may use the *Jungfrau Railway* (see below) as far as (1¼ M.) the *Eiger Glacier Station* (7630'; 16 min.; fare 2 fr. 10 c., there and back 3 fr.), or the *Rothstock Station* (28 min.; fare there and back 5 fr.). The train starts on the arrival of those from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald. In the Eiger Glacier is an artificial ice-grotto (adm. free; fee to keeper). — The new **Jungfrau Railway**, an electric rack-and-pinion line of 3 ft. 4 in. gauge, ascends from the Scheidegg to the right, over pastures, offering fine views of the Jungfrau and the mountains of the Lauterbrunnen valley. Beyond a tunnel (92 yds. long) it reaches (1¼ M.) Stat. *Eiger Glacier* (7645'; *Restaurant, with veranda, D. 4 fr.), in a scene of wild magnificence (footpath descending to the right to the Eiger Glacier, see above). Farther on the line skirts the face of the cliffs and enters the tunnel of the Jungfrau line proper. 2 M. Stat. *Rothstock* (8270'), where a transverse shaft, 25' long, leads to an open platform, projecting from the vertical side of the Eiger; the view is, however, limited (Wergis-Thal and Itramen-Thal). A more interesting view is obtained from the summit of the *Rothstock* (8753'), reached in ½ hr. by a rocky path protected by iron bars. — 2¾ M. Stat. *Eigerwand* (9405'; restaurant), with a cutting in the rock affording a splendid view of Interlaken, the Lake of Thun, and a large portion of N. Switzerland. Hence the railway tunnel will be carried on to the *Eismeer* station (10,365'), a distance of about ¾ M., which is expected to be finished in 1905.

The easy ascent of the **Lauberhorn** (8120'), 1 hr. by a good path (guide-post to the right of the station), is recommended for its magnificent view. The entire chain of the Bernese Alps is in sight. To the right of the imposing Wetterhorn are the broad and jagged Berglistock, the Mettenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; still farther to the right, the Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp; in front, the plateau of Mürren, with Lauterbrunnen and the Staubbach below; above are the Schiltborn, the Sulegg-Grat with the Lohhörner (p. 193), and farther to the right, the Niesen; then the Ahendberg, Wilderswil, Unterseen with St. Beatenberg above it; above the Grindelwald valley rises the Faulhorn range, with the Schwarzhorn; and in the distance beyond the Great Scheidegg, the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis.

On the N. the Lauberhorn is adjoined by the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8278'; ascent laborious, for experts only) and, farther on, by the **Männlichen* (7695'), another famous point of view, easily ascended in 1½ hr. from the Little Scheidegg. From the station a well-made bridle-path gradually ascends to the right, past the (¼ hr.) *Chalet Grindelwaldblick* (6955'), skirting the slopes of the Lauberhorn and Tschnggen, and affording a succession of charming views of Grindelwald and its mountains, to the (50 min.) *Hôt. Grindelwald-Rigi* (7220'; R. 3½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.), on the saddle between the Tschuggen and Männlichen. The top of the latter is reached in 20 min. more. The view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau is inferior to that from the Lauberhorn, owing to the intervening Tschnggen, but the more distant peaks to the right and left are better seen (panorama by G. Studer). — Direct descent to Grindelwald in 2½ hrs. by a path that cannot be mistaken, or to Wengen in 1½ hr. by a steep path.

The **Guggi Club Hut** (7864'; S.A.C.), at the foot of the Mönch, is reached by an interesting glacier-tour, for which both guide and rope are necessary (from the Eiger Glacier Station 2-3 hrs. there and back; guide 6 fr., with descent by the Eiger Glacier 8 fr.). The Club Hut is now

seldom used, the Mönch and the Jungfrau being usually ascended from the Bergli Hut and the Eiger direct from the Little Scheidegg (see p. 200). — An interesting glacier-excursion (guide necessary, 20 fr.) may be made from the Eiger Glacier Station over the Eiger Glacier, then, by a bit of easy rock-climbing, to the (3½ hrs.) *Mönch Plateau* (10,037′), commanding a superb view of the Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau, and the Guggi Glacier. Descent to the Guggi Hut, and over the lower Eiger Glacier to the Little Scheidegg.

The railway and bridle-path (2½ hrs. to Grindelwald) follow the slope to the right, immediately behind the Hôtel Bellevue. To the right, a final view of the Jungfrau. Then over the stony *Wergisthal Alp*, at the foot of the Eiger, to (8 M.) **Alpiglen** (5287′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, ¼M. from the station, unpretending, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5 fr.), on a commanding terrace. The Wetterhorn becomes more conspicuous, with the Mettenberg in front of it; farther on the Schreckhorn is seen through the gap between the Mettenberg and the Eiger. The line descends steeply into the valley of the *Black Lütschine* and crosses the stream. — 10½ M. *Grund* (3100′), the lower station for Grindelwald, whence the train backs out to ascend to the (11 M.) principal station of *Grindelwald* (see below). — Walkers from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg cross the Lütschine above the station of Grund, and thence follow the bridle-path to the left, which crosses the line farther on; to Alpiglen 2 hrs., thence to the Scheidegg 1½ hr.

Grindelwald. — **Hotels** (all with restaurants and usually seats in the open air). *Bear (*Messrs. Boss*), 3 min. from the station, a large new house of five stories (250 rooms), but without a lift, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Eiger, R. 4-5, B. 1½-2, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg, in a quiet situation, 5 min. from the station, with garden, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Burgenee, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Grindelwald, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Eagle, at the E. end of the village, with pretty grounds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10, omnibus 1 fr.; Pens. Alpenblick, on the road to the Upper Glacier, pens. 4½-5 fr., well spoken of. — At the station: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 1½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Alpina, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Weisses Kreuz, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr. (wine and Munich beer on draught); *Hôt.-Pens. National, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Woltee, pens. 4½-6 fr.; Pens. Daheim, from 5 fr., fair. — *Hôt. du Glacier, 7-8 min. below the Grindelwald station and as far from Grnnd, R. 2-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, 2 min. from the station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, in an open situation on the Dürrenberg, ¾ M. above the station, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Pens. Villa Bellary, prettily situated by the pine-woods, farther to the W., pens. 7-12 fr. — *Restaurant Bellevue*, by the Hôt. Eiger, with rooms, beer. — Confectioners: *J. Zbären*, between the Bear and the Eiger Hotel; *Wolter*, *Rausser*, near the rail. station.

Post Office, near the Eiger Hotel. — **Telegraph Office** in the Hôt. Oberland. — **English Church** (services in the season).

Guides. *Rud. Kaufmann* (head-guide), *Peter Baumann* ('am Guggen'), *Peter Baumann-Tuftbach*, *Ulrich* and *Hans Almer*, *Gottfried* and *Chr. Bohren*, *Peter Kaufmann* (two of this name), *Hans Kaufmann* (two of this name), *Christ. Kaufmann*, *Peter Schlegel*, *Hans* and *Rud. Baumann*, *Hans* and *Rud. Bernet*, *Ul. Rubi*, *Christ.* and *Sam. Jossi*, *Joh. Heimann*, *Peter* and *Hans*

Brawand, *Joh.*, *Christ.*, and *Peter Burgener*, etc. — Good ice-axes (18 fr.) at *Ch. Schenk's*.

Grindelwald (3415′ at the station; 3468′ at the church; pop. 3346), properly *Gydisdorf*, is an excellent starting-point for excursions, and a favourite summer and winter resort. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S.: the *Eiger* (13,040′), the *Mettenberg* (10,193′), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the beautiful *Wetterhorn* (12,150′), the characteristic feature of the entire landscape. Between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg descends the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, and between the Mettenberg and the Eiger the *Lower Grindelwald Glacier*. These glaciers feed the *Black Lütschine*.

Beautiful walks may be taken to the *Ællfluh* (4680′; 1½ hr.; ascent to the right by the Pens. Bellary), to the *Lampenegg* and the *Abbach Fall* (1¼ hr.), to the *Faremweid* (4600′; 1 hr.) and to other points.

Most visitors are content with a visit to the ***Upper Glacier** (a walk, there and back, of 2½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 6, there and back with 2 hours' stay 10 fr., two-horse 18 fr., and gratuity). From the station we follow the principal street, passing the (10 min.) *Church*, and beyond the school-house, decorated with mottoes, we take the road ascending gently to the left (to the right is the shorter but more fatiguing footpath). The road finally passes the *Hallerstein*, a granite boulder with an inscription in memory of *Dr. A. Haller* of Burgdorf, who perished on the Lauteraar Glacier in 1880, and leads to the (¾ hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′; R. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-6 fr.); adjacent is the new *Hôtel-Pension zum Obern Gletscher*. From the hotel the bridle-path goes on to the left to the Great Scheidegg (p. 209), while a footpath to the right descends across the Lütschine, and leads in 10 min. to the glacier. The artificially hewn *Ice Grotto* (adm. free; fee to the keeper) is the finest near Grindelwald.

A very pleasant way back to Grindelwald is afforded by the so-called '*Terrassen-Weg*'. This diverges from the road to the right beyond the fourth bridge, skirts the slope to the houses of *Steinbillen*, passes the *Hôtel Victoria* and *Villa Bellary*, and leads to the hamlet of *Dufibach*, whence we descend to the left to the (1½ hr.) station. — Another way back (guide, 6 fr., not essential) is by a path ascending the left moraine to the **Chalet Milchbach** (4330′; rfmts.; visible from below), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The (¼ hr.) path (finger-posts) then enters the wood to the right, passing between the Mettenberg and the *Halsfluh*, and descends on the left bank of the Lütschine, past the hamlet of *Auf der Sulz*, to the bridge (2915′) near the saw-mill mentioned below, and back to (1¼ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach climbers may, by means of ladders (guide 1 fr.), ascend to the Wetterhorn path (comp. p. 199), and pass through the *Milchbach Gorge* to the (¾ hr.) edge of the glacier above the ice-fall (about 5250′; fine survey of the glacier).

To the **Lower Glacier** (2 hrs. there and back). Bridle-paths, above the Hôtel Eiger, above the Eagle Hotel, and between the church and the school-house, descend to the right to the (25 min.) bridge (2915′) spanning the branch of the Lütschine that issues from the upper glacier. On the opposite bank, on which is a saw-mill, the path straight on ascends to the Bäregg (p. 199), while

we keep to the right through the hamlet of *Mettenberg*, and finally, ascending a little, cross a wooden bridge over the discharge of the glacier to a (1/4 hr.) refreshment-hut at the entrance of the imposing **Gorge of the Lütschine*, to which wooden galleries and steps afford access (50 c.). At the upper end is a high waterfall. From the above-mentioned bridge we may either ascend the left (W.) lateral moraine to the (1/2 hr.) *Ice Grotto* (230′ long) hewn into the glacier; or we may follow the right bank for 80 paces from the wooden bridge, and then ascend the right lateral moraine to the Bäregg path. [The route over the glacier from the ice-grotto to the Bäregg is not advisable, and should in no case be attempted without a guide; fee 10 fr.] On this latter ascent we pass (1/4 hr.) a refreshment-hut, by a bridge high above the gorge (50 c.), and (1/4 hr. more) a second hut, with another *Ice Grotto* near it (50 c.). — From the bridge and saw-mill mentioned above a path ascends along steep rocky slopes to (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) the *Chalet Bäregg* (5410′), which commands the **Lower Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley. Above it rise the Zäsenberghorn, Grindelwalder Grünhorn, Grindelwalder Fiescherhörner, Fieschergrat, and Eiger. A rocky knoll, 20 min. farther on, affords a more complete view.

A flight of wooden steps, 5 min. from the chalet, descends to the edge of the 'Eismeer'. The glacier may be crossed, with guide (from Grindelwald, 9 fr.), to (1 hr.) the *Zäsenberg* (6075′), on the grassy slopes of which sheep are pastured in summer. — The ascent of the **Zäsenberghorn** (7687′; magnificent survey) takes 1 1/2 **hr.** from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing peaks of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. Experts may now cross the *Fiescherfirn*, descend the *Kalli* by a steep path, and return to the Bäregg (7-8 hrs.; a comparatively easy round; guide 20 fr.).

The **Mettenberg** (*Mittelberg*, 10,193′; 7 hrs. from Grindelwald, by the Bäregg; guide 30 fr.) commands an imposing view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, but is seldom ascended.

The favourite ascent is that of the **Wetterhorn** (12,150′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 60, porter 45 fr.), first scaled in 1844. The ascent, now made almost daily in fine summer-weather, requires perseverance and a steady head (new path to the Gleckstein Hut; guide thus far 20 fr., not indispensable for adepts). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Chalet Milchbach by the ladders to the upper glacier, see p. 198. We cross the glacier to the *Schlupf* and traverse (new path with iron railings) the precipitous *Zybachsplatten* and the *Bös Bergli* to the *Gleckstein Club Hut* (7620′; 4 1/2-5 hrs. from Grindelwald; guide 20 fr.), where the night is spent (inn projected). Thence over the *Krinne-Firn* and by a steep ascent to the snow-covered *Wettersattel* or *Sätteli* (11,615′), between the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,150′), and to the left to the top of the latter, 5-6 hrs. The *Rosenhorn* (12,110′), the third peak, is better ascended from the Dossen Hut (p. 210). Descent to the *Dossen Hut* (and Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see p. 210 (guide from Grindelwald, 70 or 80 fr.). — From the Gleckstein Hut over the *Lauteraar-Sattel* to the *Grimsel*, see p. 200; over the *Rosenegg* to the *Dossen Hut*, see p. 210; over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Gauli Hut*, see p. 210. — The **Berglistock** (12,000′), to the right of the Bergli-Joch (5 1/2-6 hrs. from the Gleckstein Hut; guide 70 fr.), ascended viâ the *Grindelwaldfirn*, commands a superb view.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 195; *Finsteraarhorn* (from the Schwarzegg

Club Hut viâ the *Agassiz-Joch* in 9-10 hrs., dangerous as a descent on account of falling stones), p. 212. — **Gross-Schreckhorn** (13,385′; from the *Schwarzegg Club Hut* 8 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. (now Sir) Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — **Gross-Lauteraarhorn** (13,265′; guide 80 fr.), from the Schwarzegg Club Hut in 8¼ hrs., also very difficult. — **Klein-Schreckhorn** (11,475′), from the Schwarzegg Club Hut in 5-6 hrs., interesting and for expert climbers not difficult (guide 50 fr.). — **Mönch** (13,465′), ascended either from the *Bergli Hut* by the S.E. arête in 5-6 hrs. (guide 70 fr., to Eggishorn 90 fr.), or from the *Guggi Hut* (p. 196) by the N. side in 8-9 hrs. (very difficult and not always feasible; guide 80 fr., to Eggishorn 90 fr.). — **Eiger** (13,040′; first ascended by Mr. Chas. Barrington in 1858), from the Little Scheidegg by the Eiger Glacier and up the W. arête, 7-8 hrs., or from the *Bergli Hut*, 6-7 hrs., difficult but very fine (guide 70 fr.). — **Grosa-Fiescherhorn** (13,285′), from the Bergli Hut by the Mönch-Jocb and *Fiescher-Sattel*, between the Grosse and Hintere Fieschcrhorn, in 6 hrs. (guide 70 fr.), also difficult. All these are for tborough experts only.

Passes. To the Grimsel Hospice over the **Strahlegg** (10,995′; 14 hrs.; guide 40 fr., porter 30 fr.), a grand but toilsome route. The night is passed in the *Schwarzegg Club Hut* (8265′), on the Upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the *Gross-Lauteraarhorn* and the *Strahlegghörner;* descent (steep and sometimes trying) over the (¾-1 hr.) *Strahleggfirn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar Glaciers* to the (6 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 211), or viâ the medial moraine of the Unteraar Glacier to the (4 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 212). In the reverse direction the route is less trying and more interesting: from the (3½ hrs.) Pavillon Dollfus (where the night is spent) to the Strahlegg 5 hrs., thence to Grindelwald 6 hrs. — Over the **Finsteraar-Joch** (11,025′; 15-16 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Over tbe **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,355′; 14-15 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, fatiguing, but usually witbout serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Gleckstein-Hütte* (p. 199); thence we ascend the *Upper Grindelwald-Firn* in 5 hrs. to tbe pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckborn, Lauteraarhorn, etc. We then descend a steep snow-slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (sometimes guarded by a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 212).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn (p. 349), all difficult and for experts only, with able guides. The **Jungfrau-Joch** (11,090′; guide 90 fr.), between tbe Jungfrau and Mönch, from the Little Scheidegg to tbe Eggishorn Hotel in 19 hrs., viâ the *Guggi Glacier*, is very difficult and dangerous. — The passage of the **Mönchjoch** (11,385′; guide 60 fr.), 18 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn Hotel, is facilitated by spending a night in thc *Bergli Hut* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 349). This is relatively tbe easiest and also the most frequented of these passes, but it is also difficult and should not be attempted except when the snow is in good order. From the (2 hrs.) *Bäregg* (p. 199) we cross the Lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalli* for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* to tbe (6 hrs.; 8-9 hrs. from Grindelwald; guide 30 fr.) **Bergli Club Hut** (10,825′), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Eiger, etc. From the hut a steep climb of 1-1½ hr. over rock and ice leads to the *Lower Mönchjoch* (11,810′). This really consists of two passes, one to the E. (11,680′) between the Walcherhorn and the point marked 3630′ on the Siegfried Map, the other to the W. (11,810′), between points 3630′ and 3687′. We descend either from tbe E. pass over the wide *Ewig-Schneefeld* to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and (5-6 hrs.) the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 349); or from the W. pass, viâ (¼ hr.) the *Upper Mönchjoch* (11,870′), between the Mönch and Trugherg, to the *Jungfraufirn* (p. 195) and down to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Pavilion*). — The **Eiger-Joch**

(11,875′; guide 90 fr.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 19 hrs. from the Little Scheidegg to the Eggishorn, and the **Fiescher-Joch** or **Ochsen-Joch** (about 12,630′), to the S.E. of the *Kleine Fiescherhorn* or *Ochs* (12,812′), 14-15 hrs. from the Schwarzegg Club Hut to the Eggishorn Hotel, are both very toilsome and difficult.

49. The Faulhorn.

Guide (unnecessary): from Grindelwald and back 10, if a night be spent at the top 13 fr.; from the Schynige Platte 8, with descent to Grindelwald 16, or viâ the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen or Innertkirchen 25 fr. — *Chair Porters* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). — *Horse* from Grindelwald and back 20 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and viâ the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen or Innertkirchen 40 fr.; from the Schynige Platte to the top 20 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn in one day 30 fr., to the Faulhorn and Grindelwald 36 fr. — *Inn on the summit (R. 5, L. & A. 1½, B. 2¼, D. 5 fr.).

The ***Faulhorn** (8805′), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of friable, calcareous schist (*faul*, 'rotten'), affords a closer survey than the Rigi of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of Lake Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with the Pilatus, Rigi, and Titlis; then Lakes Morat and Neuchâtel.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn (5 hrs.; descent 3½ hrs.). From the *Bear Hotel* we cross the road and ascend straight between the hotel-stables and the new chalet; after 3 min., to the right (the path to the left leads to Hôt. Victoria, p. 197); 10 min., at the intersection of the 'Terrassen-Weg' (p. 198), straight on; 5 min., to the right (path to the left to be avoided). The footpath unites in about 10 min. more with the bridle-path that begins opposite the former *Eagle Hotel* (ascent thence to this point ½ hr.). We now follow the main path, partly through wood. After 35 min., on the *Hertenbühl* pasture (5157′), the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., a gate; 25 min., *Waldspitz* (6200′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, unpretending, R. 2-3, pens. from 5 fr.), with a splendid view. This point is nearly halfway. Farther on (20 min.), to the left, is a fall of the *Mühlebach*, which we cross near the upper chalets of the *Bach Alp* (6496′). The path keeps to the left at the fork 10 min. farther on, crosses the *Weissbach*,, and ascends to the (35 min.) *Bach-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052′) and *Simelihorn* (9030′), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). (By the stone hut the path for those descending to the Scheidegg diverges to the left, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over a stony chaos. Higher

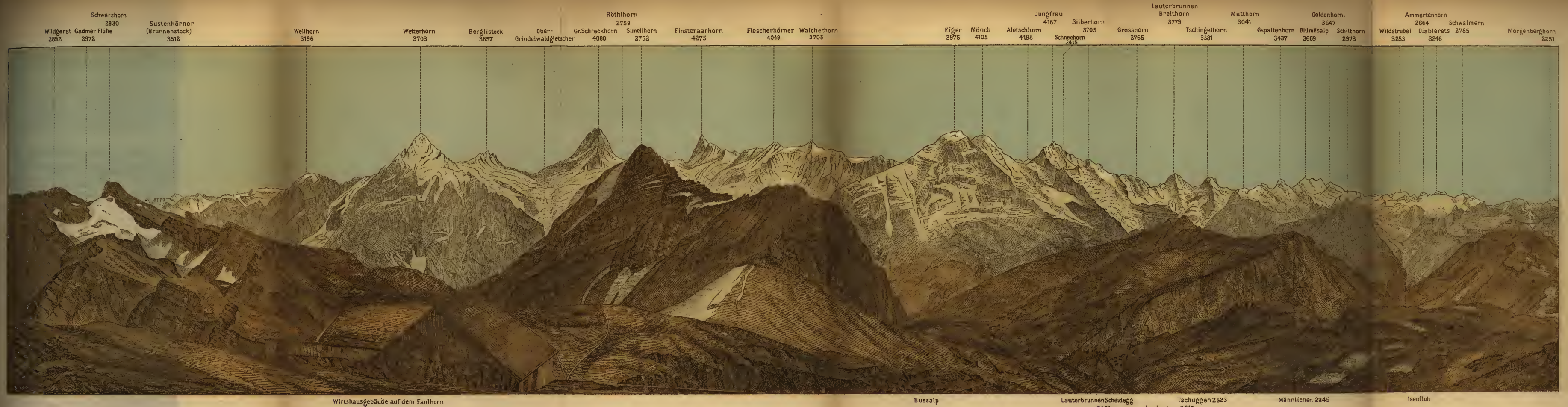
up, on the *Gassenboden*, we pass another stone hut (Alpine horn), cross the nearly level pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in 1/4 hr. more.

For the RETURN TO GRINDELWALD (3 hrs.) pedestrians may take the path by the *Buss Alp*, which diverges to the right at the stone hut on the Gassenboden. To the W. of the upper chalets rises the *Burg* (7247′), which is sometimes ascended from Grindelwald direct in 4 hrs. for the sake of the view (care must be taken to avoid the precipices on the S. side; guide 10 fr.).

FROM THE SCHYNIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (4 hrs.; descent 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 8 fr.). The pictnresque bridle-path, the beginning of which is indicated by a finger-post below the station (p. 184), first crosses the *Oberberg* above the *Iselten Alp*, below the steep *Oberberghorn* (6791′). Skirting the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333′), we come to (1 hr.) the rock-gate of the *Schafgatter*, and traverse the rocky débris of the *Schränni*, beyond which (20 min.), at the foot of the *Sägishörner*, a footpath descends along the brook to the right. (In descending, therefore, we here keep to the right, with the hotel on the Schynige Platte in sight, and the Geisshorn and Gummihorn above it.) We turn to the left and cross (1 1/4 hr. from the Schynige Platte) the watershed of the *Egg* (6915′; small refuge-hut), whence the new bridle-path (red way-marks), to the right, gradually ascends on the N. slope of the *Sägisgrat*. Farther on, high above the *Sägisthal Lake* (6030′), the path rounds the N.E. end of the Sägisgrat to its S. side, then skirts the rocky cauldron of the *Weite-Thal*, and ascends the N. flank of the *Winteregg* (8265′). Passing (1 hr.) a poor shelter-hut, the path ascends rapidly to (1/4 hr.) a new refuge-hut. It then crosses the *Faulegg* (8445′), where the old road from the Sägisthal Lake joins it on the left, and reaches (1 hr.) the top of the Faulhorn.

FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE GREAT SCHEIDEGG (3 hrs.; ascent 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 8 fr.). The path (red way-marks) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path near the (3/4 hr.) hut at the S.E. end of the *Bach-See* (p. 201), traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrätli*, and is nearly level for some distance; 1/2 hr., a gate between the *Bach Alp* and the *Widderfeld Alp;* after crossing the bed of a brook we descend, and proceed nearly on a level above the *Längenbalm-Egg* (on the left the precipices of the *Schinnen Platten*). Farther on we traverse the pastures of the *Obere Grindel Alp*, skirting the left slope and keeping the general direction of the conspicuous Scheidegg Inn (to the left of the Wetterhorn). After crossing several arms of the *Bergelbach*, we reach the (50 min.) upper chalets of the *Grindel Alp* (6410′). At (1/4 hr.) a gate we ascend to the right on this side of the fence, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheidegg Inn (p. 208).

In ascending from the Scheidegg, we must be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach;* farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, we again avoid turning to the left, but follow a



PANORAMA VOM FAULHORN. (2683 m.)

direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030′) and the **Röthihorn** (9052′), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, which conceals part of the Alpine chain and the valley of Grindelwald. The Röthihorn, from which the magnificent view is nninterrupted, is ascended from the Bach-See in 1½ hr. (guide advisable; from the Faulhorn 5 fr., from Grindelwald 15 fr.).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the ***Schwarzhorn** (9610′), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9490′), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Faulhorn in 4½ hrs.; from the Great Scheidegg by the *Grindel Alp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 hrs.; from the Hôtel Schwarzwaldgletscher (p. 208) in 3¾ hrs.; or from *Axalp* (p. 206) in 5½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

From Meiringen to *Brienz* (8 M.) Railway in 25 min. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95, 80 c.). — From Brienz (station) to *Interlaken* Steamboat 7 times daily in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 40 c.). — General season tickets for the lakes of Thun and Brienz, see p. 175.

Meiringen. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel du Sauvage, 5 min. from the station (omnibus), with garden, R. 4-8, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ours, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Couronne, 3 min. from the station, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 2½-3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. Brünig, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Anderegg, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Restaurant Victoria, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, Kirchgasse 17, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, pens. 4½-6 fr., well spoken of; *Meiringer Hof, Kirchgasse, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 3-3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Croix Blanche, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Post, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Adler, unpretending, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Löwe, with baths, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-7 fr., these two very fair; Hirsch, ½ M. from the station, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Oberstein. — *Grand-Hôtel des Alpes, with grounds, R. 3-7, déj. 3, D. 4-5, pens. 7-15 fr., beyond the Aare, near the station of the Reichenbach cable-tramway, 1 M. from Meiringen (omnibus in 8 min., 20 c.). — Furnished rooms at *Abplanalp-Balmer's*, Postgasse, near the station; *Frau Sinniger's*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Villa Müller*, at the station, etc.

Restaurants in the hotels; *Brauerei Stein*, with garden; good beer at the *Post* (see above). — **Confectioner.** *Michel-Müller*, in the main street.

English Church, in the garden of the Hôtel du Sauvage.

Guides. *Melchior, Joh.*, and *Peter Anderegg, Ulrich Fuhrer, Joh.* and *Albert Jaun, Joh. Köhler Senr., Nik.* and *Melchior Kohler, Kaspar Moor, Heinrich Rieder, Joh.* and *Andreas Stähli, Balth. Tännler, Andreas* and *Kaspar Winterberger, Andreas* and *Melchior Zenger*, etc.

Meiringen (1960′; pop. 3077), the principal station on the *Brünig Railway* (R. 37), is the chief village of the *Hasli-Thal*, the inhabitants of which, according to tradition, immigrated with the Schwyzers from Scandinavia. The village, almost entirely burned down in 1891, but since rebuilt in an improved style, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a wide valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. To the S. appear the *Reichenbach Falls* (p. 204), with the snow-fields of the Wellhorn and the Rosenlaui Glacier above them. The *Mühle-*

bach, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasleberg* to the N. of the village, form considerable falls (in the season the Alpbach Falls are illuminated at 9 p.m. at the cost of the community). The massive detached church-tower of Meiringen originally belonged to a castle. Pleasant shady walks beyond the church. Wood-carving is extensively practised here. — To the E. of the village rises the ruined tower of *Resti*.

The chief point of interest near Meiringen, next to the Reichenbach Fall, is the ***Gorge of the Aare** (*Aareschlucht*, *Aarelamm*), 1¼ M. from the station (carr. there and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 4 fr., with 1½ hr.'s stay, and back from the Lammi Inn, 5 fr., with return from the E. end of the gorge, 7 fr.; two-horse 7, 9, and 12 fr.). The road diverges to the left beyond the (½ M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (p. 209; that to the right leading to the Grand Hôt. des Alpes, p. 203). Pedestrians take the road straight on at the Hirsch Inn (way-board) to (¼ hr.) the new iron bridge over the Aare, where they join the main road (8 min. short of the gorge). At the entrance to the gorge is a *Restaurant*, where tickets (1 fr.) are obtained. The wild and romantic rocky gorge, which carries the Aare through the Kirchet (p. 209), is 1530 yds. long, and has been made accessible by means of tunnels, galleries, and steps, protected by iron railings. After 10 min. we pass the pretty *Schräybach Fall* on the left, and in 20 min. more we reach the head of the gorge, which is on the S. side of the Kirchet, on the Innert-kirchen road (p. 209). On the way is an iron foot-bridge crossing to the opposite bank and leading to the *Trockene Lamm*, a rocky basin (no exit). We return the same way, or we ascend, through the 'Finstere Schlucht', with remarkable basins formed by erosion, to (¼ hr.) the *Lammi Inn*, on the road over the Kirchet (p. 209). — A finger-post, 2 min. from the Lammi Inn, indicates the way to the upper Reichenbach Fall (¾ hr.).

From the Grand-Hôtel des Alpes a cable-railway runs every 10 min. in 10 min. to the ***Upper Reichenbach Fall** (fare 1 fr., down ¾, there and back 1½ fr.). The line (½ M. long; maximum gradient 60:100) crosses the Reichenbach below the central fall and ends on the left side of the fine upper fall, which descends in one huge leap into a deep rocky basin. On summer-evenings the fall is illuminated by large electric reflectors. A footpath leads from the upper station to the (10 min.) *Restaurant Reichenbach-fall-Kulm*, situated vertically above the upper fall, and to the (10 min.) Zwirgi Inn (p. 207). — Walkers from the Hôt. des Alpes follow the footpath, which is repeatedly crossed by the funicular railway and passes the pretty *Middle Falls*, as far as the road below the Pens. Wyss (see below; ½ hr. to the upper fall); or (better) they follow the road via (1 M.) *Willigen* (p. 207) to the (1½ M.) *Pens. Wyss* (carr. from Meiringen to this point 7, with two horses 12 fr.), and take the path to the right, which leads to (6 min.) the chalet (rfmts.) on the right side of the upper fall. — The *Lower Fall*, 10 min. to the right of the Hôt. des Alpes, also deserves a visit. The Reichenbach here descends in two copious cascades, foaming over rocks, and drives a saw-mill below.

About 1 M. to the N. of Meiringen (good though steep road) is the **Gorge of the Alpbach** (adm. 80 c., for a party 40 c. each), which begins near a refreshment-stall above both the falls visible from the valley. Through the gorge a rocky path, with numerous steps, ascends to the **Hasleberg**, turning to the right at the top and traversing meadows to the (25 min.) **Hôtel-Pension Alpbach* (2854'; R. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.), with a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn group and the Hasli-Thal (also reached in ½ hr. by the above-mentioned road from the refreshment-stall). About 1½ M. farther to the E., in *Reuti* (3450'), are the *Curhaus Hasliberg* and *Pension Kohler* (pens. 5-7 fr.) and the *Pension von Bergen*. — About 5½ M. to the N.W. of the Hôt. Alpbach (via *Golderen* and *Weisstanne* or *Wasserwendi*; direct road from Meiringen 4½ M., one-horse carriage 9, two-horse 17 fr.) lies the village of **Hohfluh** (3440'; **Hôt.-Pens. Hohfluh*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2-3, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Alpenruh*, 4½-6 fr.; *Pens. Tännler*, 4-4½ fr.), another fine point of view, visited as a health-resort.

Numerous pleasant excursions: to the *Schoren Alp* (4115′; 1 hr.); *Giebel* (6680′; 3 hrs.); **Planplatte* (7340′; interesting), ascent by the *Mägis Alp* in 4 hrs., descent by the *Gummen Alp*, 3 hrs. From Hohfluh to Brünig, see p. 152. — The ***Hohenatollen** (8150′; splendid view; panorama by Stierlin) may be ascended from Hohfluh by the *Balis Alp* in 4½ hrs. (guide 5 fr.), or from the Hôt. Alpbach direct in 5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.; from Meiringen 10 fr.), viâ the *Mägis Alp* and the *Schwarzenfluh*. Descent to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 150. — Over the *Weit-Ries* to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 150.

The train skirts the right bank of the canalized *Aare*. The beautiful *Oltschibach* and other cascades fall from cliffs on the left. At (5 M.) the station of *Brienzwiler* (Restaurant Balmhof) the line crosses the Brünig road, 1½ M. below the village. It then skirts the geologically interesting *Ballenberg* (2385′), bends to the right, and follows the bank of Lake Brienz, by *Kienholz*, a village overwhelmed by a mud-stream of the *Lammbach* in 1896 and 1897, to —

8 M. **Brienz**. — The *Station* is at Tracht, to the E. of Brienz, close to the station of the *Rothhorn Railway* and the *Steamboat Pier*. Most of the steamers also touch near the Hôt. de l'Ours in Bricnz. — **Hotels.** *Croix Blanche, at Tracht, near the stations, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôtel de l'Ours (*Bär*), ½ M. from the stations, with a terrace on the lake, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Bellevue at *Kienholz* (see above), ½ M. to the E., with garden on the lake, pens. from 5 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer (at the Hôt. de l'Ours).

The village of *Brienz* (2580 inhab.), adjoined on the E. by *Tracht*, stretches for 1½ M. along the bank of the Lake of Brienz, backed by green pastures dotted with fruit-trees, above which rises the *Brienzer Grat*, whence descend the falls of the *Trachtbach* and the *Mühlbach*. Brienz is the centre of the Oberland wood-carving, which here employs about 600 persons, and of which the *Industrie-Halle*, near the Hôt. de l'Ours, contains good specimens. The *Wood Carving School* deserves a visit. On a hill about ¼ M. farther to the W. is the *Church*, commanding the valley of Meiringen, with the Sustenhörner in the background.

The ***Brienzer Rothhorn** (7715′), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. Rack-and-Pinion Railway (opened in 1892) in 1⅓ hr. (up 8 fr., down 4 fr., there and back 10 fr., party of 6, 8 fr. each). This line (4¾ M. long; maximum gradient 25 : 100) ascends through luxuriant meadows, soon affording a view of the Lake of Brienz and the Schwarzhorn range. Beyond the bridge across the *Trachtbach* the ascent becomes steeper; the line approaches the *Mühlbach*, turns to the right by means of the short *Schwarzfluh Tunnel*, and mounts to the (1⅓ M.) station of *Geldried* (3360′). To the right we overlook the valley of Meiringen and the Sustenhörner. Describing a large loop, we pass through the *Stockisgraben Tunnel* and the five tunnels of the *Planalpfluh* to the (2 M.) station *Hausstatt* (4415′; rfmts.), in view of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn. We then follow the left, and, farther up, the right, bank of the Mühlbach, traverse the pastures of the *Planalp*, pass the chalets of *Mittelstaffel* (5023′), and beyond the *Kühmatt Tunnel* (100 yds.), reach the (3½ M.) watering-station of *Oberstaffel* (5980′). Finally the line sweeps round the uppermost valley, bends back by means of the two *Schönegg Tunnels*, and reaches its terminus at (4¾ M.) station *Rothhorn-Kulm* (7388′), 3 min. below the ***Hôtel Rothhorn-Kulm** (R. 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8½-12 fr.). A good path ascends hence to the right to the (20 min.) summit, on which a triangular stone marks the contact of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The *View (panorama at the hotel; best in the morning and evening) vies in extent and picturesque charm with that from the

Rigi. The prospect embraces the chain of the Appenzell, Uri, Engelberg, and Bernese Alps, from the Sentis to the Diablerets, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; the Hasli-Thal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, the Emmen-Thal, and a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel. — From the Rothhorn to *Giswil*, see p. 151; viâ *Sörenberg* and *Flühli* to *Schüpfheim*, see p. 157.

The light-green **Lake of Brienz** (1857′), 8¾ M. long, and 1¼-1½ M. wide, 500′ deep near the Giessbach and 860′ near Oberried, lies 20′ higher than the Lake of Thun. It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. A beautiful road skirts its N. bank (from Brienz to Interlaken, 10½ M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.; railway under construction). To the S.E., in the background, are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right of which are the Thierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the (10 min.) —

Giessbach. — From the landing-place (restaurant) we may walk to the terrace opposite the falls by a broad road in 20 min., or ascend by the *Cable Tramway* (380′ long; gradient 28: 100) in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.).

Hotels. *HÔTEL GIESSBACH (2362′ above the sea), a large establishment, with a restaurant on the terrace opposite the falls, and a pension (see below), R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 10-16 fr.; illumination of the falls 1 fr. (for the first evening only), music 2 fr. per week; post, telegraph, telephone, and railway ticket office. Connected with the hotel by a covered promenade is the *Pensionshaus* (the old hotel; pens 7½-12 fr.) containing a well-equipped hydropathic, with electric baths (resident physician). *English Church Service* at the hotel. — *HÔTEL BEAU-SITE, ¼ M. higher, less pretentious, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.

The **Giessbach* is one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland. The stream, copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Schwarzhorn (p. 203), and on its way to the Lake of Brienz, 980′ below, forms seven cascades falling from rock to rock, and framed in dark-green foliage. Only the lowest fall is seen from the steamer; the terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths lead on both banks to the (¼ hr.) second bridge, whence a path ascends on the right bank to the (½ hr.) third and highest bridge, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated into an abyss, 190′ in depth. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls. — The falls are illuminated with Bengal lights every evening at 9.30 from 15th May to the end of September.

A guide-post behind the 'Etablissement Hydrothérapique' indicates the way, to the left, to the (20 min.) **Rauft** (2460′), a wooded rock commanding a view of the Lake of Brienz. — The path to the right from the guide-post leads to the Alpine hamlet of **Enge**, situated among beautiful pastures. Pretty view at the point (½ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 205). — Above the Giessbach (1¼ hr.; good bridle-path through the *Rüttiwald*) is the *Curhaus Schweibenalp (3705′; pens. 5½-7½ fr.), finely situated, and 1 hr. farther up (porter 5 fr.) lies **Axalp** (4985′; *Pens. Axalp*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Pens. Bellevue*, 10 min. farther on, pens. 4-6 fr., both unpretending), a health-resort, whence we may ascend the *Axalphorn* (7635′; 2½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; 5½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.; comp. p. 203), and the *Wildgerst* (9490′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), on which the Giessbach

rises. — About 1 hr. from Pens. Axalp (2½ hrs. from the Hôtel Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Oltschikopf*.

Ascent of the Faulhorn (p. 201) from the Giessbach, 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr., recommended to novices), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bätten Alp*, which is exposed to the morning-sun.

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (3½ hrs.). A good, well-shaded path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the (½ hr.) *Hochfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald* (see below), from which a road (steep ascent at first; not recommended to walkers) leads to (1½ M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and (1½ M.) *Interlaken*.

From the Giessbach the ordinary steamers steer to *Oberried*, on the N. bank, but the express-boats follow the precipitous S. bank, past the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, direct to the pretty village of **Iseltwald** (**Hôt.-Pens. Iseltwald*, 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Pens.-Restaurant Bellevue*, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of; *Restaurant zum Strand)*, whence a picturesque road leads to Interlaken (6 M.; see above). — Then *Niederried*, charmingly situated on the N. bank at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 184). Farther on, beyond a wooded promontory, is *Ringgenberg* (p. 183), with its ruin and church. On the S. bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 180) and enters the canalised Aare. The pier at *Interlaken* is opposite the railway-station *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 179).

51. From Meiringen to Grindelwald.

7½-8 hrs. Road in 1½ hr., or cable-railway and footpath in ½ hr. to the *Zwirgi Inn*. Bridle-path thence to *Rosenlaui* 1¾ hr. (descent from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 hrs.); from Rosenlaui to the *Great Scheidegg* 2¾ (descent 1¾) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to *Grindelwald* 2 (ascent 3) hours. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr., including the Faulhorn, 20 fr. — *Horse* from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 10, Scheidegg 15, Grindelwald 25 fr.

Cable Railway to the *Upper Reichenbach Fall* in 10 min., see p. 204. A footpath, the first part of which is damp with the spray from the fall, leads from the station in 20 min. (descent 12 min.) past the *Restaurant Reichenbachfall-Kulm* (p. 204) to a bridge crossing the Reichenbach near the *Zwirgi Inn* (3200′; fine retrospect of the Hasli valley). — The traveller who does not wish to use the funicular railway follows the Grimsel road viâ the Willigen-Brücke to (1 M.) the hamlet of *Willigen* (1970′). A new road diverges to the right here, passes (1½ M.) the *Pens. Wyss* (2625′; R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr.), and ascends in windings, finally traversing wood, to (2 M.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (see above).

A path to the right at the Pens. Wyss ascends to (6 min.) the pavilion (rfmts.) on the right side of the **Upper Fall of the Reichenbach*, whence it proceeds to (25 min.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (comp. p. 204). — Travellers from Rosenlaui to Innertkirchen (the Grimsel, Engstlen Alp, etc.) may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the road for 18 min. beyond the path to the falls, till it quits the wood, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then descend the *Kirchet* (p. 209) to (40 min.) *Innertkirchen* (p. 209).

The stony bridle-path now ascends the Reichenbach, high above the right bank. Before us soon appears the Wellhorn, with the Wetterhorn to the right of it, and behind it the Rosenhorn to the left, and the sharp peak of the Eiger to the right. Farther on, the Rosenlaui Glacier also comes in sight. We then pass the (3/4 hr.) *Kaltenbrunnen Saw Mill* (3986′; Iun, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 4-5 fr., very fair).

An easy path (not to be missed) ascends hence to the left through meadows dotted with maple-trees to the (1 1/2 M.) ***Hohbalm** (4497′), commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn group, and, to the N., of the Hasli-Thal and the Sustenhörner.

Still continuing to ascend slightly, we cross to the left bank, and reach the (20 min.) *Gschwandenmad Alp* (4260′), commanding a celebrated **View: the bare pinnacles of the *Engelhörner* (9130′), the beautiful *Rosenlaui Glacier* between the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′) and the *Wellhorn* (10,485′), and the snow-clad pyramid of the *Wetterhorn* (12,150′) to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. Beyond the bridge the path forks; the main branch, to the left, leads to (20 min.) Rosenlaui, the right branch is a shorter route to the Grosse Scheidegg (see below).

The **Baths of Rosenlaui** (4363′; **Hôt.-Pens. Curhaus*, R. 3-5, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.) occupy a secluded site in the well-watered, fir-clad valley of the Reichenbach, which forms a pretty fall in the gorge behind the Curhaus.

About 1/4 hr. to the E. of the hotel is the ***Gorge of the Weissenbach**, 220 yds. in length, through which the Weissenbach, descending from the Rosenlaui Glacier, rushes in picturesque falls. It has recently been made accessible by means of a path cut in the rock, with three tunnels and numerous steps, protected by iron railings. From the (10 min.) exit we ascend gradually by a recently repaired path to (1 1/4 hr.) a point of view (9158′) overlooking the *Rosenlaui Glacier*, famed for the beauty and purity of its ice. — About 5 hrs. above Rosenlaui, on the upper *Weit-Sattel*, is the *Dossen Hut* (8695′; reached also from Innertkirchen through the *Urbach-Thal* in 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 16 fr.; see p. 210).

The path now ascends the right bank of the Reichenbach. After 20 min. we cross the stream (at the point where the direct route from the Gschwandenmad Alp, see above, reaches the left bank) to the *Breitenboden Alp;* then, crossing the *Pfannibach* and traversing the *Schwarzwald Alp* (4810′), we reach the (1 hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Schwarzwaldgletscher* (5020′; R. 2-3, B. 1 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.), prettily situated amidst wood. To the left are the precipices of the Wellhorn and Wetterhorn; high up, the *Schwarzwald Glacier*. We pass a *Saw Mill*, quit the wood, cross a bridge (25 min.; 5315′), and ascend over the *Alpiglen Alp* to the (1 hr.) —

Great Scheidegg or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6430′; *Inn*, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2 fr.), which commands a striking view to the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts pictnresquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower giddily above us. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg,

Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. To the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain.

The ROUTE TO THE FAULHORN (4 hrs.; see p. 202) diverges to the right close to the hotel, and cannot be mistaken in clear weather. The (¾ hr.) upper chalets of the *Grindel Alp (Oberläger)*, where the view begins to open, are visible from the Great Scheidegg. The descent may be made direct viâ the lower chalets *(Unterläger)* and *Geisshalden* to (1½ hr.) Grindelwald, or through the Bergelbach-Thal, with the **Wetterhornblick* (view of the Wetterhorn framed in trees), to the (1 hr.) Hôtel Wetterborn.

We descend from the Scheidegg, with the church of Grindelwald in sight below. At the (10 min.) *Obere Lauchbühl-Hütte* (5900′; rfmts.), we are greeted with a blast of the alp-horn. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hôtel Wetterhorn*, near the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*. Thence to *Grindelwald*, 1 hr., see p. 198.

52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier over the Grimsel.

23 M. DILIGENCE in summer twice daily in 7½ hrs. (from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen in 5¼ hrs.), fare 9 fr. 30 c. (conpé 11 fr. 20 c.); for the 6 a.m. departure seats should be booked the evening before. No extra-post is supplied on the Grimsel route. — One-horse carriage from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 30, two-horse 60, three-horse 90 fr. (to Guttannen 12, 22, 30 fr.; Handegg 17, 32, 40; Grimsel Hospice 27, 50, 65 fr.); from Meiringen to Andermatt 65, 120, 165, Göschenen 72, 135, 175, Fiesch 55, 100, 135, Brigue 75, 140, 185 fr. From Innertkirchen to the Grimsel one-horse carriage 23, two-horse 42, Rhone Glacier 32 or 60, Göschenen 65 or 120, Brigue 72 or 135 fr. — ON FOOT (9-10 hrs.): from Meiringen to Innertkirchen 1¼ hr., Guttannen 3¼ hrs., Handegg 5 hrs., Grimsel Hospice 7 hrs., Grimsel Pass 8 hrs., Rhone Glacier 9 hrs. (in the reverse direction about 8-8½ hrs. in all).

Meiringen, see p. 203. We cross the *Aare* by the (½ M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (passing on the left the road to the *Gorge of the Aare*, p. 204, through which runs the shortest footpath to Innertkirchen), pass the (½ M.) hamlet of *Willigen*, where the road to the Zwirgi diverges to the right (p. 207), and ascend the **Kirchet**, a wooded hill, sprinkled with granite blocks, which divides the valley into the **Lower** and **Upper Hasli-Thal**. Near the top (1 M.) is the inn '*Zur Lammi*' (2313′), where the path from the Aare Gorge through the 'Finstere Schlucht' (p. 204) debouches. The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (short-cuts), with views of the Gelmerhörner at the head of the valley and of the Ritzlihorn to the right. At the third and last curve we pass the S. entrance of the Aare Gorge (p. 204). The road then traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and at the inn *Zur Alpenrose* crosses the Aare to (1½ M.) —

3½ **Innertkirchen** or **Imhof** (2053′; **Hôt. Hof*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 5½-6 fr.), where the Susten (p. 155) and Engstlen Alp (p. 153) routes diverge to the left.

Travellers from the Grimsel to Grindelwald may go from Innertkirchen direct, by *Winkel* and *Geissholz*, to the (1½ hr.) Upper Reichenbach Fall (p. 204; enquire for the beginning of the path). About 10 min. beyond

Geissholz is a finger-post pointing to the right to the fall, where we may ascend in a straight direction to the road to the Zwirgi.

Excursions. (Guides: *Kaspar Maurer*, *Joh.* and *Alex. Tännler*, *Heinr.* and *Ulrich Fuhrer*, *Joh. Meier*, *Joh. Moor*, at Innertkirchen.) The **Urbach-Thal** (to the Gauli Club Hut 7 hrs., guide 16 fr.; comp. Map, p. 184), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. A road ascends from Innertkirchen to the (1 hr.) beginning of the level floor of the *Sandei* (on the left is the hamlet of *Unterstock*, 2900'), whence an Alpine path leads to the (1 hr.) *Alp Rohrmatten* (3390') and, becoming steeper, to the (1¾ hr.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940'; heds), where the path to the Dossen Hut diverges to the right (see below). Just before reaching the (1½ hr.) *Matten Alp* (6102'), we ascend to the right to the (1¾ hr.) **Gauli Club Hut** on the *Urnen Alp* (7220'), near the huge *Gauli Glacier*. Thence over the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the **Ewigschneehorn* (10,930'; 4½-5 hrs.), fatiguing, hut very grand (10½-11 hrs.; guide 35 fr.; see p. 212). Other ascents from the Gauli Hut are the *Hühnerthälihorn* (10,435'; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), easy and attractive; the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765'; 5½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.), an interesting scramble (grand and very picturesque view); the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810'; 4½ hrs.; 30 fr.), and the *Renfenhorn* (10.735'; 5½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.), both fatiguing hut interesting; the **Rosenhorn* (12,110'; 6 hrs.; 60 fr.), viâ the Gauli Glacier and the *Rosenegg*, grand but difficult. — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290') to Grindelwald, 11-12 hrs. from the Gauli Hut, very toilsome (guide from Innertkirchen 35 fr.). From the Gauli Hut we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the (5-6 hrs.) pass, to the N. of the *Berglistock* (p. 199), and descend the *Grindelwaldfirn* to the (2 hrs.) *Gleckstein Hut* and (3½-4 hrs.) *Grindelwald* (comp. p. 199).

The **Dossen Hut** (8755') is reached in 4 hrs. from the *Alp Schrättern* (see above), by a path (last part rather fatiguing) leading to the W. viâ the *Enzen Alp*, the *Laucherli Alp*, and the *Urbach-Sattel* (8138'). This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,300'; 2 hrs., guide from Meiringen or Hof 25 fr.), the *Wellhorn* (10,485'; 2½-3 hrs., guide 45 fr.; laborious), the *Renfenhorn* (10,735'; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810'; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Rosenhorn* (12,110'), by the *Rosenegg* (see above) and the S.E. arête in 5 hrs. (guide 60 fr.) and the *Wetterhorn* (*Hasli-Jungfrau*, 12,150'), by the *Wettersattel* (11,615') in 6 hrs. (much easier hence than from the Gleckstein Hut, p. 199; guide 60 fr.). From the Dossen Hut we may cross the **Wetterlimmi** (10,440'), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10.260') to the *Grimsel*, 14-15 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn* (10,930') is easily combined (p. 212). — From the Dossen Hut over the **Rosenegg** (11,355'), between the Rosenhorn and Bergli-Joch, to the *Gleckstein Hut* 5-5½ hrs., not difficult for experts (see p. 199).

Beyond Innertkirchen the road is at first level, and then gradually ascends on the right side of the wooded valley, running high above the rapid Aare to the (1½ M.) *Aeussere Urweid*. Beyond the short *Zuben Tunnel*, over which a waterfall descends, it reaches the (¾ M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464'; inn). It then crosses the *Schlagbächli* and beyond another tunnel through a cliff of the *Tönende Fluh* arrives at (1½ M.) *Boden* (2933'), where it crosses the Aare before ascending to the (⅓ M.) *Mettlen Inn* (3065'; pens. 5-7 fr., very fair). It then winds up the expanding valley, crosses the *Spreitlauenenbach*, and traverses wood and rock-strewn pastures to (2 M.) —

9½ M. **Guttannen** (3480'; *Hôt.-Pens. Haslithal*, R. 1½-3, B. 1½, D. 3-3½, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Bear*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 fr.; *Stern*, plain), the last village in the Oberhasli-Thal, at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765'; ascended hence in 7½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.; trying; see above). Over the *Furtwang Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see pp. 155, 154 (guides, *Joh. Fahner* and *Kaspar Streuer*).

Beyond Guttannen the valley narrows, and the road ascends through wood. After 1¼ M. it crosses the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingel-Brücke* (3740′). The valley becomes wilder, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris are reminiscent of avalanche and torrent. About 1 M. farther on we recross the Aare by the *Schwarzbrunnen-Brücke* (3995′). The stream becomes wilder and descends in noisy rapids. The road skirts the cliffs of the *Stäubenden*, traverses a wood, and ascends the Handegg Saddle in three long windings. From the (1¾ M.) *Restaurant zum Handeggfall* (closed in 1902) we may reach (on the left) a point of view below the ***Handegg Fall,** about 100 yds. from it. This cascade of the Aare, which descends into an abyss, 240′ in depth, falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The road leads through a tunnel (4510′), and, above the fall, crosses the Aerlenbach, near which is a terrace with a splendid *View of the fall; ½ M. (12½ M. from Meiringen), the **Hôtel Handegg** (4570′; R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.), situated above the road, to the right.

The road now traverses the boulder-strewn floor of the valley, with a view of a fall of the *Gelmerbach*, which descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968′), a lake on the hill to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn* (1½ hr. from the Handegg; rough path viâ the Hellemad-Brücke). The old bridle-path (no longer practicable) diverges to the right and leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Helle Platten*, worn by glacier-friction. The road crosses the Aare below a waterfall by means of the *Hellemad Brücke* and ascends in a wide curve. At places it is hewn in the glacier-polished granite rock. The scenery is marked by savage grandeur. To the right (N.W.), above us, is the Aerlen Glacier, with the rocky ridge of the Aerlengrätli peering over it. Below is the brawling Aare. Traces of glacial action are visible high up on both sides. Refreshments may be obtained in a hut on the *Kurzentännlen Alp* (5300′), in an expansion of the valley halfway between Handegg and the Grimsel Hospice. The last pines now disappear, and the road ascends steadily. Alpine roses abound, and the whistle of the marmot resounds on every side. On the opposite bank appear the chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′), and high up, to the left, is the *Gersten Glacier*. Beyond the wild defile of *Spitallamm*, traversed by the Aare, with interesting glacier-striation, the Zinkenstöcke come into sight; behind them, to the right, rise the Finsteraarhorn and the Agassizhorn. About 4½ M. from the Handegg the road reaches the —

17 M. **Grimsel Hospice** (6155′; *Hotel*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.), lying at the W. end of the little *Grimsel Lake*, in a desolate basin, enclosed by rocks with patches of scanty herbage or moss.

EXCURSIONS (comp. **Maps**, pp. 134, 184, 348; guide, *Caspar Roth*). The **Kleine Siedelhorn** (9075'), 3 hrs., easy (guide 5 fr., not essential). We follow the Grimsel road nearly to the top of the pass, then turn to the right, and ascend, on the right side of the brook descending to the Grimsel Lake, towards the height marked by a signal-cross (the Siedelhorn is not yet in sight), over pasture, débris, and rocks (no path at first). We keep somewhat to the right, as the signal-cross must afterwards be on our left. A distinct path now ascends the ridge to the Siedelhorn, latterly over fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergesteln* (p. 348) descend on the S.E. side, and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 213).

TO THE PAVILLON DOLLFUS, 3½-4 hrs. (there and back 6-6½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), somewhat fatiguing but interesting. The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the **Unteraar** and the **Oberaar Glacier**, separated by the *Zinkenstöcke* (9980'). The Unteraar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot of the rock-arête '*Abschwung*' (10,310'), beyond a huge medial moraine, 100' high at places. At the foot of this arête (8286') the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hut in 1827. In 1841 and several following years the eminent naturalist Agassiz, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent some time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut on the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset next erected the **Pavillon Dollfus** (7850') lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 200). A footpath leads from the hospice along the right bank of the Aare to the (20 min.) *Balmsteg* (6013'; substantial bridge) and then up the left bank viâ the *Unteraar-Alp* to the (40 min.) chalets of *Ghälter* (6160'). About 5 min. farther on the path ascends to the right and in 10 min. more we take to the middle of the glacier (direction indicated by cairns). We ascend for ½ hr. over débris and for 1 hr. more over névé, until we reach a point where the pavilion comes in sight, to the right. Here we ascend the large moraine (cairn) and strike a path leading to (½ hr.) the Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschwung the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (¾ hr.) the foot of the Abschwung (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav. Dollfus, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz. Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed during the observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The **Ewigschneehorn** (10,930'; 4-4½ hrs. from the Pav. Dollfus) is a toilsome climb, suited only for adepts, with guides. It is better attacked from the Gauli Hut (p. 210; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 35 fr.). — **Ankenbälli** (11,825'), 4½-5 hrs. from the Pav. Dollfus, fatiguing (guide 35 fr.). Descent to the Gauli Hut, 3 hrs.

The **Finsteraarhorn** (14,025'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, 14-15 hrs. from the Grimsel (guide 90, with descent to the Eggishorn Hotel 100 fr.), is very trying and difficult and fit for thorough experts only, under favorable conditions of the snow. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the (7-8 hrs.) *Oberaarjoch Hut* (see p. 214). The route thence ascends to the *Gemslücke* (*Rothhorn-Sattel*, ca. 10,020') between the Rothhorn and Finsteraarhorn, skirts the W. flank of the latter to the *Hugi-Sattel* (13,205'), and follows the N.W. arête to the top (7 hrs.). This is the most advisable route. The ascent from the E. side by the S. arête is very difficult (7-8 hrs.).

— On the ascent from Grindelwald (guide 80, with ascent to the Grimsel 90, to the Eggishorn Hotel 100 fr.) the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 200) affords night-quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the *Finsteraar-Joch* (11,025′), the *Agassiz-Joch* (12,630′), to the S.E. of the *Agassizhorn* (12,960′), and the *Hugi-Sattel*. It is by no means advisable to descend by this route, as it is endangered by falling stones. If the Eggishorn Hotel be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 349), whence the summit is reached in 8 hrs. viâ the *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,843′) and the *Hugi-Sattel* (guide 60 fr.). The **View is most magnificent.

From the Grimsel Hospice to the Furka direct over the **Nägeli's Grätli** (8745′), 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), a fine but fatiguing walk, for good walkers preferable to the Grimsel Pass, see p. 143.

From the Grimsel to the Eggishorn Hotel over the Oberaar-Joch, 14 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 45 fr. each, including the Oberaarhorn 55 fr. each). We ascend viâ the *Oberaar Alp* and the *Oberaar Glacier* in 7 hrs. to the finely situated *Oberaarjoch Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,605′; provision-depôt, to be used only in case of necessity), situated 5 min. to the N.W. of the **Oberaar-Joch** (10,625′), among the rocks above the *Studerfirn*. The *Oberaarhorn* (11,950′) may be ascended from the hut by experts in 1½ hr. We next traverse the *Studerfirn* to the (¾ hr.) *Gemslücke* (ca. 11,020′; see p. 212), to the N. of the *Finsteraar-Rothhorn* (11,345′), and then descend (very steep) to the *Fiescherfirn*. Hence the route (now safe and easy) curves to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,813′) and descends by the *Grünhornfirn* to the (¾ hr.) *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 349), beyond which we traverse the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Eggishorn* (p. 349). Or from the Oberaarjoch Hut we may descend viâ the Studerfirn and the difficult and sometimes dangerously crevassed *Fiesch Glacier* to the *Stock Alp* (p. 349) and the (7 hrs.) *Hôtel Eggishorn* (p. 349). — Over the Studer-Joch to the Eggishorn Hotel, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route (steep towards the end) ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the **Studer-Joch** (11,550′), between the *Oberaarhorn* and the *Studerhorn* (11,935′; a splendid point of view, attained from the pass in ¾ hr.). Descent over the *Studerfirn*, as above. — The passage of the Oberaar-Rothjoch (10,910′) is also very difficult and rarely attempted.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg* (14 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), the *Finsteraar-Joch* (15 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), or the *Lauteraar-Sattel* (15 hrs.; guide 50 fr.) to *Grindelwald*, p. 200; over the *Gauli Pass* to the *Gauli Hut* or *Dossen Hut*, see p. 210; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift-Hütte*, pp. 155, 154.

The road crosses the bridge between the two arms of the Grimsel Lake (short-cut by the old bridle-path, to the right), and winds up to the (3 M.) **Grimsel Pass** (7103′), which marks the boundary between Canton Bern and the Valais. The small and dark *Todtensee* ('lake of the dead'; 7034′) was used as a burial-place during the struggle in 1799 between the Austrians and the French. Fine view of the Valais Alps and the great Gries Glacier.

A footpath to the right, at the topmost bend of the pass, ascends a stony tract to the height of 7230′, and descends viâ the *Grimsel Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Obergestelen* (p. 348; in the opposite direction 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., advisable in dull weather). — Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier and intend to climb the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 212) do not ascend direct from the pass, but follow the road for some way beyond the curve on the Bern side before diverging to the left.

From the pass the road descends the *Maienwang*, a steep slope carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the Rhone Glacier, the Dammastock, and the Galenstock. The bridle-path (shorter) is in bad condition. The (3 M.; up 1½ hr.) —

23 M. **Rhone Glacier Hotel** (5750′) is described at p. 347. Thence to *Brigue*, see R. 80; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, see R. 35.

53. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

16 hrs. RAILWAY to *Frutigen*, 12 M., in 35 min. (fares 1 fr. 40 c., 1 fr.). DILIGENCE from Frutigen to *Kandersteg*, 8 M., twice daily in summer in 2⅓ hrs. (fare 2 fr. 55 c.; one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 fr.). — From Kandersteg a well-kept bridle-path leads over the *Gemmi*, one of the grandest of the Alpine passes, to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.; guide needless; porter 10 fr., horse to the Gemmi Pass 15 fr.; riding down the Gemmiwand impracticable). — Carriage-road (diligence daily in 2 hrs.) to (9½ M.) *Leuk-Susten* in the Rhone Valley.

From *Spiez* to (5 M.) *Aeschi-Heustrich*, opposite the *Heustrich-Bad*, see p. 174. We cross the *Suldbach* before reaching (6 M.) **Mülinen** (2260′; **Pens. Mülinen*, 4-6 fr., unpretending; *Bär*, pens. 4-5 fr.). Beautiful view of the triple-peaked Blümlisalp to the left.

7½ M. **Reichenbach** (2325′; **Bär*, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Kreuz*, plain; *Rail. Restaurant*), 5 min. to the E. of the station, at the mouth of the *Kienthal*.

A visit to the picturesque ***Kienthal** is interesting. From Reichenbach a road (diligence in summer twice daily in 1¼ hr., 90 c.) ascends to the S.E. viâ the straggling village of (1½ M.) *Scharnachthal* (2780′), beyond which opens a splendid survey of the deep and well-wooded Kienthal, commanded by the majestic Blümlisalp. The (3 M.) village of **Kienthal** (3155′; °*Hôt.-Pens. Kienthaler Hof*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bär;* guides, *Rudolf*, *Christen*, and *Jacob Mani*) is charmingly situated and well adapted for a stay of some time. Hence a cart-road leads up the right bank of the Kienbach through the *Gorneren-Grund*, soon affording a fine view of the massive and rugged Gspaltenhorn. The road finally crosses to the left bank, on which lies the (1½ hr.) *Tschingel Alp* (3782′), while the direct footpath continues to ascend the right bank, leaving the chalets on the right. We now ascend by a new path through a wooded ravine, and at the (½ hr.) fine *Lower Pochtenbach Fall*, cross to the right bank by an iron bridge, immediately above which, to the left, is the curious round *Hexenkessel* (*'Witches' Cauldron'*). On reaching the meadow at the head of the gorge we turn to the left, pass the pretty *Dünden Fall* (2 min. beyond which, to the left of the path, is the imposing *Upper Pochten Fall*), and ascend steeply through wood, finally traversing a little rocky gorge, at the end of which, to the right, is (¾ hr.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp* (4592′; bed 2½, pens. 5-6 fr., very fair), in the *Dündengries*. This is a good starting-point for several mountain-excursions. — Over the *Hohthürli* (8880′) to *Kandersteg*, 8-9 hrs. with guide, very interesting (at the *Bund Alp* this route joins that described at p. 191). — Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* (8581′) to *Mürren*, 7 hrs. (experts may dispense with a guide), see p. 191; just below the inn a bridge crosses the Pochtenbach to the *Inner Gorneren Alp*, on the way to the *Steinenberg* and *Dürrenberg Alps* (p. 191). — Over the *Gamchi-Lücke* (9360) to the *Tschingel Glacier* (to the *Mutthorn Hut* 6 hrs., to *Ober-Steinberg* 8 hrs.), laborious, for experts only, with guide. — The **Gspaltenhorn** (11,2·5′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), a difficult ascent, for good climbers only; from the Hôt. Blümlisalp to the (4 hrs.) *Gamchibalm Club Hut* (1514′), on the S. side of the Büttlassen, then over the *Leitergrat* to (4½-5 hrs.) the summit. — The *Büttlassen* (10,487′), ascended from the Gamchibalm Club Hut in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is also difficult (see p. 190). — From the *Dürrenberg Hut* (2 hrs. from the Hôt. Blümlisalp) over the *Telli*, to the top of the *Schilthorn* (9752′) and the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9619′), 3-3½ hrs. each, with guide, see p. 190. — *Blümlisalp*, *Wilde Frau*, etc., from the Blümlisalp Hut, see p. 216.

The railway crosses the *Kander* (fine view, to the left, of the Kienthal, with the Blümlisalp and Gspaltenhorn).

12 M. **Frutigen.** — **Hotels.** *BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; °HÔT. DES ALPES ET TERMINUS, R. 2½, B. 1, pens. 6-8 fr., these two at the station; *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼ fr.; °HELVETIA,

R. 2, B. 1¼, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Falken, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-9 fr.; Adler, very fair; *Pens. Speranza, pens. 5½ fr. — **Carriage** to the Blaue See 5, with two horses 9 (there and back 8 and 15), to Kandersteg 10 and 18 fr. — *Engl. Church Service* in summer.

Frutigen (2717′), a large village (3996 inhab.), is charmingly situated in a fertile valley, on the *Engstligenbach*, which falls into the Kander lower down. Beautiful views of the Balmhorn, Altels, etc.

Excursions. The *Gerihorn* (6995′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — A far more imposing view is afforded by the **Steinschlaghorn* (7620′), which may be scaled viâ the *Ueblenberg* in abont 4 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary for experts). — From Frutigen to the top of the *Niesen* (p. 174), 5-5½ hrs., path bad in places, not advisable. — Road to *Adelboden*, see p. 221.

The road to Kandersteg crosses the Engstligenbach and turns into the Kander-Thal on the left, between the Gerihorn on the left, and the Elsighorn on the right. In front appear the Balmhorn and Altels. Beyond the (½ M.) Krone Inn, near the (½ M.) ruined *Tellenburg*, we cross the Kander, traverse the basin of (2 M.) *Kandergrund* (Hôt. Alpenruhe), and finally ascend, leaving the church of *Bunderbach* (2880′) on the left, to the (1 M.) *Hôtel-Restaurant Blauseehöhe* (plain).

About ¼ M. to the right is the **Blaue See* (2950′), picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (best by morning-light; adm. 1 fr., including a row on the lake). On the lake is the **Hôtel-Pension Blausee* (pens. 5½-8 fr.; restaurant).

Near (1½ M.) *Mittholz* (3154′) we pass the picturesque ruined *Felsenburg*. We then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (old road shorter), and reach (2½ M.) —

20 M. **Kandersteg** (3835′-3940′). — **Hotels** (from N. to S.): Hôt.-Pens. Bühlbad, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Kandersteg, new, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp, R. 2¼-3¼, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3½, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Pens. Alpina, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hôtel Victoria, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Müller; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; *Hôt. Gemmi, *Bear, both well situated in *Eggenschwand*, 2¼ M. from the Bühlbad, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3-4, pens. 6-10 fr. — **Guides** (*Abraham Müller* and son, *Joh. Ogi-Stoller*, *Peter Ogi*, *S. Ogi-Hari*, *Joh. Hari* and son, *Samuel Hari*, *G. Künzi*, *Arnold Schmid*, *A. Schnydrig*, *Imobersteg* the schoolmaster, etc.): to Schwarenbach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi 7, to the Baths of Leuk 10 fr. — **Carriages**: one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez or Adelboden, 18 or 32 fr. Small carriage for 1 pers. from the Bear to the Gemmi Pass 20, there and back 25 fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office** beside the Hôtel Victoria. — *English Church* near Hôtel Victoria.

A fine panorama is disclosed at the beginning of the valley: N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp and the beautiful Doldenhorn; S.E. the barren Fisistöcke. Farther on, the snow-peaks disappear, leaving only the Gellihorn, Lohner, and other rocks at the end of the valley in sight. The road ends in *Eggenschwand*, 2¼ M. from the Bühlbad.

Excursions. The wild **Gastern-Thal**, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (¾-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bear and Gemmi hotels, skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 221) to the *Gasternholz* or upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and Altels. Splendid fall of

the *Geltsnbach*. A steep path (guide indispensable) ascends from the Gastern-Thal to the S. to (3½ hrs.) the *Balmhorn Club-Hut* on *Wildelsigen* (7550′), whence the *Balmhorn* (p. 217) may be ascended by experts in 8 hrs. (with guide).

Farther to the N. lies the interesting OESCHINEN-THAL. The path (to the lake 1½ hr.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.) diverges to the left hy the Hôtel Victoria, ascends for 50 min. on the left bank of the *Oeschinen-bach*, then crosses to the right bank (pretty waterfall to the right), and reaches the (40 min.) beautiful *Oeschinen-See (5223′), 1 M. in length (*Hôtel Oeschinensee*, well spoken of, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5-5½ fr.). Above the lake tower the snow-clad *Blümlisalp*, *Fründenhorn*, and *Doldenhorn*, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. A row on the lake is enjoyable (to the gorge at the S.E. angle and back 1 hr., fare 1 fr.). — Thence to the *Oeschinen-Alp* and over the *Hohthürli* into the *Kienthal* (guide to Reichenbach, 15 fr.), or over the Hohthürli and *Sefinen-Furgge* to *Lauterbrunnen* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 191.

The Blümlisalp or Frau, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. descending in bold precipices to the Kander Glacier, culminates in three peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,040′), the highest; in the centre is the snowy *Weisss Frau* (12,010′); and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,905′) with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693′), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,560′), *Blümlisalp-Rothhorn* (10,828′), and *Oeschinenhorn* (11,450′). The Blümlisalphorn was first ascended by Mr. (now Sir) Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. von Fellenherg in 1862, and the Morgenhorn by Hr. Hugo Baedeker in 1869. The starting-point for these ascents is now the *Blümlisalp Club Hut* (S.A.C.) on the Hohthürli (9055′; 5 hrs. from Kandersteg, see p. 191), whence the *Wilde Frau* may he ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), the *Blümlisalpstock* in 3½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), the *Weisse Frau* in 4½ hrs. (guide 40 fr.), the *Blümlisalphorn* and the *Morgenhorn* each in 5 hrs. (guide 40 fr.).

The Doldenhorn (11,965′; guide 40 fr.), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenherg in 1862, is difficult: from the new *Doldenhorn Hut* of the S.A.C., 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, on the *Upper Biberg* (6400′), in 5½-6 hrs. — The Fründenhorn (11,045′; guide 30 fr.), first ascended in 1871, is also difficult (from the Doldenhorn Hut 5 hrs.) — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinen-Thal to the Kander Glacier, across the *Oeschinen-Joch* (about 10,430′), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründen-Joch* (9845′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn (from Kandersteg to the Mutthorn Hut 10 hrs.; guide 40 fr.).

The *Dündenhorn or *Wittwe* (9400′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Kandersteg by the *Oeschinen Alp*, rather difficult, for experts only, affords a splendid snrvey of the Blümlisalp group. We may then follow the arête to the *Bundstock* (9050′) and the *Blümlisalp Hut* (see above), and descend to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The Alpschelenhubel (7385′; 3 hrs.; guide, not necessary for experts, 8 fr.), to the W. of Kandersteg, is easy and attractive. We ascend by the *Ueschinen-Thal* (see below) to the (1 hr.) *Ueschinen Alp* (p. 223), and thence to the right hy the Bonder Kriuden ronte (p. 223; steep at places, but safe) to the (1½ hr.) *Alpschelen Alp* (6870′). Thence to the (½ hr.) *Hubel*, over pastures to the N.E. (fine view).

From Kandersteg over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 228 (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Ried*, see R. 54 (9 hrs.; guide 18 fr.); over the Tschingel Pass to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 192 (guide 30 fr.; preferable the reverse way). — Over the Petersgrat to the *Lötschen-Thal* (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 30 fr.), a fine route. We follow the Tschingel Pass route to the *Mutthorn-Hütte*, then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the *Petersgrat* (p. 192; *View). Descent through the *Telli-Thal* to *Ried* (p. 220).

The bridle-path beginning at the *Bear Hotel* (3940′; shady in the morning) ascends straight towards the *Gellihorn* ('Mittaghorn'; 7510′). On the right the *Alpbach* descends from the *Ueschinen-*

Kander-Thal
Engstligen-Th.
Kandersteg
Mittholz
BLÜMLISALP
Blümlisalph.
Doldenhorn
Gasteren-Th.
Kander-Firn
Peters Grat
(Lötschenthal-Gr.)
Tschingelhorn
Gspaltenhorn
Büttlassen
Balmhorn
Altels
Rinderhorn
Schilthorn
(Hockenhorn)
Lötschen-Pass
Kippel
Ried
Bietschhorn
Lötschen-Th.
Ferden
Leukerbad
Torrenthorn
Daube (Gemmi)
WILDSTRUBEL
Gl. de la Plaine morte
Wildstrubel-Gletscher
Weisshorn
Lenk
Adelboden
Engstligen-Alp
Steghorn
Schneehorn
Daubenhorn
Albristhorn
Lohner
Inden
1:150.000
Kilometer
English Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Thal, forming several small falls. The path winds up the slope of the Gellihorn for about 1½ hr., and on reaching the first ridge ('beim Stock') leads through woods high above the Gastern-Thal (p. 221) and, farther on, above the *Schwarzbach Valley*, affording fine views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. About 2-2½ hrs. from the Bear Hotel we reach the *Spitalmatte* (6240′), a pasture, strewn with stones and débris, which was entirely devastated in Sept., 1895, by a burst of the glacier covering the slopes of the *Altels* (11,930′), to the left. A tablet commemorates the six persons who lost their life on this occasion. Between the Altels and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865′; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,340′), lies imbedded the *Schwarz Glacier*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony chaos to the (40 min.) **Schwarenbach Inn** (6780′; R. 2-3½, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr.).

Ascents. The **Grosse Rinderhorn** (11,340′), 5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), rather difficult; view very fine. — The **Balmhorn** (12,175′), ascended in 5½-6 hrs., over the *Schwarz Glacier* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 25 fr., to the Baths of Leuk 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, extending to N. Switzerland. Mont Blanc and the colossal Bietschhorn are especially prominent. Below lie Leuk and the Kander-Thal, extending on the N. to the Lake of Thun. Expert climbers may descend from the Zagengrat direct to the Baths of Leuk. More interesting, but also more difficult is the ascent from the new *Wildelsigen Club Hut* (p. 216) viâ the E. arête (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to the summit). — The **Altels** (11,930′) is also interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). Those who have steady heads may combine the Balmhorn with the Altels (passage from one to the other, 1-1½ hr.; guide 40 fr.). — The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 20, with descent to Lenk 30 fr.) is ascended from the Gemmi over the *Lämmern Glacier* in 4½ hrs. (not difficult and highly interesting; p. 227). — Over the *Engstligen-Grat* to *Adelboden* (5½-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 223.

We next reach the (½ hr.) shallow *Daubensee* (7265′), 1¼ M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier, with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake for about 20 min., and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the **Gemmi** or **Daube** (7640′; **Hôtel Wildstrubel*, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-9 fr.), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685′), commanding a surprising *View of the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld). To the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right, and farther off, rise Monte Rosa, the Barrhorn, and the Brunnegghorn; in the centre, the huge Weisshorn, the Zinal-Rothhorn, the Ober-Gabelhorn, the blunt pyramid of the Matterhorn, the Pointe de Zinal, the Dent Blanche, the Bouquetins, and the Dent de Perroc. To the right of the Daubenhorn is the range of the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier, and far below lie the Baths of Leuk. Rich flora.

About 4 min. beyond the pass we reach the brink of an almost perpendicular rocky wall, 1660′ high, down which, in 1736-41, the cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes, 5′ in width. The windings are hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually project-

ing at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. Distant voices reverberating in the gorge sometimes sound as if they issued thence. The descent on horseback is now prohibited; a marble cross, 1/4 hr. from the top, commemorates an accident to a rider. At the foot of the cliff extends a slope of débris, the lower part of which is covered with firs. About halfway down is a *Trinkhalle* (rfmts.). The descent from the pass to the Baths takes 1 1/2 hr. (ascent 2 1/2 hrs.).

Baths of Leuk. — **Hotels** (the first eight all belonging to the same company). *Hôtel des Alpes, R. 3 1/2-5, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 8 15 fr.; Maison Blanche; Grands Bains; Hôtel de France; Union; Hôt. des Frères Brunner; Bellevue; Guillaume Tell, in these R. 2-5, D. 2 1/2-3 1/2, pens. from 6 fr.; Cheval Blanc, unpretending, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr. — Beer at the *Maison Blanche*, *Bellevue*, and *Restaurant des Touristes*. — **Horse** to Kandersteg 20, Schwarenbach 12, Dauhensee 8 fr. *Porter* to Kandersteg 10 fr. — **Diligence** (from the Hôtel de France) to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (fare 3 fr. 95 c.); one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr. — *English Church.*

Bad Leuk (4630′), Fr. *Louèche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden*, a village (620 inhab.) consisting of wooden houses and the large hotels and bath-houses, lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*. Even in the height of summer the sun disappears at 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular rocks of the Gemmi present a weird appearance by moonlight. The *Thermal Springs* (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease and rheumatism. Patients are numerous from June to September. The bath-houses (*Grosse Bad*, *Neue Bad*, *St. Lorenz-Bad*, and three others) are connected with the hotels, and contain both private and common basins, in which the patients under full treatment spend several hours daily. Spectators are admitted to the galleries of the common basins, where they are expected to contribute a small sum 'pour les pauvres'. The animated conversation of the patients is chiefly in French. Small tables or trays float on the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, etc. The baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. — The *Cur-Promenade*, an avenue 1/2 M. long, is frequented in the morning by patients drinking the waters and in the afternoon by promenaders (music). Below the end of it, to the right, are the promenades of the 'Bois de Cythère'.

Excursions (guides, *R.* and *W. Grichting*, *J. Lehner*, *J. J. Schurwey*). A walk leads from the end of the Cur-Promenade to the (20 min.) foot of a lofty precipice on the left hank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen* (4252′). The fine view obtained from a jutting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult. — Excursions may also he made to the *Fall of the Dala*, 3/4 hr. to the N.E., above Leuk; to the *Feuillerette Alp* (5850′), 1 hr. to the E., with fine view of the Altels, Balmhorn, and Gemmi; and to the *Fluh Alp* (6710′) in the upper part of the Dala-Thal, 2 1/2 hrs.

To the Hôtel Torrent Alp, a charming excursion of 2 1/2-3 hrs. (porter 4, horse 10 fr.). A winding bridle-path (red way-marks) ascends

through wood and up the *Pas du Loup* (6105′) and then traverses the pastures of the *Torrent-Alp* (beautiful flowers) to the ***Hôtel-Pension Torrent Alp** (8005′; R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3-3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), affording fine views and good headquarters for mountain-excursions. The chief ascent is that of the ***Torrenthorn** (9852′; 1½ hr.; guide, unnecessary, 5 fr.). The bridle-path runs to the left along the slope at the back of the hotel, then turns to the right over the arête to the saddle, and finally ascends to the left to the summit (bench) which commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps (good panorama by X. Imfeld). On the N. side is the *Majing Glacier*, reached from the hotel in 1½ hr. — The *Galmhorn* (8080′), ascended from the hotel by a good path in 1½ hr. (guide needless), commands an extensive view of the Rhone Valley and Valaisian Alps. — Proficients should ascend the **Majinghorn* (10,035′; 3 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., not indispensable), the view from which resembles that from the Torrenthorn. To the N. we look down vertically into the Dala-Thal; to the E. we have an unimpeded view of the Lötschen-Thal. Other fairly easy ascents are the *Laucherspitze* (9345′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.), the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9640′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.), and the *Niven* (9105′; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.). The *Ferden-Rothhorn* (10,440′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.) is trying; the *Resti-Rothhorn* (9757′; 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) takes good climbing. — PASSES: To *Kandersteg* over the *Gitzi-Furgge* (9613′) and the *Lötschen Pass* (8840′), toilsome (10 hrs.; 20 fr.), comp. p. 220. To Ried over the *Ferden Pass* (8593′; 4½ hrs.; 14 fr.) or over the *Resti Pass* (8658′; 4 hrs.; 14 fr.), neither difficult (see p. 220).

The road to (9½ M.) Leuk crosses the *Dala* and descends on the right bank to (3 M.) **Inden** (3730′; *Restaurant des Alpes*), whence walkers should take the bridle-path to the left, past the church. Above, to the left, lies the village of *Albinen* (p. 218). The road, after following the slope of the Dala Gorge a little farther, winds down, and recrosses the (1½ M.) Dala by a lofty bridge (fine view).

Pedestrians bound for SIERRE (p. 339) take the old road, which diverges to the right from the above road, below the last curve and about 500 yds. before the bridge, passes through three tunnels, and gradually descends the slope by *Varen* and *Salgesch* (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine about 1¼ M. farther on, high above the Rhone Valley, of which a fine view is disclosed, extending to the Dent de Morcles and Dent du Midi. Opposite is the Illgraben, with the Pfiner Wald below it. From the angle (2998′) near the chapel walkers follow the finger-posts to the right direct to **Leuk** (2470′; p. 340), while the carriage-road describes a curve of nearly 2½ M. From the town to *Leuk Station* (2044′; p. 340), 1¼ M. From Bad Leuk to the station is a walk of 2½ hrs. (in the reverse direction 3½ hrs.); comp. p. 340.

54. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

11 hrs. (9 hrs. from Ried). — For good walkers only, in fine weather. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (18 fr.). The *Lötschen-Thal* itself deserves a visit. A rough and steep cart-road to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path.

From **Gampel** (2100′; *Hôt. Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 340), with large chemical works and some lead and silver mines, the road ascends the *Lötschen-Thal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.)

Mitthal (3425′) and (1/2 hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035′). It then crosses the (1/4 hr.) Lonza and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557′) and (1/4 hr.) *Kippel* (4514′; bed at the curé's). It then ascends by *Wiler* (inn) to (40 min.) **Ried** (4950′; *Hôt. Nesthorn*, R. 4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 6 fr.), finely situated at the base of the *Bietschhorn*.

Excursions. (Guides, *Jos. Rubin, Jos., Gabriel, Joh.*, and *Théod. Kalbermatten*, etc.) The **Hohgleifen** (*Adlerspitze* 10,828′; 6-7 hrs., guide 25 fr.) is not difficult for experts, viâ the *Schönbühl* and the W. flank. [The ascent from the E. side, by the *Kastler-Joch* (ca. 10,335′) and the *Ijolli Glacier*, is much more difficult.] Superb view of the entire Valaisian Alps, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschen-Thal, and the Rhone Valley. — The **Bietschhorn** (12,965′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), first ascended by Mr. (now Sir) Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for thorough experts only. The night is spent in the *Club Hut* on the *Schafberg* (8460′), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Other ascents from Ried: **Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400′; 9-9 1/2 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), not difficult for experts (see p. 192); **Hockenhorn* (11,817′; 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult (see below); *Tschingelhorn* (11,750′; over the Petersgrat in 7-8 hrs.; guide 27 fr.), not difficult; *Grosshorn* (12,352′; 10 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), troublesome.

Passes. Over the *Petersgrat* (10,515′) to *Lauterbrunnen* or *Kandersteg* (12 hrs.; 35 fr.), fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 192. — *Wetterlücke* (10,365′) and *Schmadri-Joch* (10,863′), both difficult, see p. 192. — Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggishorn* (12 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), see p. 350; over the *Beichgrat* to *Belalp* (10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 342.

Over the *Baltschieder-Joch* (about 11,150′; from Ried to Visp 12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.); over the *Bietschjoch* (10,600′; 9 hrs.), or the *Kastler-Joch* (10,335′; 10 hrs.), from Ried to Raron (guide 20 and 25 fr.), all three interesting but fatiguing.

From Ried to Bad Leuk over the Ferden Pass, 8-9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), repaying, and not difficult. At the *Kummen Alp* (see below) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route, and ascends the *Ferden-Thal* to the **Ferden Pass** (8593′), between the *Majinghorn* (10,035′) and the *Ferden-Rothhorn* (10,440′). Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluh Alp*, and through the *Dala-Thal* to *Bad Leuk* (p. 218). — Over the **Gitzi-Furgge** (9613′), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, interesting, but laborious (guide 20 fr.). The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lötschen Pass, between the *Ferden-Rothhorn* and the *Balmhorn*. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluh-Alp* (see p. 218). — Over the Resti Pass, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 18 fr.). From Ferden we ascend the *Resti-Alp* (6925′; two beds) in 3 1/2-4 hrs. to the **Resti Pass** (8658′), between the *Resti-Rothhorn* (9757′) and the *Laucherspitze* (9400′; easily ascended from the pass in 3/4 hr.; admirable view) and descend to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hôt. Torrent-Alp* (p. 219) and the (1 1/2 hr.) Baths of Leuk. — To Leuk-Susten over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9310′), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum-Rothhorn and the *Niven* (9110′; a fine point of view, 1/2 hr. from the pass), both easy (guide 18 fr.).

The Lötschen Pass route ascends from Ferden (see above) through beautiful larch-wood and pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Kummen Alp* (6808′); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840′), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (12,175′; p. 217), and on the E. by the *Schilthorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′; ascended from the pass in 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fr. extra; splendid view). We obtain the finest view before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn; to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the Kander Glacier, overtopped by the Mutthorn.

The path descends on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier*, and then crosses it to the *Balm* (7940′), near the end of the glacier. Hence it descends rapidly over moraine-débris and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the (1½ hr.) *Gfäll Alp* (6035′; milk), overlooking the upper **Gastern-Thal.** At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to (½ hr.) the huts of *Gastern* or *Selden* (5315′; at the first, a small cabaret). The Gastern-Thal was better peopled at the beginning of the 18th century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. Beyond a beautiful forest, which has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn* for centuries, we reach (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462′), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930′) and the *Tatlishorn* (8220′), and on the N. by the *Fisistöcke* (9200′). Waterfalls descend from the cliffs to the S.; the finest is that of the *Geltenbach*. At the end of the valley we enter the (1 hr.) **Klus*, a picturesque defile ¾ M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. Crossing the river in the centre of the gorge, we turn to the left to reach the (¼ hr.) Bear Hotel, or to the right, again crossing the stream, to reach the (20 min.) Hôt. Gemmi in *Kandersteg* (see p. 215).

55. From Frutigen to Adelboden.

Railway from Spiez to Frutigen in ½ hr., see p. 214. Diligence from Frutigen to (10 M.) *Adelboden*, thrice daily in summer in 3¼ hrs. (down in 2 hrs.; fare 3 fr. 25 c.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 20 fr.).

Frutigen (2717′), see p. 214. The road ascends through the deep and well-wooded **Engstligen-Thal** on the left bank of the *Engstligen*, crossing several torrents descending on the right from the Niesen chain, and passes below the *Linterfluh* (slate-quarries). In the background, at the head of the valley, appear the rocky crest of the Fitzer and the snow-clad Wildstrubel. Crossing the **Hohe Steg* (3516′), a bold single-span iron bridge 230′ above the stream, we reach the (5 M.) *Inn zum Steg* (3641′; diligence-station for the scattered village of *Achseten*), and proceed on the right bank, finally recossing to the left bank and ascending (short-cut to the right) to —

10 M. **Adelboden.** — **Hotels** (in the season it is advisable to secure rooms beforehand): *Grand-Hôtel in Adelboden (formerly *Hôt. Wildstrubel*), in an open situation, with fine view, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Curhaus, farther up, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8½-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.Pens. Adler, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. from 6½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. La Rondinella, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Pension Edelweiss, pens. 5½-9 fr.; Pension Alpenruhe, 5-6 fr.; Pens. Alpenrose, 5-6 fr.; Pension Hari zum Schlegeli, from 4½ fr.; Pension Alpenblick. — *Café Curhaus*, opposite the post-office. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer.

Adelboden (4445′; pop. 1546), a large village beautifully situated on a sunny terrace, 400′ above the Engstligenbach, with a fine view of the chain of the Lohner and the Wildstrubel, is much frequented

as a summer and winter resort. It possesses interesting old timber-houses and an old church with mediæval frescoes on its outer walls. Adjacent is a venerable maple-tree.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Pieren; G. Fähndrich*, schoolmaster; *Christ. & G. Bärtschi, G. Hager, Joh.* and *Fritz Hari, Joh. Jaggi, G. Künzi, David Spori, Sam. Zryd, Chr. Zumkehr*). Short Walks: to the N., through the *Aeusser-Schwand* to the (¾ hr.) **Bütschegg** (4480′; two restaurants), at the month of the *Tschenten-Thal*, commanding a view of the Frntig valley and the Niesen chain. The *Hörnli* (4910′), ½ hr. farther up towards the Tschenten-Alp (from Adelboden viâ Ausser-Schwand 1 hr.), commands a still more extensive view. — To the (1 hr.; path marked in red) **Choleren-Loch**, in the Tschenten-Graben, with a curious grotto excavated by the Tschenten-Bach (wooden bridge; entrance from below). Thence an interesting path descends the left bank to the (¼ hr.) ***Pochtenkessel**, in the deep gorge of the Engstligenbach, crosses to the opposite bank, and ascends to the high-road near the (6 min.) Hohe Steg Inn (see p. 221). — To the (1 hr.) **Wettertanne** or **Schermtanne** in the *Allenbach-Thal*, viâ *Stiegelschwand*, at the foot of the tremendous precipices of the Albrist and Gsür (rfmts.). — To the **Bonderlen-Thal** and the **Lohner Waterfalls** (2 hrs. to the foot of the cliffs of the Lohner; green way-marks), a charming Alpine dale and a beautiful cascade. Farther up towards the Bonder Alp are abnndant rhododendrons. — To the (1½-2 hrs.; red marks) ***Engstligen Falls** (rfmt. hut), a copions waterfall, 490′ high, in two leaps (the ascent to the imposing upper fall not advisable for novices). To the *Engstligen Alp*, see p. 223. — Short Ascents: To the **Kuonisbergli** (5710′) and **Höchst** (6285′), 2½ hrs., viâ the farm of *Boden*, a picturesque Alp, with rhododendrons; the Höchst commands a view of the Adelboden valley (guide 3 fr., not indispensable). — To the (2 hrs.) **Schwandfehlspitz** (6650′; good view), above the village to the W. (white marks; guide 4 fr., not indispensable). — To the **Regenbolshorn** (7200′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), to the S.E. of the Hahnenmoos (p. 223), attractive. — To the (3 hrs.) ***Laveigrat** (7395′; guide 6 fr.), by the Hahnenmoos or the *Alp Silleren* and along the *Silleren-Grat*; fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Vand and Freiburg mountains. At the W. foot of the mountain are the Baths of Lenk.

Longer Mountain Tours: ***Bonderspitz** (8360′; 4 hrs.; gnide 8 fr.) and **Elsighorn** (7695′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable), two easy and interesting ascents. On the *Elsigen Alp* (6000′) is a small lake, with stone-pines in the vicinity. — ***Albristhorn** (9070′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult; fine view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The ascent leads by the *Furggi Alp* (6870′), and an attractive descent may be made by the *Seewlenhorn* (8300′) and the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 15 fr.), or to the N.W. by the *Grimmi Alp Pass* and *Curhaus Grimmi Alp* (p. 221). — **Gsür** (8895′; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *Schwandfehl*, difficult, for experts only; fine view of the Bernese Alps. — **Tschingelochtighorn** (8990′), from the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen Alp* (p. 223) in 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), the last ½ hr. fit for good climbers only, and **Thierhörnli** (9515′), from the Engstligen-Alp in 3½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), both interesting. — **Gross-Lohner** (10,020′), from the Engstligen-Alp in 4-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), a fatiguing ascent, for experts only; fine view. Descent over the *Hinterberg* to (4 hrs.) Adelboden. — **Steghorn** (10,340′; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen Alp* (p. 223), also fatiguing. — ***Wildstrubel** (*Gross-Strubel*, or E. summit, 10,670′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition, not especially difficult for adepts. The route leads from the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen Alp* (p. 223) viâ the *Ammerten Pass* (8020′) and the *Ammerten Glacier*, whence it ascends to the (5-6 hrs.) top from the N.W. side, over steep slopes of ice and rock. The summit commands an imposing view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps and of the mountains of Savoy, Vaud, and Freiburg. The descent may be made over the *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gemmi* (p. 217; guide 40 fr.), or over the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* to the (2½ hrs.) *Wildstrubel Club Hut* (p. 227) and to *Lenk* (p. 227). — **Felsenhorn** (9175′; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen-Grat* (see p. 223); fine view of the environs of the Gemmi, and of the Bernese and Valaisian

Alps. — ***Männlifluh** (8705'; 5½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ *Rinderwald* and *Otterngrat* (p. 224), very interesting; better ascended from the *Curhaus Grimmi Alp* in 4-5 hrs. (see p. 224).

PASSES. To LENK (p. 227) a path (blue marks), marshy at places, leads over the **Hahnenmoos** (6410'), passing a large dairy near the top (plain rfmts.), in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 8, porter 7, horse 15 fr.). Descent through alpine meadows (numerous flowers), with beautiful view of the upper Simmen-Thal, the Wildstrubel, the Rätzli Glacier, the Wildhorn, etc. — Over the *Ammerten Pass* (8030'), 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), trying, see p. 228.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an easy and interesting route over the **Bonder Krinden** (8300'), 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), with which the ascent of the *Bonderspitz* (p. 222) may be combined. — TO THE GEMMI OVER THE ENGSTLIGEN-GRAT, 7-8 hrs., a fine route (new path; guide 15 fr., not indispensable for adepts). From Adelhoden we ascend to the S. by the 'Geissweg' (now improved; wire-rope at places), passing the (2½ hrs.) *Engstligen Falls* (p. 222), or by the steep and stony 'Kuhweg' to the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen Alp* (6360'; small inn), a broad Alpine basin at the base of the *Wildstrubel* (see p. 222). We then ascend by a somewhat steep path to the (2½ hrs.) **Engstligen-Grat** (8660'), between the *Kindbettihorn* (8845') and the *Thierhörnli* (9515'). We descend into the *Ueschinen-Thäli*, cross the glacier on the W. side of the *Felsenhorn* (p. 222) to the arête (8635'), and descend the *Rothe Kumme* to the *Daubensee* and (3 hrs.) the *Gemmi Pass* (p. 217). Rich Alpine flora, with abundant edelweiss.

56. From Spiez to Saanen through the Simmen-Thal.

31 M. From Spiez to *Zweisimmen* (22½ M.) RAILWAY in 1¾ hr. (fares, 2nd cl. 3 fr. 60, 3rd cl. 2 fr. 55 c.). — From Zweisimmen to *Saanen* (8½ M.), DILIGENCE twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; fare 2 fr. 10, coupé 2 fr. 80 c. — Railway under construction from Zweisimmen viâ Saanen and Château-d'Oex to *Montbovon* (p. 285) where it will join the Les Avants-Montreux line.

Spiez, see p. 176. — The railway diverges to the left from the Thun line (p. 175), descends past (1¼ M.) *Spiezmoos* in a wide bend, crosses the *Kander* (splendid view of the Blümlisalp to the left), and traverses the Wimmis-Allmend to (3 M.) **Wimmis** (2075'; **Löwe; Buffet*), at the N.W. base of the *Niesen* (p. 173). It then passes through a defile *(Port)* between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmen-Thal** (locally, '*Sieben-Thal*'), a fertile valley enclosed by wooded heights. — 6¼ M. **Oey-Diemtigen** (2207'; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, fair), with the village of *Oey* (*Bär) on the left. To the right, *Latterbach*, on the left bank of the Simme.

FROM OEY TO MATTEN (p. 226), a shorter and very interesting route (7 hrs.) leads through the **Diemtig-Thal**, with beautiful meadows and pine-forests, above which tower rocky mountains. A road leads to the *Grimmi Alp Curhaus* (8½ M.; diligence in summer twice daily in 2½ hrs., 3 fr. 40 c.; carriage 10, with two horses 18, there and back 12 and 22 fr.). The road, from which another, diverging to the right after ¾ M., leads to the (1¼ M.) prettily situated village of *Diemtigen* (2655'; Hirsch), runs along the right bank of the foaming *Kirel*, and through wood to the (2¼ M.) *Horboden Inn* (2705'), where the valley divides into the *Kirel-Thal*, to the S., and the *Filderich-Thal*, to the S.W. The road crosses the Kirel and ascends rapidly on the left bank of the Filderich, skirting the cliffs of the *Kilchfluh* and passing the (¾ M.) *Bochten Fall*, in a gloomy ravine to the left. Beyond *Wampffen* (Kreuz) we reach the scattered village of (2¼ M.) *Zwischenflüh* (3280'), in the midst of grand mountain scenery (to the S.W. the imposing *Schurtenfluh*). At the hamlet of (¾ M.) *Tschuepis* (3445'), the valley again divides. To the right is the lonely *Männiggrund*, while in front opens the picturesque *Schwenden-Thal*, with the (2¼ M.) —

*Curhaus **Grimmi Alp** (4135′; R. 2-3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.), a health-resort with mineral springs, finely situated on the *Schwendenegg*, a spur of the *Arvenhorn* (6395′). To the W. rise the Seehorn and the Spillgerten; to the S. the Kalberhorn, Rothhorn, and Gsür; to the E. the Männlifluh, Thierlaufhorn, and Twierienhorn; to the N. the Hohmad and Schurtenfluh. The milch kine of the Grimmi Alp are celebrated. — **Excursions:** *Seehorn (*Röthihorn*, 7420′; 3 hrs., with guide). The route leads viâ the (1 hr.) *Alp* (4725′) and the (½ hr.) *Upper Kummli Alp* (5550′), beyond which it skirts the rocky slopes of the *Gyrenhorn* (6195′) and ascends by the (½ hr.) N. arête of the Seehorn to (1 hr.) the top. Magnificent and picturesque *View of the whole Diemtig-Thal as far as the Lake of Thun, and of the High Alps from the Titlis to the Dent du Midi and Mont Blanc. Rich Alpine flora (edelweiss). — *Männlifluh (8705′; 4-5 hrs., with guide), not difficult and very interesting. We either follow the path to the (2 hrs.) *Ober-Gurbs Alp* (6270′), then traverse the *Bütschenen-Bänder* (narrow ledges covered with débris), and finally ascend to (2 hrs.) the summit; or (easier) we may proceed by the (1 hr.) *Filderich Alp* (4330′), the (1 hr.) *Mittelberg Alp* (5640′), and the (¾ hr.) *Oberberg Alp* (6365′) to the (¾ hr.) *Oberthal Hut* (7135′), and then ascend the grassy slopes on the W. side of the Männlifluh, and up step-like grassy ledges (steep but not difficult) to (1½ hr.) the top. The **Panorama is one of the finest in Switzerland. — The *Spillgerten* (8133′; guide and rope essential; 4 hrs. from the Curhaus) and the *Gsür* (8895′; 5-6 hrs., with guide) are both difficult and fit for experts only. — From the Curhaus Grimmi Alp to Zweisimmen over the **Männiggrat** (ca. 6630′), 4½ hrs., with guide, fatiguing. We ascend steeply through wood to (1½ hr.) the pastures of the *Männiggrat*, and then descend to the (½ hr.) *Seeberg Alp* (5920′), near the pretty *Seeberg-See*. Thence a footpath leads to the (½ hr.) chalet of *Stieren-Seeberg* and to (2 hrs.) *Zweisimmen* (p. 226). — To Adelboden by the **Otterngrat** (7485′), 6 hrs., with guide, attractive; beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — To Matten in the Simmen-Thal, 4 hrs., easy and interesting. A good path ascends by the *Nidegg Alp* and through the *Grimmibach-Thal* to (1¼ hr.) the *Obere Grimmi Alp* (5730′), with a large chalet, and over pastures to the (¾ hr.) **Grimmi Alp Pass** (6645′), between the *Rauflihorn* (7625′; easily ascended in ¾ hr.) on the left, and the rugged *Grimmi-Alp Rothhorn* (7910′) on the right. The view to the S., comprising the Albristhorn, Rawylhorn, Rätzli Glacier, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and the mountains of the Saane-Thal, is very striking. We descend viâ the (5 min.) *Blutlig Alp* (6510′), whence the *Albristhorn* (9070′) may be ascended in 3½ hrs., with guide (trying, but very attractive; see p. 222), and through the charming *Fermel-Thal* to (1¾ hr.) *Matten* (p. 226).

We now cross the *Kirel* (p. 223) and the Simme to (7½ M.) **Erlenbach** (2240′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel-Pension Alpina*, pens. 4-6 fr., well spoken of); the village (2360′; *Löwe*, R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Krone; Pens. Portmann*, 6-8 fr.), with its neat wooden houses, lies to the right, above the station.

The ***Stockhorn** (7195′) may be ascended hence by a new path (guide not indispensable) in 4½ hrs. (*Inn*, 5 min. below the top, to the S.). Grand view and splendid flora. The ascent may also be made on the N. side from *Ober-Stocken* (2270′; Bär, rustic), 2 M. to the W. of *Amsoldingen* (p. 173), or from *Blumenstein* (p. 173) by the *Oberwal Alp* (5640′; new chalet, dear) in 4½ hrs. An alternative descent leads by the *Unterwal Alp* (4567′) to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders.

The railway to Zweisimmen follows the left bank of the Simme. 9¼ M. *Ringoldingen*; 10½ M. *Därstetten*. — 12 M. **Weissenburg** (2575′), above the hamlet of that name (Hôtel-Pension Weissenburg, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.).

In the narrow gorge of the Lunchenbach, 1 M. to the N.W. (carriage-road), lies the **Weissenburg-Bad** (2770′). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°) and beneficial for bronchial

affections, is used for drinking only. The large **Neue Bad*, burned down in 1898, has been rebuilt (R. 3-8, board 8 fr.); the *Alte Bad* is buried in the ravine 1/2 M. higher up (pension 1st class 7-9, 2nd cl. 5-6 fr.). — From the Neue Bad a pleasant walk may be taken to (1/2 hr.) *Weissenburgberg* or *Oberweissenburg* (3280'; Stern, good and cheap), in an open and attractive situation, with fine view of the Simmen-Thal. The *Fluhberg* (4685') is ascended thence in 1-1 1/4 hr. (easy and interesting).

From Weissenburg to the Schwefelberg-Bad (4 1/2-5 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbach Fall*, 200' high, and the *Morgeten Alp* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Bürglen-Sattel* (6435'), between the *Bürglen* (7110'; easily ascended in 3/4 hr.) on the left, and the *Gantrisch* (7145'), on the right. We descend to the (1/2 hr.) *Gantrisch Alp* and to the left to the (3/4 hr.) *Schwefelberg-Bad*, in the Sense or Singine valley (see below).

The line crosses the gorge of *Bunschenbach* by an iron viaduct 300' in length, 100' above the torrent, and ascends high above the Simme to the plateau of (13 1/2 M.) *Oberwil* (2755'; Löwe), commanding a fine view. We descend (short tunnel) to the (15 M.) *Enge* station (2680'), in a narrow defile, and skirt the left bank of the Simme to (16 1/2 M.) **Boltigen** (2726'; pop. 1833; *Bär*), a thriving village. Above rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198').

From Boltigen to Bulle, 26 M. A little above (3/4 M.) *Reidenbach* (inn) the road diverges to the right and ascends in windings (which paths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruchberg* (4940'; tavern). It then descends (preferable to the bad footpath) to (4 M.) **Jaun**, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3335'; *Hôt. de la Cascade*), a pretty village with a ruined castle and a waterfall 86' high. (Path to the *Schwarzsee-Bad* viâ the *Ritzelen* and *Neuschels*, 3 hrs., see below.) — A cart-track to the S. ascends first on the right, then on the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1 1/2 hr.) *Abländschen* (4280'; inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlose* (6542'). Easy passes thence to the S. over the *Grubenberg* (5885'), to the S.E. of the *Dent de Ruth* (7345'), to the *Saanen-Möser* and (3 hrs.) *Saanen*, and over the *Schlündi* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Richenstein* (see p. 226).] A diligence plies from Jaun to Bulle daily in 3 1/3 hrs. — The road traverses the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent Gruyère cheese (see p. 226), crosses the *Jaunbach (Jogne)* at *La Tzintre*, and reaches (7 1/2 M.) **Charmey**, Ger. *Galmis* (2955'; **Hôt. du Sapin*, pens. 5 1/2-8 fr.; *Maréchal-Ferrant*, pens. 5 fr.; *Pens. du Chalet*), a large village and summer-resort, charmingly situated. Fine view from the church. The road goes on viâ *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Montsalvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond **Broc** (2380'; *Hôt. de Ville*, pens. 4-6 fr.), at the foot of the *Dent de Broc* (6005'; 3 hrs.; fine view), the *Sarine*, and leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 284) and (7 1/2 M.) *Bulle* (p. 284). — From Crésus (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte* (3335'), and over the *Chésalette* (4659'), to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 243). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the Schwarzsee (diligence daily in summer from Freiburg viâ *Plaffeien*; 20 M., in 5 1/3 hrs.), are the well-kept **Baths of Schwefelberg** (4585'; pens. 6-8 fr.), with lime springs, at the foot of the *Ochsen* (7185'; 2 1/2 hrs.; fine view). Thence over the *Bürglen-Sattel* to the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Weissenburg-Bad*, see above; bridle-path over the *Gantrisch Pass* (9715') to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 173). To the N.W. of the Schwefelberg-Bad, in a sheltered situation on the slope of the *Pfeife* (see below), is the frequented **Ottenleue-Bad** (4695'; pens. 5-7 fr.), with mineral springs. It may be reached from Freiburg viâ Plaffeien and *Sangernboden* in 5 hrs., or from Bern viâ *Schwarzenburg* and *Ryffenmatt* (*Hirsch) in 7-8 hrs. The baths afford a beautiful view of the Stockhorn range; a more extensive view is obtained from the (1/2 hr.) *Pfeife* (5415') and the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schipfenfluh* (5745').

The valley again contracts, and both railway and road run close to the Simme as far as (18 3/4 M.) *Weissenbach* (2775'; Hirsch). The

line then ascends once more, crosses two viaducts, traverses a tunnel 275 yds. long under the *Laubegg-Stalden*, and runs along the embankment of the river, which here flows in a new artificial channel. Passing the ruin of *Mannenberg* on the left, we reach —

22½ M. **Zweisimmen** (3100′; pop. 2070; **Hôt. Simmenthal*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Restaur. de la Gare*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Krone*, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Bär*), the chief village in the valley, with an old church, prettily situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*. It is famed for its cattle.

EXCURSIONS. The **Hundsrück* (6720′), easily climbed in 3 hrs., commands a grand view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, and the Bernese, Freiburg, and Vaudois Alps. — The **Riederberg* (6825′; 3 hrs.), also easy, is another fine point of view.

The road (railway via Château-d'Oex to Montreux under construction) ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the *Schlündibach* at (3 M.) *Richenstein* (3785′; to *Abländschen*, see p. 225.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the *Kleine Simme*. The road crosses several deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227′; inn) begin the **Saanen-Möser**, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with chalets and cottages. Near (6¼ M.) *Schonried* (4025′) and farther down a striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning *Rüblihorn* (7570′), the serrated *Gummfluh* (8068′), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* to the left.

8½ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3382′; pop. 3690; **Grand Logis* or *Gross-Landhaus*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Ours*, unpretending) is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane (Sarine)*. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

About ½ hr. to the N. at *Oberbort* (3937′) is the **Pens. Oldenhorn*, finely situated near the wood. — To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see p. 281; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, see p. 282.

FROM SAANEN TO CHÂTEAU-D'ŒX (p. 285), 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr., by *Rougemont* or *Rothenberg* (°Pens. du Rubli), with an interesting château belonging to Colonel Rivett-Carnac, *Flendruz*, and *Les Granges*. Rougemont is on the border between Bern and Vaud, and between the German and French languages.

57. From Spiez to Lenk and to Sion over the Rawyl.

RAILWAY from Spiez to *Zweisimmen*, 22½ M., in 1¾ hr.; DILIGENCE from Zweisimmen to *Lenk* (8½ M.) thrice daily in 1¾ hr. (1 fr. 65 c., coupé 2 fr. 35 c.). From Lenk to Sion (10½ hrs.) BRIDLE PATH; guide desirable (to Sion 20 fr.; horse 30 fr.). As far as Lenk the road is good for cycling.

To (22½ M.) *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 223-226. The Lenk road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends via *Blankenburg*, with its château, to (26 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297′; Adler), *Grodei*, (28½ M.) *Matten* (Kreuz), at the mouth of the *Fermel-Thal* (p. 224), and, passing the *Pens. Victoria*, to —

31 M. **Lenk** (3527′; pop. 1750; *Hôt. Wildstrubel*, new; *Krone*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hirsch*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens.

5-7 fr.; *Stern*, pens. 5 fr., all very fair; *Bär*), a prettily situated village. About 1/2 M. to the S.W. lies the **Curanstalt Lenk* (3625'; R. 2-6, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2, pens. 7-12 1/2), with well fitted-up sulphur-baths and grounds. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670'), with its snow-fields, forms a grand termination to the valley.

Excursions. (Guides, *Christ.*, *Hans*, and *Herm. Jaggi*; *Gottlieb Lüdin.*) An interesting walk may be taken to the so-called *Siebenbrunnen* (4 hrs. there and back). Road (passing on the left the *Burgfluh*, an isolated nummulite rock with a 'glacier mill', and view of the Wildhorn) by *Oberried* (inn) to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Saw Mill* (3668') at the end of the level part of the valley. A path now ascends close to the mill, between alders, in a curve on the right bank of the Simme, skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes the chalets of *Stalden* (4232'), and crosses the stream to (1 hr.) the chalets of the **Rätzliberg** (4583'; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., the infant *Simme* issues in a single stream from the precipitous rocks of the *Fluhhorn* (8025'). Formerly there were seven streams, the channels of which may still be identified, but owing to the receding of the glacier only one now remains. — Farther to the left is the *Upper Laubbach Fall*, which is conspicuous from a long distance.

The **Oberlaubhorn** (6570'; with guide; easy and repaying), to the W. of the Rätzliberg, is ascended from Lenk, either viâ *Flühli* and *Trogegg* (3196') in 3 1/2 hrs., or viâ the *Iffigen Inn* and the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710') in 4 hrs. — The **Mülkerblatt* (6355'; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fr.) affords a superb view of the Wildstruhel, etc. Beyond the Curhaus we ascend the left bank of the *Krummbach* (20 min.) cross it, traverse pastures, passing the chalets of *Im Erb* (5400') and mount (no path) to the top.

The **Iffigensee** (6825'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary) is also worth seeing. By the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (p. 228) we turn to the right to the (20 min.) *Stieren-Iffigen Alp* (5512'; rfmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends the (1 1/4 hr.) saddle bounding the lake, and skirts the lake to the right (where edelweiss abounds) to the (1/4 hr.) chalet at the W. end (milk). — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9110'), 3/4 hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (7550'), from which the **Wildhorn* (10,705') is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide from Lenk 25, with descent to the Sanetsch Pass 30, to Sion 35 fr.). We ascend the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier* and the E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157') to the névé of the glacier, whence a gentle incline leads to the E. summit, which is connected by a snow-clad arête, 300 yds. long, with the equally high W. summit. Splendid view of Mt. Blanc, Grand Combin, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, Oldenhorn, and Dent du Midi; to the W. are the Vaudois Alps, to the N. the Freiburg Alps; farther off are the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges. The descent may be made to the N.W. across the *Gelten Glacier* to (5 hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 281), or (difficult) to the S., by the *Glacier du Brozet*, to *Zanfleuron* (2 1/2-3 hrs.; see p. 282). — The *Niesenhorn* (9110') may easily be ascended from the Wildhorn Club Hut in 2 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). More laborious is the ascent of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9360'), from the Wildhorn Hut across the Dungel Glacier in 3 hrs. (guide 18 fr.).

The **Wildstrubel* (W. peak 10,665'; central peak 10,655'; E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670'), ascended from Lenk in 9 hrs. (guide 27, to the Gemmi 30 fr.), is very interesting and not difficult for adepts. From the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (spend night) to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; short of the pass we ascend to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Wildstrubel Hut* (9776'), constructed and well fitted up by Herr Hildebrand of Dresden, on the *Weisshorn-Lücke*, between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (fine view). Thence we cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and mount snowy slopes to the W. summit in 2 1/2 hrs., and the E. peak in 1/2 hr. more. Imposing *View. Descent to the E. over the *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gemmi* (p. 217); or to the N. over the *Ammerten Pass* to the *Engstligen Alp* and (6 hrs.) *Adelboden* (p. 222). — The **Rohrbachstein* (9690'; 20 min.) and the *Weisshorn* (9875'; 30 min.) are easily ascended from the Wildstrubel Hut (guide 15 fr. each).

FROM LENK TO GSTEIG (7 hrs.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6713′) to (4½ hrs.) *Lauênen* (p. 281), and thence over the *Krinnen* (5463′) to (2½ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 282); an easy and interesting route (guide 12, horse 25 fr.; see R. 67).

FROM LENK TO SAANEN (p. 226), 6 hrs., path over the *Revlissenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5635′), and down the *Turbach-Thal* (guide 8 fr.). — TO ADELBODEN over the *Hahnenmoos*, 4½-5 hrs. (guide 3, horse 15 fr.), see p. 223. By the *Ammerten Pass* (8032′), to the S.E. of the *Ammerten-Grat* (8580′), fatiguing but interesting (8 hrs.; guide).

The RAWYL ROUTE (at first a road) ascends the W. side of the valley, and at (1½ M.) *Flühli* enters the *Pöschenried-Thal*, through which flows the *Iffigenbach*. The road ends 2 M. farther on (about 4200′). By the fine (5 min.) **Iffigen Fall** the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the Iffigenbach dashes down its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale to the (½ hr.) **Iffigen Alp** (5253′; rustic *Inn*), with a chalet of Herr Hildebrand (see p. 227). Here, to the left (finger-post), we ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the rocks, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) the refuge-hut on the *Platten*, on a spur of the Rothhorn, whence we overlook the Simmen-Thal. We skirt the W. side of (¾ hr.) the little *Rawyl-See* (7743′) and reach (¼ hr.) a cross *(La Grande Croix)*, which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the **Rawyl** (7943′; 4¼ hrs. from Lenk), with a shelter-hut. The pass is a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8815′); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9640′) and the snow-clad *Wildhorn* (10,705′; p. 227); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9540′) and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114′); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690′; p. 227) and *Weisshorn* (9875′).

Beyond the pass the path leads past a second little lake, on the left, to (¾ hr.) the margin of the S. slope *(Les Hors)*, which affords a limited, but striking view of the Valais mountains. We descend a steep rocky slope (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6925′, to the left), and (½ hr.) cross a bridge in the valley (5970′; beyond it, a good spring). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of *Nieder-Rawyl* (*Les Ravins*, 5768′), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right and skirt the hillside. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330′), whence we descend to (½ hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5345′), a group of huts. Lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to (1½ hr.) **Ayent** (3400′; quarters at the curé's, good wine, or at the merchant Mosoni's).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the 'KÄNDLE' (*i.e.* channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300′ high. Being only 1′ wide, the path is only fit for steady heads, and is dangerous at places.

From Ayent by *Grimisuat* (2895′) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) **Sion** (1710′), or to (1¼ hr.) *St. Léonard*, see p. 339.

IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

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58. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

27 M. Railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 80 c.).

Bern, p. 162. The line diverges to the right from the Lausanne railway (p. 240) and leads viâ (3 M.) *Bümplitz-Bethlehem* to (5½ M.) *Riedbach*. On a hill to the right is the pleasant village of *Frauenkappelen*, with a suppressed Benedictine monastery. The line traverses woods and meadows to (7½ M.) *Rosshäusern*, threads a tunnel 1200 yds. in length, and crosses the *Saane*, or *Sarine*, by a handsome viaduct. 11 M. *Gümmenen* and (12 M.) *Ferenbalm-Gurbrü* are each followed by a short tunnel. 14¼ M. *Kerzers* (Fr. *Chiètres*), the junction for Lyss and Payerne (p. 246). We now cross the *Grosse Moos*, a large morass which has been partly reclaimed, to (17 M.) *Müntschemier* (Fr. *Monsmier*). — 18½ M. **Ins**, Fr. *Anet* (1633′; *Ours*), a large village on a hill to the right. — Beyond (21 M.) *Gampelen* (Fr. *Champion*), at the S. foot of the *Jolimont* (p. 15), the railway crosses the canalized *Thièle* or *Zihl*, which connects the lakes of Neuchâtel und Bienne, near its efflux from the former. Beautiful view of the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat and of the range of the Alps. To the right lies *Monmirail*, with a girls' school. — 23 M. *Marin-Epagnier*. Near *Marin* (Hôt.-Pens. Fillieux, pens. 4-5 fr.) are the famous lake-dwellings of *La Tène*, a name applied to the pre-Roman civilization of the iron age among the Celtic races on the N. side of the Alps. To the S.E., on the lake, is the lunatic asylum of *Préfargier*. — At (24 M.) *St. Blaise* (p. 15) the train reaches the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1410′), the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis* (25 M. long, 4-5 M. broad; greatest depth 500′). Above the vine-clad W. bank rise the Jura Mts., and to the E. we enjoy a view of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc.

NEUCHÂTEL
1:10.000
0 50 100 200 300
Mètres
Tramway
LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
Bienne
Gare
Observatoire
Mail
Stat.
Vieux Châtel
Chemin de Vieux Châtel
Grande Rochette
Rue de l'Industrie
Petite Rochette
Route de la Côte
Faubourg des Sablons
Fuaiculaire
Comba Borel
Route des Parcs
Tonhalle
Château
Collégiale
Farel
Prisons
Halle
Temp. Neuf
Poste
Quai du Port
Port
Bains du Port
Quai des Alpes
Jardin Anglais
Académie
Ecole de Commerce
Bains du Crêt
Jardin Desoir
Le Crêt
Eglise Catholique
Hôp. de la Provid.ce
Manège
Pal. Rougemont
Salle de Conférence
Coll. des Terreaux
Hôp. de la Ville
Hôt. de Ville
Hôt. Communal
Pl. Piaget
Cercle de Lecture
Quai du Mont Blanc
Quai Osterwald
Evole
Société Nautique
Colombier Boudry
Serrières Valangin
Pontarlier, Lausanne
St Blaise
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

27 M. **Neuchâtel.** — **Railway Station** (1585′; buffet), above the town. 1 M. from the lake. Electric Tramway to the town every 10 min. (see below), — **Steamboats** on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 243, 246.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. a; C, 4), in an open situation on the lake, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-10, omnibus 1 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes et Terminus (Pl. e; E, 1), by the station, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr., with a terrace (*View) and café-restaurant; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 3-4½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-10, omnibus ¾ fr.; *Hôt. du Soleil (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3, S. incl. wine 2½, pens. 8-8½ fr.; *Hôt. du Vaisseau, similar charges; Hôt. du Port (Pl. f; C, 3), R. 1½-2 fr. — **Pensions.** *Borel (Villa Surville)*, well situated above the town, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Huguenin*, Route de la Côte 40, pens. 5½-6 fr., well spoken of; *Graber*, Rue Pourtalès 2.

Cafés. *Café-Brasserie Strauss*, by the harbour; *Chalet du Jardin Anglais* (Pl. E, 2); *Brasserie Gambrinus*. — **Baths** at the harbour (Pl. D, 3).

Electric Tramways from the Place Purry (Pl. B, 4) to the rail. station in 8 min. (10 c.); to the W. to (¼ M.) *Serrières;* to the E. to (3¼ M.) *St. Blaise;* to the N. to (3¼ M.) *Valangin* (p. 233) and (2½ M.) *Corcelles-Cormondrèche*, viâ *Peseux;* to the S. viâ *Auvernier* and *Colombier* to (5½ M.) *Boudry.*

Baths: for men at the harbour (Pl. D, 3) and at the *Crêt* (Pl. F, 2); for women at *Evole* (Pl. A, 4).

English Church, Avenue Léopold Robert *(Rev. G. A. Bienermann, M. A.).*

Enquiry Office, Place Numa Droz (Pl. C, 4).

Neuchâtel (1433′; 20,840 inhab.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, capital of the canton of that name, is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, to the E. of the mouth of the *Seyon* (p. 234), and at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The canton, once a principality of the Orange family, passed by inheritance to the Prussian crown in 1707; in 1815 it joined the Confederation, and in 1848 it rebelled against Prussia, by whom it was finally given up in 1857. The banks of the lake at the town are skirted for about 1½ M. by a *Quay, planted with trees and affording a beautiful view of the Alps (mountain-indicator). Near the middle of this avenue is the little *Harbour*, on which is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3). Opposite is the *Monument de la République*, by Heer, erected in 1898 to commemorate the rising against the Prussian government in 1848.

The Collège Latin (Pl. C, 4), to the W. of the harbour, contains a valuable natural history collection (adm. Thurs. and Sun., 10-12 & 1-5, in winter 1-4) and a public library (150,000 vols.; daily, except Sun. & Mon., 10-12 & 2-4). The former was founded by *Louis Agassiz* (1807-73), who was professor here from 1832 to 1845 (comp. p. 212). — Near it, in the Place Purry (Pl. B, 4), rises a bronze statue (by David d'Angers, 1855) of *David de Purry* (1709-86), a native of Neuchâtel, who left 4½ million francs to the town. The *Halles* (Pl. B, 4), in the Place des Halles, is a picturesque Renaissance edifice of 1570.

The *Musée des Beaux-Arts (Pl. D, 3), a handsome Renaissance building, to the E. of the harbour, contains the interesting municipal *Collection of Antiquities* and *Picture Gallery* (adm. to each, 50 c.; free on Sun. and Thurs., 10-12 and 1-5).

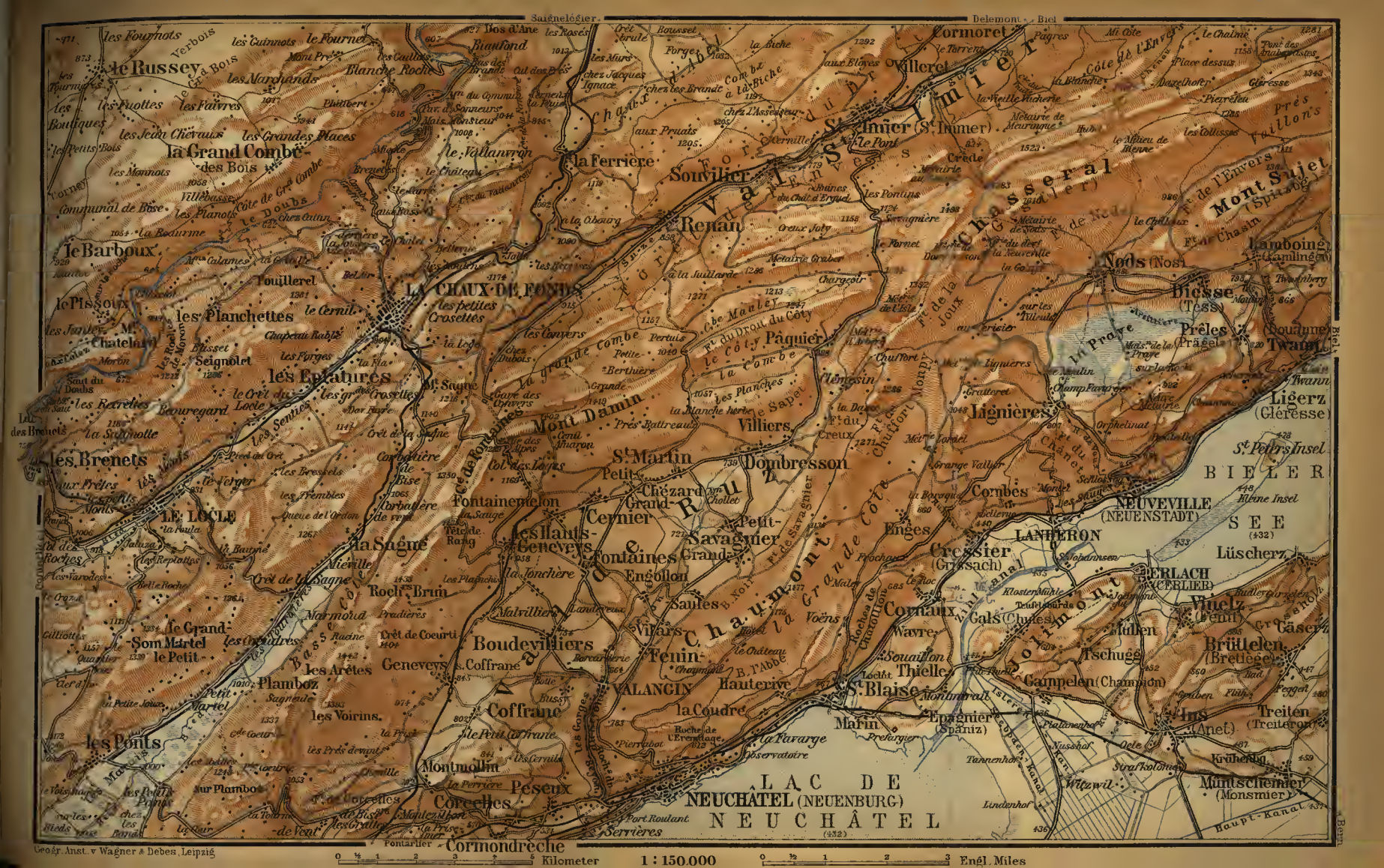
Ground Floor. The rooms to the right and left of the entrance contain the valuable *Historical & Archaeological Collection*, largely reminiscent of

the Prussian period. — On the STAIRCASE are bronze busts of *Max. de Meuron* (d. 1868), founder of the museum, and of the painters *Léon Berthoud* (d. 1892) and *Albert de Meuron* (d. 1897). At the top are three *Paintings by *Paul Robert*, executed in 1836-94. The central picture represents intellectual life as mirrored in the Christian dispensation: among clouds at the top appears the Saviour, with the Gospel below him; to the left ascends a procession of female forms symbolising Art, Science, and Morality, in blessed harmony; to the right the Archangel Michael stands upon the defeated dragon; and in the background is a view of Nenchâtel. In the painting on the left Celestial Grace bestows flowers and fruits upon the earth while evil spirits are driven off. The pictnre to the right depicts industrial life: in the foreground are working men and women, a manufacturer, a foreman, and a merchant; in the centre of the background rises the statue of Industry, whose gold is sought for by an eager multitude; a beam of celestial light falls upon the group on the right; at the top are the Angel of Justice, to the right, and the Recording Angel, to the left. — The balcony affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. — To the right is the —

*PICTURE GALLERY. ROOM I., to the left: *Dubois*, 103. Autumn-evening, 102. Summer-morning; 343. *P. Robert*, Evening air; *Al. Calame*, 80. Wetterhorn, *81. Monte Rosa; *Jacquand*, 181. Arrest of Voltaire at Frankfort, 182. Rousseau taking leave of his friends in 1762; 30. *Beaumont*, Departure of the fishermen; 139. *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, for the condemnation of Charles I.; 145. *Gleyre*, Hercules and Omphale; 143. *K. Girardet*, Lake of Brienz; 35. *Berthoud*, The Jungfrau; 1. *Anker*, Sunday afternoon; 126. *Gaud*, Autnmn-fire; 179. *Guillarmod*, Carts in the Puszta. — ROOM II. Engravings and Drawings. — ROOM III. 138. *K. Girardet*, Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; 171. *Isabey*, Sea-piece; 147. *Greuze*, Dreams; 295, 296, *E. de Pury*, Lucifer, Abel; 100. *Diday*, Wetterhorn; without a nnmber, *A. de Meuron*, 'Virgo libertatis mater'; 37. *Berthoud*, The hunter's death. — ROOM IV. Small landscapes, cattle-pieces, etc. — ROOM V. Sketches by *Léopold Robert*, and copies of all his works by his brother *Aurèle*. L. Robert, born in 1794 at Chaux-de Fonds (d. in Italy, 1835), is famous for his scenes of popular life in S. Europe. — ROOM VI. 180. *Guillarmod*, Horses crossing the Theiss; 2. *Anker*, French soldiers entertained by Swiss peasants in 1871; 9. *Bachelin*, Dan. Jean Richard (p. 235) promising to repair a traveller's watch (1679); *Corot*, 87. St. Malo, 86. River-bank, 88. Early morning; 351. *Schuler*, Lumbering; no nnmber, *Sandreuter*, River-bank; 172. *Guillarmod*, Waggon; 332. *L. Robert*, Study of a head; 44, 43. *Berthoud*, Chrysanthemums; no number, *Baudin*, Morning in June; 131. *E. Girardet*, Departure of the Bernese Landwehr in 1798. — ROOM VII. *A. Robert*, 311. St. Mark's, Venice, 310. Baptistery of St. Mark's; *E. Girardet*, 135. El Kantara (Algiers), 127. The father's blessing, 130. The little culprit; 137. *K. Girardet*, Hnguenots; *Léopold Robert*, *315. Basilica of San Paolo Fuori le mnre near Rome after the fire of 1823, *321. Fishermen of the Adriatic, 32[illegible]. Brigands pursued by soldiers, 320. Improvisatore, 341. Neapolitan girl, 342. Girls of Procida; 4. *Anker*, Girls returning from school; 154. *Grosclaude*, The drinker. — ROOM VIII. Landscapes by *M. de Meuron*, *Alb. de Meuron*, *A. Veillon*, *Berthoud*, and others. — ROOM IX. 189. *Jeanneret*, Evolution of the vine; 153. *Grosclaude*, Marino Faliero; 187. *Jeanneret*, The drinker; 8. *Bachelin*, Entry of the French army into Switzerland in 1871; 188. *Jeanneret*, Alpine pasture; 365. *Wagner*, Autnmn-landscape; 300. *E. de Pury*, The Cantilene (song of rowing girls); 359, *Veillon*, Spezia; 93. *E. David*, Capri; 186. *Jeanneret*, Chrysanthemums; 183. *Jeanmaire*, Under the pine-trees; *79. *Burnand*, The village-engine; *E. de Pury*, 293. The fencing-master, 299. Fishermen; 348. *P. von Salis*, Winter-scene; 3. *Anker*, Pilgrimage to Gleyresse; 357. *E. Tschaggeny*, Enraged bull; 355. *C. Ph. Tschaggeny*, Flemish wedding in the 18th cent.; 10. *Bachelin*, Bivouac on the Lake of Thun.

Adjoining the museum is an interesting '*Sépulcre Préhistorique*', discovered at Auvernier in 1876.

A little to the N.E. are the *School of Commerce* (500 pupils) and the *Academy* (Pl. E, F, 2; 40 teachers, 150 students), between


Saignelégier
Delemont
Biel
le Russey
la Grand Combe des Bois
le Barboux
le Pissoux
les Planchettes
les Enfatures
les Brenets
LE LOCLE
la Sagne
les Ponts
Les Verrières
Cormondrèche
Corcelles
Peseux
Montmollin
Boudevilliers
Coffrane
Genevez
Les Hauts Geneveys
Fontainemelon
Cernier
Chézard
St. Martin
Dombresson
Villiers
Le Pâquier
Renan
Sonvilier
St. Imier (St. Immer)
la Ferrière
Cormoret
Villeret
Mont Sujet
Nods (Nos)
Diesse (Tess)
Prêles (Prägel)
Twann (Douanne)
Ligerz (Gléresse)
Lignières
Nouveville (Neuenstadt)
Landeron
Cressier (Grissach)
Erlach (Cerlier)
Vuelz
Brüttelen (Brettelen)
Ins (Anet)
Treiten (Treitern)
Müntschemier (Monsmier)
Tschugg
Campelen (Champion)
Thielle
St. Blaise
Epagnier (Spaniz)
Marin
Witzwil
Lac de Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)
Neuchâtel
Bieler See (432)
Chasseral
Mont Damin
Mont Sujet
Combe Grède
Combe Maley
Côte de l'Envers
Côte de Chaumont
Côte de la Grande Côte
Côte de la Tourne
Côte de Boudevilliers
Côte de Vaumarcus
Côte de Chaumont
Val de Ruz
Val de St. Imier
Val de Travers
Haupt-Kanal
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
1 : 150.000
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

the *Jardin Anglais* and the *Jardin Desor*. In the Avenue du Premier Mars, opposite the Rue Pourtalès (Pl. E, 2), is a bust of *Alice de Chambrier*, the poetess (d. 1882). — At the *Palais Rougemont* (Pl. D, 2), on the groundfloor of which is the *Cercle du Musée* (a club; visitors admitted to the charming garden), is the *Musée Alpestre*, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The Château (Pl. B, 3), on the hill above the town (reached from the Rue du Seyon viâ the Rue du Château to the left), dating partly from the 12th, but mainly from the 15-17th cent., and restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Adjacent is the *Abbey Church (*Collégiale;* Pl. A, 3; key at 6 Rue du Château), built in 1149-90, with two pointed Gothic towers of the 15th century. The choir (good stained glass) contains a large Gothic monument with 17 lifesize figures (partly renewed), erected in 1372 to the Counts of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. — The *Place* in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel*, the Reformer (d. 1565), erected in 1875. The pleasing cloisters on the N. side, rebuilt after a fire in 1450, were restored in 1860-70. — A bridge crosses the old castle-moat to the public *Park Dubois*.

The *Observatoire Cantonal*, 25 min. above the town (tramway), erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers (visitors admitted on Frid.), is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds, etc. (p. 234). The adjoining *Mail* (restaurant) commands a charming view. Another good view is enjoyed from the park of the *Crêt du Plan* (Pl. B, 2, 1; Café-Restaurant Bellevue, with terrace), to which a cable-tramway ascends every 1/4 hr. (in 7 min.; fare 20 c., descent 10 c.). Excellent panorama by Borel.

Near the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage* (2007'), *Fontaine André*, *Tête Plumée* (2185'), *Pierre à Bot*, *Chanélaz* (p. 238), etc. — About 3 M. to the N. of Neuchâtel (electric tramway in 1/2 hr., viâ *Vauseyon* and through the picturesque *Gorges du Seyon*) is **Valangin**, with an old castle and a church of the 16th century.

The **Chaumont** (3845'), a spur of the Jura, to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The road to it (motor-omnibus in summer 4 times daily in 1 hr.; carr. with one horse 10, with two horses 20 fr.) diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road, 1 1/4 M. from Neuchâtel, and leads through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Grand-Hôtel de Chaumont* (3700'; pens. 6-10 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.). The footpath (red marks) turns to the right 1/4 M. above the Café Bellevue (see above) and ascends through wood, rejoining the road about 1 M. short of the hotel. About 3 min. below the Grand-Hôtel is the smaller *Hôtel du Château* (with restaurant), near a chapel and school-house. The view from the *Signal*, 1/4 hr. above the hotels (at the top, indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club, by Imfeld), embraces Lakes Neuchâtel and Morat, and the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the back-ground. Evening-light best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. Charming view of the Val de Ruz and the Jura, to the W., from the (1/4 hr.) *Pré Louiset*. We may return to Neuchâtel by descending from the Signal to the right through wood to (3/4 hr.) *Fenin*, in the Val de Ruz, on the Chaux-de-Fonds road, and then following the shady path viâ *Pierre-à-Bot* to the left, or descending to *Valangin*, to the right, and through the *Gorges du Seyon* (see above). An attractive route, following the brow of the hill, by *La Dame* and *Chuffort* (guide advisable), leads in 4 hrs. from the Chaumont to the *Chasseral* (p. 15). — **Gorges de l'Areuse*, see p. 238; **Tête de Rang*, see p. 234.

59. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle.

Railway viâ Chaux-de-Fonds to (23½ M.) Locle in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 30 c.). This route, as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 231. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and crosses the *Seyon*, a stream descending from the Chasseral, which was carried down to the lake by means of a tunnel in 1839. Beyond a tunnel ½ M. long the line affords a superb *View of the lake and the Bernese Alps, and of Mont Blanc to the S. 1¼ M. *Vauseyon*; 3 M. *Corcelles-Peseux* (1750′). The train ascends through wood; two short tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelien* (2255′), beautifully situated high above the valley of the *Areuse* (p. 236). The train backs out towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, with its numerous villages, above which rises the *Chaumont* (p. 233).

10½ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2770′; Hôt. Bellevue, at the station; Hôt.-Brasserie du Jura). — 13 M. *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (3135′; Buffet; Hôt. du Jura, Hôt. du Nord, both plain), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The *Tête de Rang (4668′), ascended in 1½ hr. from Les Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a superb distant view of the Jura, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy. On the saddle, ¼ hr. below the top, is the small *Hôtel de Tête de Rang* (4340′). — Hence to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes* and (1¼ hr.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds*, see below.

The train passes through a tunnel (2 M. long; 9 min.) under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Les Convers*, a solitary station in a rock-girt valley. Beyond a tunnel (¾ M.; 3 min.) under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

18½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3260′; *Rail. Restaurant; *Grand Hôtel Central*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼. D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Fleur de Lys*, R. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Lion d'Or; Aigle, Guillaume Tell*, both unpretending; *Balance; Hôt. de la Gare;* U. S. Consular Agent, *Mr. H. Rieckel*), an important watch-making place (36,800 inhab.), with handsome streets and public buildings and electric tramways. It claims to be the largest 'village' in Europe. The *Collège* contains the picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, the historical museum, and a collection of coins. The *Parc du Petit-Château* is tastefully laid out.

A pleasant walk may be taken by a path to the W. to (1 hr.) the hill of **Pouillerel** (4200′), commanding a view over Franche-Comté to the Vosges and of the Bernese Alps to the Wildstrubel and Mont Blanc. We may descend hence to *Les Planchettes* (3700′; restaurant; 4½ M. by road from Chaux-de-Fonds) and thence proceed viâ *Moron* in about 2 hrs. to the *Saut du Doubs* (p. 235). — To the S.E. a road (one-horse carr. 8 fr.) leads from Chaux-de-Fonds to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes* (4065′), a fine point of view. A more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Tête de Rang* (4668′), ¾ hr. to the S.W. of the hotel (see above). — *Aqueduct*, see p. 236. — A narrow-gauge railway runs to the S.W. to *La Sagne* and (10 M., in 1 hr.) *Les Ponts-de-Martel* (Hôt. de la Loyauté), with a large watch-making industry.

From Chaux-de-Fonds to the pictnresque *Côtes du Doubs, a pleasant excursion of one day. The road leads past the **Restaurant Bel-Air* to the *Restaurant des Brenetets* near the *Combe de la Greffière* (view of the Doubs below), then descends through wood (short-cuts) towards the *Doubs*, which forms the frontier between Switzerland and France from Villers-le-Lac (see below) onwards, reaching the river at (6 M.) the charmingly-situated *Maison Monsieur* (restaurant, trout), and skirting its bank viâ the **Pavillon des Sonneurs* (restaurant) to (1½ M.) *Biaufond* (1990'). Then by boat (1¼ fr.) to (½ hr.) *Le Refrain* and past the ruins of the (2 M.) *Moulin de la Mort* (1835') to the *Echelles de la Mort*, where the way is barred by high rocks. These may be scaled by means of ladders, but to circumvent them we must follow the steep path to the left in front of the house, through the wood. At (25 min.) the top we turn to the right, pass (20 min.) two houses, and then descend to the right, in the direction of the Doubs, to (20 min.) *La Verrerie*. Below the Fall of the Doubs we continue either by boat or on foot along the French bank to (35 min.) *La Goule* (road to *Noirmont*, 1½ hr., see below). We now follow the right bank, past (½ M.) some electric works, to the (2 M.) mill of *Theusseret* (restaurant) and to (1½ M.) *Goumois* (*Couronne, good trout), a charmingly situated village (diligence to *Saignelégier*, twice daily, 5½ M., in 2 hrs., 1 fr. 10 c.). Walkers follow the winding road (short cuts) 1 M. from Theusseret, to the right, which leads to the E., past the ruin of *Franquemont*, to (3½ M.) *Saignelégier* (Hôt. de la Gare, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. du Cerf), whence a railway (Chemin de fer régional) runs viâ *Muriaux*, *Noirmont*, and *Les Bois* to (1½ hr.) Chaux-de-Fonds. — From Saignelégier a road runs to the N. viâ *Goumois* and *Vaufrey* to (9½ M.) *Réclère* (p. 12).

From Chaux-de-Fonds to Bienne, 26½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 25 c.). The line passes the station of (2½ M.) *Convers-Hameau (Halte du Creux)*, and enters the industrious *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. 5½ M. *Renan*; 8¼ M. *Sonvilier*, with the pictnresque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. — 9½ M. **St. Imier** (2670'; 7114 inhab.; *Maison de Ville; Hôt. des Treize-Cantons*, R. 2, D. incl. wine 2½ fr.; *Bellevue Restaurant*, above the station), the capital of the valley, with considerable watch-mannfactories. (Ascent of the *Chasseral*, p. 15, by a bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.) — Several small stations. — 18 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to (26½ M.) *Bienne*, see p. 13.

20½ M. *Eplatures-Temple;* 21 M. *Crêt-du-Locle.*

23½ M. **Le Locle** (3035'; pop. 12,560; **Hôt. des Trois Rois; Hôt. du Jura*), famed for its watches. Opposite the Watchmakers' School is a bronze statue (1888) of *D. J. Richard* (d. 1741), founder of the watch-making industry of Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds. The *Sommartel* (4350'), 1¼ hr. to the S., affords a fine view of the Jura.

From Locle to Morteau (Besançon), 8 M., railway in ½ hr. by *Col des Roches* (whence an interesting road leads through the *Col* to *Les Brenets*, 2 M.), and *Villers-le-Lac*, 1 M. to the S.W. of the *Lac des Brenets* (see below). From Morteau to *Besançon*, 42 M.

From Locle to Les Brenets, 3 M., narrow-gange railway in ¼ hr. (fares 60, 40 c.). The train ascends to the right, and through a tunnel, to stat. *Les Frêtes;* then through wooded valleys and meadows, along the deep gorge of the *Bied* (opposite runs the Morteau line, see above) and through two tunnels, to the large village of *Les Brenets* (2800'; *Couronne, R. 1½, D. 2½, S. 1½, pens. 5 fr.; Bellevue), in the valley of the Doubs. From the station we descend through the village to the (¼ hr.; ascent 20 min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the *Lac des Brenets (2470'), a lake 2½ M. long, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back; more than 3 pers. 1 fr. each) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, narrowing between wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of pictnresque scenes. In ½ hr. we reach the *Saut du Doubs (*Hôt. du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). In 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque fall (not at its best in

summer), which is 80′ in height. We may now follow the course of the Doubs by a new footpath, which leads, viâ *Le Chatelot*, *Les Moulins Calame*, *Chez Guillaume*, and *Chez Bonaparte*, to (4 hrs.) *La Maison Monsieur* (p. 235). — To *Chaux de Fonds* viâ *Les Planchettes*, see p. 234. — A road on the right bank, through wood, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (2¼ M.) *Les Brenets*.

60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33½ M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dijon, express in 7½ hrs.; from Bern to Paris 11¼ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 234) also traverses a most picturesque region. Views to the left. French time at Pontarlier, 55 min. behind Central European time (that of Switzerland and Germany).

Neuchâtel, see p. 231. The line, parallel with the Yverdon line (p. 238) as far as Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon* (p. 231) and affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. The train skirts vine-clad slopes, and crosses the gorge of (2 M.) *Serrières* (Hôt.-Pens. du Dauphin) by a bold viaduct. In the village is a bronze bust of *Phil. Suchard*, founder of the large chocolate-factory in the valley below. Above rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

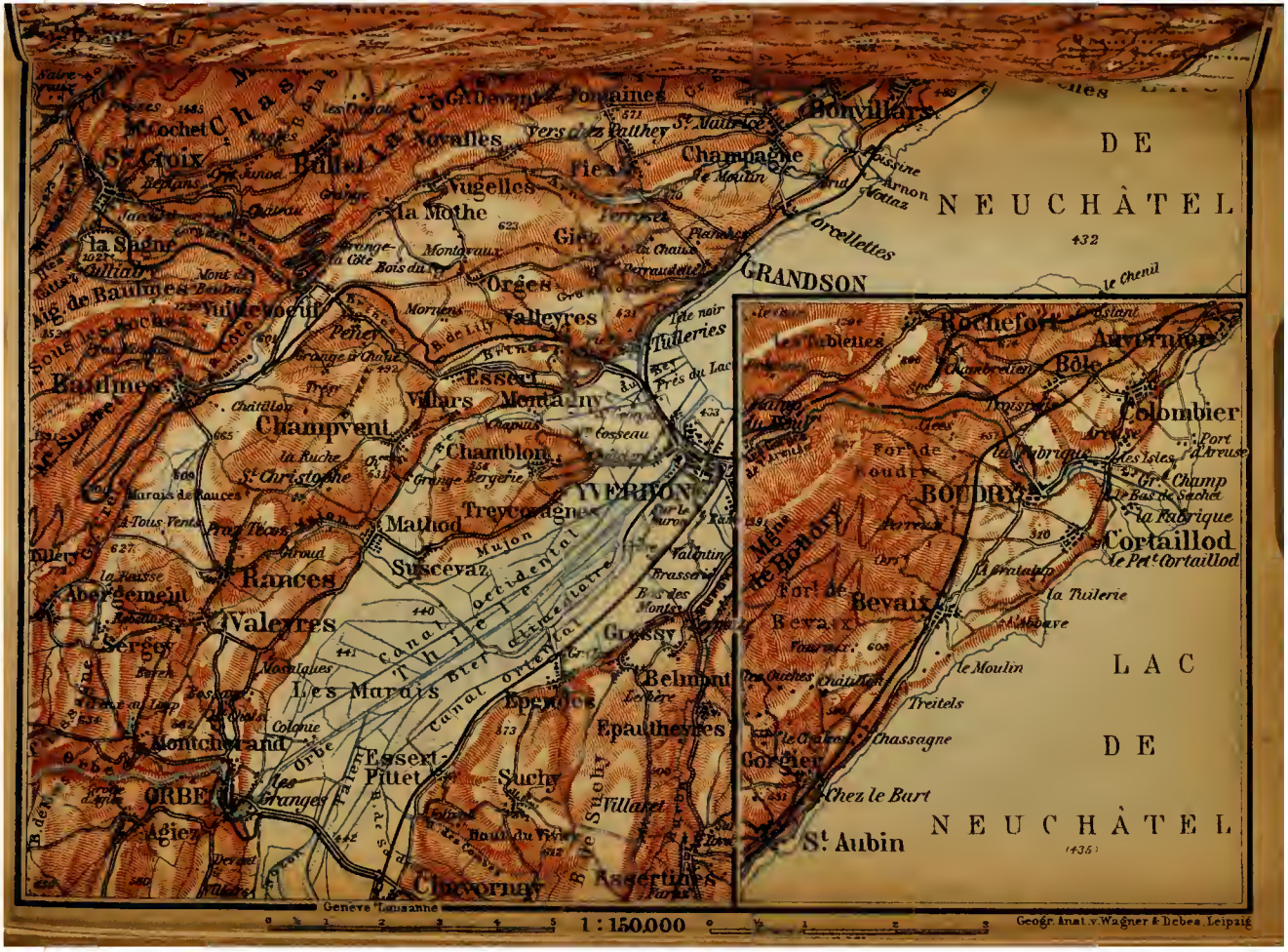
3 M. **Auvernier**; the little town, which lies below, to the left (1480′; *Hôtel Bellevue; Hôtel du Lac*, moderate), has a school of viticulture. The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 238) and ascends, in full view of the lake and the Alps. Entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Areuse* or *Reuse*, we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 239) far below, to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this valley is very picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 234). Seven more tunnels, beyond the fourth of which is (8½ M.) stat. *Champ du Moulin* (2155′; Hôt. du Sentier des Gorges, R. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de la Truite, pens. 4-5 fr.), in a picturesque site. (To the *Gorges de l'Areuse*, see p. 238.)

Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds (13 M. distant) are supplied with water from this point; the engine-house (2137′), ¼ hr. up the Areuse, is interesting. A little short of the bridge a footpath (red marks) on the right ascends the left bank of the Areuse. A few minutes farther on, on the right, is the house of Lieut.-Col. Perrier, which was, according to the inscription, once occupied by J. J. Rousseau. About ½ M. farther on is the *Usine des Molliats*. Beyond the first bridge a footpath to the left leads to the Ferme Robert (p. 237). At the (¼ hr.) second bridge is the picturesque *Saut de Brot*. The path goes on, past the Usine du Plan de l'Eau and a cement-factory to (½ hr.) *Noiraigue*.

12 M. **Noiraigue** (2380′; *Croix Blanche*), at the foot of steep rocky cliffs. The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, changes its character here, and the Areuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

The *Creux du Van or du Vent (4807′) is best visited from here (2¼ hrs.). It is a horseshoe-shaped basin open to the N.E., the rocky sides of which, nearly 3 M. in circumference, are about 1000′ in height. In stormy weather

Neuchâtel
Neuchâtel
Pontarlier
Fleurier
Môtiers
Couvet
Travers
Noiraigue
Boveresse
St. Sulpice
Buttes
les Verrières
les Bayards
Brévine
le Soliat
Tête d'Ours
Brot dessus
Provence
Mutrux
Concise
Vaugondry
Mt. Aubert
Sérolliet
Trémalmont
Bémont


DE
NEUCHÂTEL
432
LAC
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Bonvillars
Champagne
Fiez
Vugelles
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Giez
Orges
Valleyres
Tuileries
GRANDSON
Corcellettes
Arnon
Nottaz
Poissine
Novalles
Bullet
St Croix
Mt Cochet
la Sagne
Aig. de Baulmes
Baulmes
Yuitteboeuf
Peney
Essert
Villars
Montagny
Champvent
Chamblon
St Christophe
Treycovagnes
YVERDON
Mathod
Suscevaz
Rances
Valeyres
Abergement
Sergey
Montcherand
ORBE
Agiez
Les Marais
Essert-Pittet
Suchy
Chavornay
Ependes
Epauthevres
Belmont
Grissy
Villaret
Assertines
Rochefort
Auvernier
Bôle
Colombier
Port d'Areuse
Les Isles
Gr. Champ
Cortaillod
le Pet. Cortaillod
la Tuilerie
BOUDRY
Bevaix
le Moulin
Treitels
Chassagne
Gorgier
Chez le Bart
St Aubin
Genève Lausanne
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Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, like the steam in a boiling cauldron. We cross the railway to the S. of the station and then the Areuse; behind the last houses we ascend to the right through wood to (50 min.) *Les Oeuillons* (3336'; rfmts.), and follow the *Chemin des Quatorze Contours* to the (1 hr.) chalet of *Le Soliat* (4546'; rfmts.). Hence to the S. across pastures to the (20 min.) *Signal du Creux du Van* on the *Soliat* (4806'), commanding a magnificent view, from the Pilatus to Mont Blanc. We now bear to the E. along the edge of the Creux (carefully following the way-marks), and, after about 20 min., cross a low wall to the left, and descend the steep *Sentier du Single* to the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide* (3766'), an excellent spring at the bottom of the Creux du Van. Hence a road leads to the (20 min.) *Ferme Robert* (3218'; restaurant), at the entrance of the Crenx, and to (1/2 hr.) Noiraigue. A footpath leads from the Ferme Robert to the *Saut du Brot* and (50 min.) *Champ-du-Moulin* (p. 236). — The Crenx du Van may also be ascended from *Gorgier St. Aubin* and from *Boudry* (p. 238) in 3-3 1/2 hrs.

From (14 1/2 M.) *Travers* (2392'; Ours) a branch-line runs in the valley, by *Couvet*, *Môtiers*, and *Fleurier*, to *Buttes* (diligence to *Ste. Croix* viâ *Côte aux Fées*, see p. 240) and *St. Sulpice* (see below). Opposite, farther on, are asphalt-mines. — 16 3/4 M. **Couvet** (2418'; **Hôt. de l'Aigle*), a pretty town, with 2430 inhabitants. Here, and at Môtiers and Fleurier, excellent absinthe is made.

Diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. 10 min. (one-horse carr. 10 fr.) to (7 M.) **La Brévine** (3430'; *Hôtel de Ville*, R. 1 1/2, D. 2 1/2, S. 2, pens. from 4 fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Môtiers-Travers* (2430'; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor General Keith, Rousseau lived in 1762-65 after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne'.

The **Ravine of the Pouetta-Raisse** (affluent of the Areuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. We pass (without crossing) a bridge, 1/2 M. to the S. of Môtiers, and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path to the (35 min.) alpine pastures of *La Vaux*. From this point, with a guide or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 240). — About 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Môtiers is the *Grotte de Môtiers*, a limestone cavern, one arm of which is 3 1/2 M. long. It may be safely explored for 1/2 M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance, a waterfall.

18 1/2 M. *Boveresse* is the station for Fleurier and Môtiers (see above). In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2455'; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site*, beautifully situated 1/2 M. to the S., R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 5 1/2-7 fr.; **Hôt. de la Poste*, in the town, same proprietor and prices; *Hôt. Victoria*, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Couronne*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Croix Bleue*, pens. 4-6 fr., the last three near the station), an important village with 3746 inhab. and extensive watch-factories. It is well situated and is much frequented as a summer-resort. A fine view is obtained from the *Chalet-Restaurant du Righi Neuchâtelois* (3280'), 3 1/2 M. distant by road, but 1 1/2 M. only by footpath.

Beyond a tunnel, 600 yds. long, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2475') below, on the left, with a Portland cement factory. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Areuse, which probably flows

underground from the *Lac des Taillères*, rises as a considerable stream, soon capable of working several mills. Road and railway pass through the defile of *La Chaine*.

The line attains its highest point (*Col des Verrières*, 3107′) and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) **Verrières-Suisse** (3067′; *Hôt. de la Ville*, pens. 5-6 fr.), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The train enters France (luggage examined at Pontarlier, see below). Then (26 M.) *Verrières-France* (3015′). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery is again interesting. The defile of *La Cluse* is fortified. On the left rises the *Fort de Joux;* on the right, 100′ higher, is the new *Fort de Larmont*. On the right, a monument in honour of the 'derniers défenseurs de la patrie' in Feb., 1871. We cross the *Doubs*.

33½ M. **Pontarlier** (2854′; **Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de Paris*), a small town on the *Doubs*. See *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From Pontarlier to *Cossonay* and *Vallorbe*, see R. 64.

61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

46½ M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c. (to Geneva in 2¾-4¼ hrs.; fares 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90, 6 fr. 35 c.). Best views to the *left*. Travellers to Geneva by certain trains must change at *Renens* (p. 240; apply to the guard). — Steamboat on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 246), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (thrice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 243).

Neuchâtel, see p. 231. To (3 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 236. Our train quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix. — 5 M. **Colombier** (2058 inhab.; **Couronne; Cheval Blanc*), with an old château, now a barrack, and fine avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. to the E., is the *Chanélaz Hydropathic*, with park and views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 5½ M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; 2174 inhab.; *Lion d'Or*), the birthplace of Marat (1744-93), lies below, on the right bank of the *Areuse*, 1 M. from the station. Steam-tramway to Neuchâtel, see p. 231.

The **Gorges de l'Areuse** are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Troisrods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the first bridge (*Pont des Clées*), at the entrance of the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge. Beyond the second bridge (*Pont du Gor*) we see above us, to the right, the *Grotte du Four* and the *Grotte de Vert*. The finest part of the gorge ends at (¼ hr.) the third bridge (*Pont de Vert*). Those pressed for time may turn here, and either retrace their steps to the (40 min.) rail. station, or go straight on from the first bridge, past the municipal electric works (visitors admitted), to the (50 min.) tramway-station in Boudry. — Above the third bridge the path continues to skirt the Areuse (above, on the right, we perceive the Pontarlier railway), passing the electric generating station for Chaux-de-Fonds, to (55 min.; 1¾ hr. from Boudry station) the *Champ du Moulin* station (p. 236). Or we may take the train to Champ du Moulin, and walk down the Gorges to (1¾ hr.) Boudry. From *Chambrelien* (p. 234) a good path (red marks) leads to (50 min.) Champ-du-Moulin and another (green marks) runs above the

gorge to the first bridge. Circular ticket from Neuchâtel and back viâ Chamhrelien and Boudry, 2nd cl. 1 fr. 40 c., 3rd cl. 1 fr.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Van* (p. 236), 3-3½ hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the Areuse, and beyond (8 M.) *Bevaix* it returns to the lake. 10½ M. *Gorgier-St-Aubin;* 12½ M. *Vaumarcus*, with the well-preserved castle of that name. At (15½ M.) *Concise* (1453′; *Ecu de France*) many relics of ancient lake-villages have been found. — 17½ M. *Onnens-Bonvillars.*

20½ M. **Grandson** (pop. 1771; *Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge; Hôtel de la Gare*, D. 2½ fr., well spoken of), a picturesque little town, has a handsome *Château* of Baron de Blonay (view from the terrace). The old *Church*, Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey.

The château of Grandson, once the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb., 1476, was captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. A few weeks later, on March 3rd, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and in spite of his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Enormous booty was captured on the occasion.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle.*

22½ M. **Yverdon** (1433′; 7985 inhab.; *Hôt. de Londres*, R. 2-2½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½ fr.; *Hôt. du Paon*, pens. 6 fr.; *Hôt. du Faucon*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving little town on the Thièle, with pleasant promenades. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a collection of coins and antiquities. In front of it rises a **Monument to Pestalozzi* (d. 1827), by Lanz. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains Roman antiquities found in the environs, and on the first floor a collection of clocks of the 18th century. Near the churchyard are fragments of a Roman fort.

To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the **Bains d'Yverdon* (R. 2-8, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 6½ fr., with a sulphur-spring, hydropathic, and grounds), halfway to which are the *Pens. La Prairie* (5 fr.) and the *Maison Blanche* (pens. 4-4½ fr.), both with gardens. — About 1½ M. to the E. is the beautifully situated *Sanatorium Bellevue* (1800′) for nervous patients (pens., incl. medical treatment, 500-800 fr. per month).

From Yverdon to Ste. Croix, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway (trains on week-days only) in 1-1¼ hr. (2 fr. 50 c., return-tickets 4 fr.). The line diverges, to the N. of Yverdon, from the Neuchâtel line, crosses the *Brinaz*, and ascends its valley viâ *Valleyres-sous-Montagny* and *Essert* to (5½ M.) *Peney-Vuiteboeuf* (1942′; Hôt. de la Croix Fédérale, at Vuitebœuf). It then skirts, in a S.W. direction, the Mont de Baulmes (p. 240) to (7½ M.) *Baulmes* (diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. to *Orbe*, see p. 240) and (9 M.) *Six-Fontaines* (2330′), where it bends back in a long curve and ascends the wooded slope of Mt. Suchet. We pass through several tunnels, alternating with viaducts, where we enjoy picturesque views of deep gorges, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and the High Alps, to (15½ M.) **Ste. Croix** (3635′; pop. 5900; **Hôt. de France; Hôt. du Jura; Hôt. d'Espagne*), a large village in a sheltered situation, noted for its musical box and watch manufactories, and visited as a summer-resort. About 1½ M. farther up (diligence twice daily) is Les Rasses (3780′; **Grand-Hôtel des Rasses*, pens. 5-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *Hôt. Mont-Fleury; Hôt.-Pens. Junot-*

Waldner), pleasantly situated by the woods. Excursions: to the N.E. to (1 hr.) *Mont Cochet* (4885′) and the (1¾ hr.) **Chasseron* (5285′), with a splendid view extending from the Jungfrau to Mt. Blanc (descent viâ *Les Preiselles* and *La Raisse* to Fleurier, p. 237); to the W. to the (½ hr.) *Mont des Cerfs* (4175′); to the S. (¾ hr.) *Mont de Baulmes* (4180′), the (1½ hr.) **Aiguille de Baulmes* (4986′), and the (2½ hrs.) **Mont Suchet* (5235′); comp. p. 247. — Diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. from Ste. Croix to (6 M.) *Buttes* (p. 237), through the beautiful ravine of **Noirvaux**, past the *Grotte aux Fées*. — From Ste. Croix to *Verrières-Suisse* (p. 238), diligence daily in 5¼ hrs., viâ (5½ M.) **Côte aux Fées** (3415′; **Pens. La Crête*, 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort surrounded by woods and meadows. — We may return from Ste. Croix by an interesting path through the picturesque gorge of *Covatannaz* to the Vuitebœuf station (50 min.; see p. 239).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, see p. 243.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Thièle*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 246) and the *Talent* near (26 M.) *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Baulmes, Mont Suchet, Dent de Vaulion, and Montendre. — 29 M. *Chavornay-Orbe*.

An Electric Tramway (2½ M., in ¼ hr.) runs hence to **Orbe** (1584′; *Deux Poissons*), a picturesque town of 2078 inhab. on a hill on the left bank of the *Orbe*, which is crossed by two bridges. In the 10th cent. Orbe was a capital of Burgundy, and to this period belong the two towers of the château (fine view from the terrace). From Orbe a diligence plies to *Baulmes* (see p. 239) and to *Ballaigues* (p. 247).

Two tunnels under the *Mormont*. Then (33¼ M.) *Eclépens*. The train enters the wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 246) and (34¼ M.) *Daillens* (junction for Pontarlier, see R. 64), and stops at (38 M.) **Cossonay** (1850′; *Hôt. des Grands Moulins*); the little town of Cossonay lies on a wooded hill to the right (cable-tramway from the station in 10 min.). — Thence we descend the valley of the Venoge.

39 M. *Vufflens-la-Ville*. Beyond (41½ M.) *Bussigny*, to tbe S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 43½ M. *Renens* (p. 276; change carriages for Geneva).

46½ M. *Lausanne*, see p. 264.

62. From Bern to Lausanne.

61 M. Railway to (20 M.) Freiburg in ¾-1¼ hr. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.; to Lausanne in 2¼-4 hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.); to (93 M.) Geneva in 3⅓-6½ hrs. (16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 30 c.). — Best views on the left. This route may be recommended to cyclists.

Bern, see p. 162. To the left, a glimpse of the Bernese Alps and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, the serrated Brenleire (7743′) and Foliérant (7690′) being conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson. The view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümplitz*; 6 M. *Thörishaus*. We descend and cross the *Sense* (Fr. *Singine*), the boundary between Cantons Bern and Freiburg. — 8½ M. *Flamatt* (Hôt. Moléson).

To the W. (5½ M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 min., by *Neueneck*) lies **Laupen** (*Bär*), a small town with an old château, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, famed in Swiss annals for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bern-

Berne
Fin de Morat
Ballisvil
Gravière
Bois de
Petit Granat
Pellaz Peivrou
Champ des Cibles
Grabenholz
Lavapesson
Champ des Alouettes
Agy
Schafgraben
Grandfey
Kastelberg
Mättetli
Petit Torry
Petit Windig
St Léonard
Palatinat
Torry
Windig
Fin de Bonnesfontaines
Haute Croix
Villars les Joncs
Gors de la Torche
Bonnesfontaines
La Poyaz
Petit Rome
Pfaffengarten
Neigles
Bellevue
Miséricorde
Stadtberg
Kurhaus
Riedli
FRIBOURG
Guintzet
Réservoir
Gross-Schönberg
Gambach
Beau-regard
Tivoli
Gare
Places
La Neuveville
Lorette
Tour
Beau Chemin
Montorge
Bourguillon
Malgrauge
Charmettes
Barrage
Pérolles
Arsenal
Pérolles
Breitfeld
Fonderie
Grand Pré
Scierie
Bois de Pérolles
Université
Lausanne
Pont de la Glane Hauterive
Schwarzsee
Mètres 1:27.500
Engl. Mile
A. Postes
H. Hôtel de Ville
L. Lycée
N. St Nicolas
P. Egl. Protestante
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

esc under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 167) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The *Bramberg* (2043′), 3/4 hr. to the E., above the road to Neueneck, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond a tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Tafferna-Bach*. 12 1/2 M. *Schmitten*; 13 1/2 M. *Fillistorf*. — 16 M. *Düdingen*, Fr. *Guin* (Hôt. des Alpes; Hôt. Central; Ochs), where we cross a viaduct, 100′ high.

In the valley of the Saane, 1 1/4 M. to the N.W. of Düdingen, are the baths of *Bonn* (1700′; pens. 3 1/2-4 1/2 fr.), with sulphur-springs. — *Garmiswil* (1985′; pens. 5 fr.), another sulphur-bath, lies 1 1/4 M. to the S.W. of Düdingen.

Beyond *Balliswil*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the deep gorge of the *Saane* or *Sarine* by the iron **Viaduc de Granfey* (360 yds. long, 250′ high).

19 1/2 M. **Freiburg.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Terminus, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4 D. 4 1/2, S. 3, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôtel Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Faucon, R. 2 1/2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Autruche, Tête Noire, at both R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 fr.; Hôtel & Curhaus Schoenberg, prettily situated beyond the suspension-bridge, pens. 7-12 fr.

Electric Tramway (10 c.) from the station to the large bridge (p. 243) and to the Pérolles quarter (see below). **Cable Tramway** *(Funiculaire)* between the upper and lower town (10 c.).

Official Enquiry Office, Rue de Lausanne 35. — *Engl. Church Service.*

Freiburg, Fr. *Fribourg* (2100′; pop. 15,794), capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1178 by Berthold IV. of Zähringen, stands on a height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine (Saane)*. Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town retains some of its ancient walls and towers. Freiburg is the seat of a bishop and of a Roman Catholic university opened in 1889 (300 students). The handsome new *Building of the Natural History Faculty*, in the quarter of Pérolles, to the S.E. of the rail. station (electric tramway, see above), contains important natural history collections. Adjacent is the *Polytechnic School*. — As the grand situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk is recommended.

From the station we proceed to the left past the *Protestant Church* and through the Avenue de la Gare to the *Square des Places*, a large open space, with promenades, where a fine view is obtained from the E. side (cable-tramway to the lower town, see p. 242). On the right is the handsome new *Hôtel des Postes*, which also accommodates an industrial and an eduoational museum, with the 'Girard Room'. We descend thence by the Rue de Lausanne to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (1940′). Here stands a venerable lime-tree, 14′ in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

To the right rises the old *Hôtel de Ville*, with a covered outside-staircase and an octagonal clock-tower of 1511. To the left of the

lime-tree the Rue du Tilleul leads past a bronze *Statue of Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850) to the Gothic —

*Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1283, rebuilt in the 15th cent., restored in 1860. The handsome tower, 250′ high, was erected in 1470-92. The portal has curious reliefs of the Last Judgment.

Interior (fee to the sacristan). The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Canisius* (*Peter de Hondt*, d. 1597), the celebrated Jesuit. — The large *Organ*, with 74 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32′ in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed to the left of the entrance. Performances in summer at 1.15 and 8 p.m. daily (adm. 1 fr.).

Behind the choir of St. Nicholas, a little to the left, is the great *Suspension Bridge, or *Grand Pont en Fils de Fer*, 270 yds. long and 168′ above the Sarine, constructed by Chaley in 1834. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. long, the ends of which are secured to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth.

Ascending the right bank to the right for 8 min., we reach the Pont de Gotteron (250 yds. long, 245′ high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. We cross this bridge and follow the road on the other side (short-cut to the right closed) to the village of *Bourguillon* (2160′). We then descend to the right, through an old gate, to the (12 min. from the Pont de Gotteron) picturesquely situated *Loretto Chapel*, built in 1648, restored in 1888 (fine view of the town). Farther on we obtain, to the left, a view of the valley of the Sarine, which is here bridled with a weir *(barrage)*. A path with steps descends 5 min. from the chapel to the lower town (1785′), turning to the left at the fountain and passing the church of *St. John* (founded by the Knights of Malta), beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge. Hence we may follow the road to the left direct to the (12 min.) station, or we may proceed by the funicular railway to the E. end of the Square des Places (p. 241), or we may ascend the steps to the right to the (5 min.) Hôtel de Ville and take the electric tramway to the station.

Those who have time may from the Square des Places (p. 241) follow the Rue du Musée to the W. to the Cantonal Museum, which is accommodated in the *Lycée*, beside the Jesuits' *Collège St. Michel*, founded by Father Canisius in 1580.

Two rooms on the groundfloor contain the *Marcello Museum, left to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who took the name of *Marcello:* busts, statues (Abyssinian sheikh; Pythia, from the Opera House at Paris) by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, and others; furniture, etc.; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms) is a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The theological lectures of the University (p. 241) are given in the Lycée.

About 3½ M. to the S.W. of Freiburg (motor-cars) is the former

Cistercian abbey of **Hauterive** (road from the station by the *Glane Bridge*, see below), founded in 1137, now a training school for teachers. The Gothic church, with beautiful stalls of the 14th cent., the restored *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, and the cloisters, are all worth a visit.

FROM FREIBURG TO YVERDON, 31½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 75 or 2 fr. 65 c.). Near (3½ M.) *Belfaux* is a huge embankment, below which the *Sonnaz* passes by means of an aqueduct, 150 yds. long. Stations: *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Cousset*, *Corcelles*, and (13¾ M.) *Payerne* (p. 245), junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*. 16½ M. *Cugy*. — 20 M. **Estavayer** *(Hôtel de Ville; Cerf)*, a town with the picturesque château of *Chenaux*, on Lake Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Cortaillod* and *Auvernier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 233.) — 23½ M. *Cheyres* (1870′; Grand-Hôtel des Bains, with fine view, R. 2, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4-5½ fr.); 25 M. *Yvonand*, on a long tongue of land, at the mouth of the *Mentue*, where Roman relics are found. — 31½ M. *Yverdon* (p. 239).

FROM FREIBURG TO MORAT, 14 M., electric railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.). At (3½ M.) *Belfaux* the train turns to the right into the valley of the *Sonnaz* and follows that stream to (6 M.) *Pensier*, near its confluence with the Sarine. It then ascends to the N.W. to (8 M.) *Courtepin* and (10½ hr.) *Cressier-sur-Morat* (1886′). After skirting the hill on which the latter lies, we descend viâ (13 M.) *Münchenwiler*, Fr. *Villars-les-Moines-Courgevaux* (Ours), with a turretted château (view from the belvedere in the park), to (14 M.) *Morat* (p. 246).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (20 M.; diligence in summer daily in 4¼ hrs. viâ *Tafers*, *Frohmatt*, *Chevrilles* or *Giffers*, *Plasselb*, and *Plaffeyen* or *Planfayon*; also motor-cars thus far), in the valley of the *Sense*, is the **Schwarze See** or **Lac Noir** (3465′), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the **Schwarzsee-Bad* or *Bains Domène* (R. 2-2½ fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaiser egg* (7180′), to the S.E. (3½ hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See over the *Chésalette* to (10½ M.) *Charmey*, see p. 225; over the *Gantrisch Pass* to *Thun*, see p. 225. — From Freiburg viâ *Plaffeyen* to the *Schwefelberg-Bad* (p. 225), 20 M., diligence daily in summer in 5⅓ hrs. Another diligence runs to *Sangerboden* (4 hrs.), whence the *Ottenleue-Bad* (p. 225) is reached on foot or horseback in 1 hr.

The **Berra* (*Birrenberg*; 5655′), 4½-5 hrs. from Freiburg, repaying. Road by *Marly* (2034′; *Pens. Kuenlin, 4 fr.), a village prettily situated on the *Gérine (Aergerenbach)*, to (6 M.) *Praz Mattaou*; thence a bridle-path viâ *Montévraz* and the *Käsenberg (Cousimbert)* to the (3 hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, Lakes Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 225) 1¼ hr., to the *Schwarze See* 2½ hrs.

As the train proceeds we survey the Simmen-Thal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, notably the Moléson. The *Glane*, with its steep banks, and a bridge of four arches which crosses it, are also seen to the left. 21½ M. *Villars sur Glane*; 23 M. *Matran*; 25 M. *Rosé*; 26½ M. *Neyruz*; 28½ M. *Cottens*; 30 M. *Chénens*. Near (32½ M.) *Villaz-St-Pierre* the train enters the valley of the *Glane*; on the left are the fertile slopes of the *Mont Gibloux* (3947′). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu*.

35½ M. **Romont**, Ger. *Remund* (2540′; pop. 2110; **Cerf*; *Couronne*; **Croix Blanche*; *Hôt. de la Gare*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The *Castle*, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent. and restored in 1577-80, is occupied by the local authorities (picturesque inner court). The old Gothic *Church* contains 16th cent. choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower (view).

From Romont to Bulle (p. 284), 12 M., branch-line in 53 minutes. Stations: *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 284).

Beyond (38¾ M.) *Siviriez* Mont Blanc appears for a short time on the left. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. *Vauderens*. To the right is the valley of the *Broye*, with the picturesque town of *Rue* (p. 245). At (45½ M.) *Oron* (2375′) we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right. The train descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the Broye. 48 M. *Palézieux* (see p. 245; electric tramway to *Châtel-St-Denis*, see p. 284). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling tract, to (53½ M.) *Chexbres* (2034′).

The *Signal de Chexbres (2150′; **Hôt. du Signal*, with extensive grounds, pens. 7-9 fr.), 25 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left, Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Mayen; farther back, the Grand-Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rise the snowy cones of Mont Vélan and the Grand Combin; to the right, the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the (25 min.) village of Chexbres.

From Chexbres to Vevey, 4 M., diligence thrice daily in 50 min. (ascent from Vevey to Chexbres 1½ hr.); fare 1 fr. (railway approaching completion). The walk from Chexbres to Vevey (1½ hr.) is pleasant, but in the reverse direction it is apt to be hot and tiring. — The road from the station leads through (1 M.) the large village of **Chexbres** (1940′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with fine view, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; **Hôt. Victoria*, with garden and fine view, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Lion d'Or; Hôt.-Pens. Chillon*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in the season), with its old castle (whence a road descends direct to *Rivaz*, p. 276, in ¼ hr.), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) *Vevey* (p. 268).

Beyond the *Cornallaz Tunnel* (506 yds.) a *View of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) we reach (55 M.) *Grandvaux*.

The *Mont de Gourze (3050′), easily ascended hence in 1¼ hr., commands an extensive panorama. On the top is an old tower, with a modern iron staircase, and a little below is a small café. The hill may be ascended also from Chexbres (see above) in 1½ hr., or from Cully (p. 268) in 1¾ hr.

We observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58 M.) *La Conversion-Belmont* and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 268) by a viaduct of eleven arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 264.

63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

63 M. Railway in 4½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 35 c. (no first class). — The Tramway from Lausanne to *Moudon* (see p. 267) offers an alternative route for the first part of this journey.

To (13 M.) *Palézieux* (Hôt. de la Gare), see p. 244. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 15 M. *Palézieux-Village;* 16 M. *Châtillens-Oron* (½ M. to the N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, see p. 244). — 19½ M. *Ecublens-Rue* (Rail. Restaurant). The little town of **Rue** (2323′; *Maison de Ville; Fleur-de-Lys*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. — 23 M. *Bressonnaz*.

23½ M. **Moudon** (1690′; pop. 2680; *Hôt. du Pont; Hôt. de la Fleur-de-Lys; Hôt. de la Gare*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, was long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. Tramway to *Lausanne*, see p. 267. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. *Lucens*, with a picturesque old château. — 29½ M. *Henniez*, the station for *Henniez-les-Bains* (1970′; Hôt.-Pens. des Bains, R. 1¼-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-6, omn. 2 fr.), beautifully situated 2½ M. to the E.; to the left, the old château and church of *Surpierre*, on a lofty rock. — 31½ M. *Granges-Marnand;* 33½ M. *Trey*.

36½ M. **Payerne** (1480′; pop. 5224; **Ours; Hôt. de la Gare*), the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was in the 10th cent. a frequent residence of the Kings of Burgundy, who then ruled over the modern Franche-Comté, Switzerland as far as the Reuss on the E., and part of Savoy.

Bertha of Swabia, wife of Rudolph II. (912-937), erected a church and Benedictine abbey here. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1864, and were buried in the parish church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Freiburg* and *Yverdon*, see p. 243.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38½ M. *Corcelles;* 40½ M. *Dompierre;* 41½ M. *Domdidier*.

43½ M. **Avenches** (1520′; pop. 1952; *Couronne, Maison de Ville*, both moderate), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Roman *Aventicum*.

Remains of an *Amphitheatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. The mediæval *Castle*, at the entrance to the town, occupies the site of the Roman capitol. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39′ high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The *Museum* (custodian lives near the church; small fee) contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here; in its garden is the above-mentioned amphitheatre.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

At (46 M.) *Faoug* (Soleil; Cerf) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1420′), the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis* and the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of

Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*.

48½ M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1520′; pop. 2263; **Couronne*; **Croix*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2½, S. 2, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Vaisseau; Lion; Rail. Restaurant*), a small and ancient town with well-preserved gates and walls, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. Its arcaded streets are overshadowed by an old *Castle*. The *School* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. Pleasant *Lake Baths* at the S. end of the town.

Near the lake, 1½ M. to the S. of Morat, rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the battle of 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of the disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Mut, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men and all their baggage.

The STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL (4 times daily in 2-2½ hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267′); at *Sugiez* it passes under an iron bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near *La Sauge* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 230), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (p. 231).

From Morat to *Freiburg*, electric tramway in ¾ hr., see p. 243.

Near (50½ M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, partly reclaimed (branch-line to *Ins*, p. 230). 53½ M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres* (Ours; Lion), junction of the Bern and Neuchâtel line (p. 230); 55¼ M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse*; 57½ M. *Kallnach*.

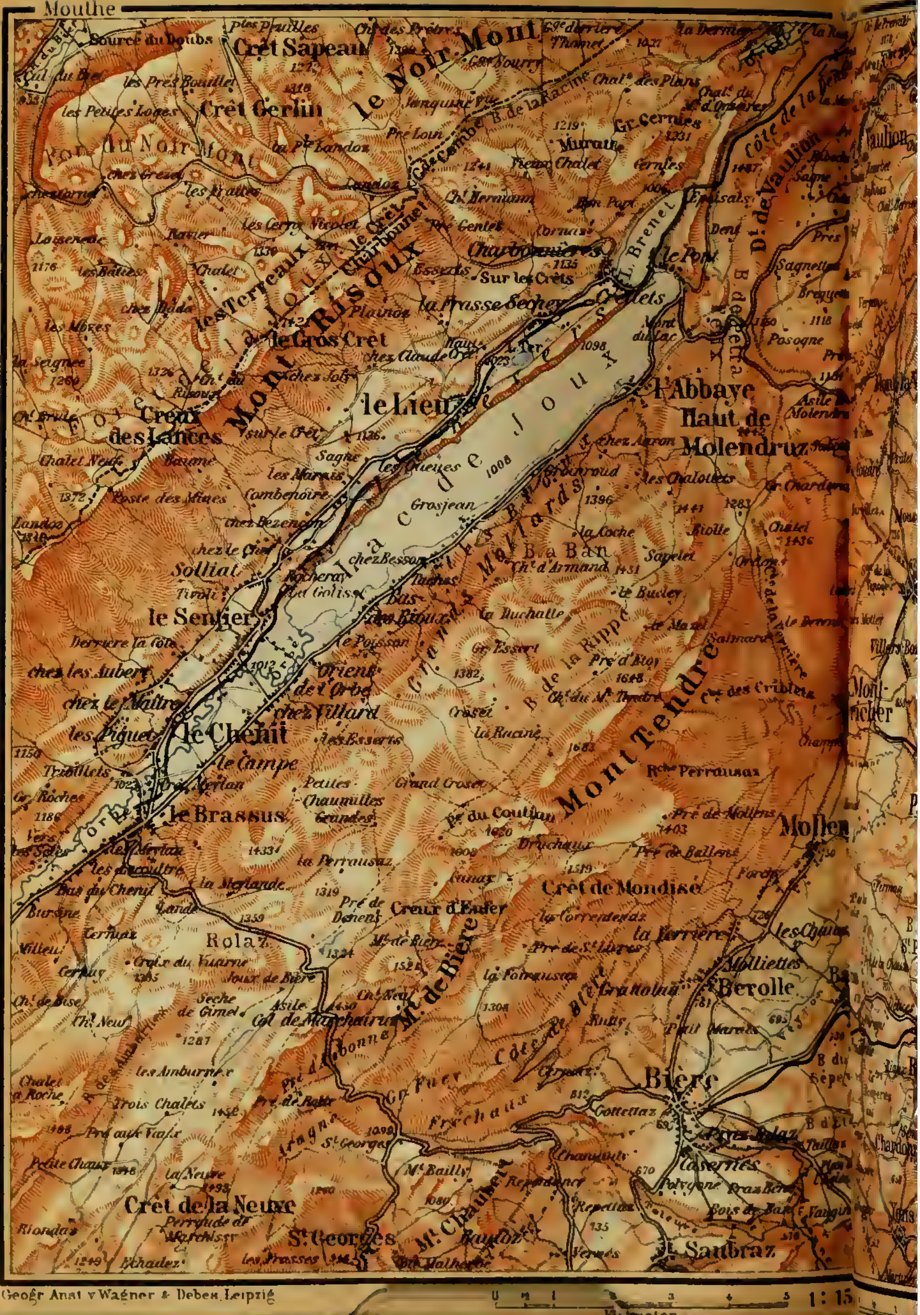
60¼ M. **Aarberg** (1470′; pop. 1249; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. By the church is the old castle of the Counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

The train crosses the Aare to (63 M.) *Lyss*, on the Bienne and Bern line (p. 14).

64. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. RAILWAY in 1¼-3 hrs. (7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). Express from Lausanne to Paris (327 M.) in 9½ hrs. (58 fr. 50, 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 5 c.).

To (12 M.) *Daillens*, see p. 240. The line for Pontarlier here diverges to the left. 14 M. **La Sarraz** (1650′; *Croix Blanche*), with an old château. Two short tunnels. We then ascend to (17½ M.) *Arnex* (1790′); 1¾ M. to the N. lies the little town of *Orbe* (p. 240). The windings of the line afford a splendid view, first to the right, and then to the left, of the Alpine chain from the Mont Blanc to the Jungfrau. It ascends to *Bofflens* and (21 M.) *Croy-Romainmôtier*, 1 M. to the E. of the small and ancient town of *Romainmôtier* (2155′; Hôt. de l'Etoile), with an interesting Romanesque church (10th cent.). The train skirts wooded hills; on the right, in the deep valley of the *Orbe*, lies the village of *Les Clées*, with its castle; high on the left bank are the villages of *Lignerolle* and *Ballaigues* (p. 247). — Two short tunnels; then (27 M.) *Le Day*, the junction for Le Pont



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

1 : 15

Kilometer

Pontarlier
Yverdon
Premier
B. de Forel
Bofflens
Chavornay
ROMAINMÔTIER
Juriens
Galaz
Croy
Brion
Arnex
Vaulion
Envy
Bavois
Pompaples
Orny
Echilly
Chatillon
la Praz
Côte de la Praz
Ferreyres
la Sarraz
B. du Chêne
B. de Moiry
Mormont
Mont la Ville
Moiry
Eclépens
B. des Rueyres
Chevilly
Dizy
Villars-Lussery
Charnens
Fayet
Lussery
Daillens
l'Isle
Lachaux
COSSONAY
Chavannes-le-Veyron
Penthalaz
Villars-Bozon
Mont-richer
Mauraz
Allens
Bournens
Senarclens
Penthaz
Sullens
Pampigny
Grancy
Gollion
Vufflens-la-Ville
Cottens
Mex
Sévery
Vullierens
Aclens
B de St. Pierre
Villars Ste. Croix
Collombier
Apples
Romanel
Bussigny
Clarmont
St. Saphorin
Reverolle
Bremblens
B des Tailles
Vaux
Echandens
Chardonney
Bussy
Monnaz
Lonay
Ecublens
Vufflens le Château
Yens
Denens
Chigny
Denges
Préverenges
la Motte
MORGES
L. LEMAN
Lausanne
Engl. Miles

(see below). Below (to the right) the Orbe forms the picturesque *Saut du Day* (2130′). Near Vallorbe we cross the Orbe.

28½ M. **Vallorbe** (2480′; pop. 3279; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de Vallorbe*, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; **Hôtel de Genève-Terminus*, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Belvédère*, also at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½ fr.; *Maison de Ville*, *Croix Blanche*, both moderate), a watch-making place, at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4770′).

FROM VALLORBE TO LE BRASSUS, 15½ M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. To (1½ M.) *Le Day*, see above. Our line, diverging here to the right, gradually ascends along the wooded slopes of the Dent de Vaulion (pretty view of the town of Vallorbe on the right) and beyond a tunnel (500 yds.) skirts the *Lac Brenet*. On the N. side of Lac Brenet its water disappears in apertures *(entonnoirs)* in the rocks, and after a subterranean course of 3 M. reappears as the '*Source of the Orbe*', 750′ lower.

7 M. **Le Pont** (3310′; **Grand Hôtel du Lac de Joux*, finely situated above the village, R. 2½-8, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-14 fr., frequented as a health-resort, open in winter also; English Church Service; **Truite*, moderate), a hamlet at the N. end of the *Lac de Joux* (see below), which is separated from *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge (see below), lies at the S. foot of the **Dent de Vaulion* (4880′), which may be ascended hence in 1½ hr. Its W. side presents a precipice, 1600′ high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. From the Vallorbe road, ascending to the left at the church, the new mountain-road (short-cuts for walkers) diverges to the right, and ascends viâ the (¾ hr.) first and (½ hr.) second *Chalet de la Dent* to the (¼ hr.) summit. View of the Lac de Jonx, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E., part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; to the N.E. the lakes of Neuchâtel, Bienne, and Morat. — A small steamer plies on the pretty **Lac de Joux* (3295′; 5 M. long, ½-1 M. broad) to (40 min.; 80 c.) *Le Rocheray* (Hôt. Bellevue), at the S. end of the lake (see below). It touches at *L'Abbaye*, a hamlet on the E. bank, whence the *Mont Tendre* (5512′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (fine view), and at *Le Lieu*, on the W. bank.

Beyond Le Pont the railway runs between the Lac de Joux and the Lac Brenet to (7½ M.) *Charbonières*, and then along the W. bank of the Lac de Joux viâ *Séchey*, *Le Lieu*, *Le Rocheray* (see above), and *Solliat-Golisse* to *Le Sentier* (*Pens. Guignard; Union) and (15½ M.) *Le Brassus* (3412′; Hôt. de la Landc; Hôt. de France), a large village on the Orbe. Hence over the *Col du Marchairuz* to (16½ M.) *Rolle* or (9 M.) *Bière*, see p. 263.

From Vallorbe station a diligence (¾ fr.) runs thrice daily in 1 hr. (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 9 fr.) to (3¾ M.) **Ballaigues* (3050′; **Grand-Hôtel Aubépine*, R. 2½-6, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. La Sapinière*, pens. 5½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Aurore*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; **Pens. Maillefer*, ½ M. to the E., 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beausite*, 5-7 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer), a summer-resort charmingly situated above the valley of the Orbe. A diligence (1 fr. 40 c.) also plies hither twice daily in 2 hrs. from Orbe (p. 240). Walks may be taken through the adjacent *Bois de Ban* (old Roman road) to the **Saut du Day* (see above) and other points. About 2 M. above Ballaigues is the **Hôt.-Pens. la Bessonaz* (3770′; pens. 6-7 fr.; fine view), whence **Mont Suchet* (2250′) is easily ascended in 1½ hr. (see p. 240).

The train backs out from the station, describes a wide curve, and ascends the pretty, wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*, where it soon enters French territory. Cuttings and two tunnels carry us to (34½ M.) *Hôpitaux-Jougne*. We then cross the ridge of the Jura and descend through wooded and rocky valleys to (41½ M.) *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux* (p. 238) we join the Neuchâtel line.

45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 238.

65. Geneva and its Environs.

Arrival. Principal Station (*Gare de Cornavin;* Pl. D, 2), for the Swiss Jura-Simplon and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean lines, on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Mont-Blanc. *Omnibus* from the station to any hotel (and from the hotels to the station) 50 c., luggage 30 c. — Station of Eaux-Vives (*Gare des Vollandes*), for Annemasse, Chamonix, Annecy, and Bouveret, on the left bank (Pl. F, 8; tramway to Place du Molard and the Cornavin Station). — French railway-time is 55 minutes behind Central European time. — Steamboat Piers on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai des Pâquis and (for the express-boats only) the Quai du Mont-Blanc. — Portee up to 50 kilogrammes (110 lbs.) 75 c., 100 kil. (220 lbs.) 1 fr., over 100 kil. 1 fr. 20 c. per 100 kil.

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: *Hôtel Beau-Rivage (Pl. d; E, 4), on the Quai des Pâquis, R. from 4, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. in winter from 10½ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel National (Pl. f; F, 2), on the Quai du Léman, R. 4-12, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5-6, pens. 12-19 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. c; D, 4), Quai du Mont-Blanc, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. with luggage 1½ fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. e; E, 4), Quai du Mont-Blanc 60, R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. des Bergues (Pl. a; D, 4), Quai des Bergues, R. 4-9, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt. de Russie (Pl. b; D, 4), Rue du Mont-Blanc 2, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. in winter from 8 fr. — *Hôt. Richemond (Pl. r; E, 3, 4), Rue Adhémar-Fabri, with view of the Pont du Mont-Blanc, frequented by the English, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (Pl. y; F, 3), Quai du Léman, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr. — Also on the right bank, near the station, without view, and rather of the second class: Hôt. Suisse (Pl. p; D, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 23, R. 4-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; Hôt. de Genève (Pl. q; D, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 13, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bristol (Pl. s; D, 4), Rue du Mont-Blanc 10, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres, Boul. James Fazy; Hôt. Central (Pl. t; D, 3), Rue des Alpes 27, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. incl. wine 3, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Terminus-Baue (Pl. u; D, 3), R. 2½-4, déj. 3½, D. 4 (wine included at both), pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. de la Monnaie, pens. 8-9 fr. (these four near the station).

On the Left Bank: *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. g; D, 5), by the Jardin Anglais, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu (Pl. h; C, 4), Rue du Rhone 2, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-14 fr., both with view of the lake; *Hôt. Victoria (Pl. m; E, 6), Rue Pierre Fatio 1, R. 3½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½-4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc (Pl. v; E, 6), Rue Pierre Fatio 12, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ (wine included), pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Picard, Place de la Métropole 2, Jardin Anglais, pens. from 6 fr.; Hôtel Modène (Pl. w; C, 5), Place Molard, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. x; D, 5), Rue Céard & Rue Croix-d'Or 15, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½ (incl. wine), pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. k; D, 5), Place Longemalle 1, R. 3-5, D. incl. wine 4, S. incl. wine 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. i; B, 4), frequented by Germans, R. 2½-4, D. incl. wine 3½, S. incl. wine 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris (Pl. l; D, 5), with view of the lake, R. 2½-8, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 10-12 fr.; Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ fr., both in the Rue du Rhône; Hôt. des Alpes, Rue de Rive 20-22, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-9½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Fleischmann, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 6, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½-4½ (incl. wine), pens. 5-8 fr.

Pensions (most of them good). On the Right Bank (Pl. B-F, 1-4): *Richardet* (*Mme. Amez-Droz*), Rue du Mont-Blanc 6 (6-7 fr.); *Pens. Huguenin*, Rue Lévrier 15 (6-7 fr.); *Mlle. Mottu-Chaponnière*, Rue Pradier 1, and Rue du Mont-Blanc (5-6 fr.); *Mme. A. de Hiller*, Quai du Mont-Blanc 7 (7-8 fr.); *Mme. Cosson*, Rue des Alpes 5 (8 fr.); *Mlles. Coupier*, Rue des Alpes 3 and 5 (5-7 fr.); *Pens. du Léman*, Rue des Alpes 15; *Roger*, Rue Gevray 2,

GENÈVE
1 : 14.300
Mètres
Tramways
Pt Saconnex
Ariana, Ferney
Lausanne
Versoix
Lyon
La Servette
Beaulieu
Mont Brillant
Ecole
Aux Cropettes
Les Grottes
Les Délices
Collège
Sur St Jean
Magasin Port Franc
Caves Cornavin
Gare des Marchandises
Hospice
Gare de Cornavin
Les Pâquis
Rue de Lyon
Route de la Voie Creuse
Rhône Fl.
Promenade St Jean
Usine à Gaz
Les Cimetières
Marché
Hôtel des Postes
Square du Mt Blanc
Quai du Mont Blanc
Quai des Pâquis
Kursaal
Jetée des Pâquis
Phare
Ecole de Natation
Ile Rousseau
Pont des Bergues
LAC DE GENÈVE
Quai du Léman
Forces motrices
Brasserie St Jean
Ch. de Sous Terre
Plainpalais

Les Eaux-Vives
Plaine de Plainpalais
Quai des Eaux Vives
Promenade du Lac
Jardin Anglais
Grand Quai
Jet d'eau
Jetée
Cathédrale
Madeleine
Arsenal
Pal. de Justice
Collège
Promenade de St. Antoine
Casemattes
Observatoire
Université
Biblioth.
Promenade des Bastions
Jardin Botanique
Théâtre
Musée
Pl. Neuve
Plainpalais
La Cluse
Hôpital Cantonal
Champel
Florissant
Petit-
Contamines
Malagnou
Gare des Vollandes
Route de Florissant
Ch. de Malagnou
Ch. Bertrand
Ch. de la Roseraie
Av. de Lancy
Boulev. des Tranchées
Boulevard de Plainpalais
Plaine du Pré l'Évêque
Poste
Marché
École
Carouge
Lancy
Veyrier
Jussy
Annemasse
Chêne
Parc d. E. V.
Douvaine, Hermance
A
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Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Place des Alpes (5-8 fr.); *Mme. Barbier*, Rne Bonivard 4 (150 fr. per month); *Morhardt*, Avenue du Mail 18 (5-6 fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Eaux-Vives, the S.E. quarter of the town (Pl. D-F, 5-8): *Mme. Suès*, Rue d'Italie 1; *Mmes. Livet & Grobet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (5-7 fr.); *Mlles. Fischer*, Qnai des Eaux-Vives 20 (6-8 fr.); *Mlle. Bützberger*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 32 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Chappuis*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 38 (entrance Ave. des Volandes; 5-6 fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Plainpalais, the S.W. quarter of the town (Pl. A-C, 4-8): *Mme. Marchant*, Boul. de Plainpalais 26 (5-6 fr.); *Delisle*, Boul. de Plainpalais 14; *Pens. Villa Albion*, Chemin des Chênes (English); *Mme. Bigler-Moriaud*, Rue St. Léger 6; *Mlle. Dunant*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 5 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Courtelin*, Boul. du Pont-d'Arve 19 (5 fr.; 125 fr. per month); *Mme. Duraffourd*, Bonl. des Philosophes 3 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. F. Monard*, Boul. des Philosophes 7 (5½-6 fr.); *Mme. Buscarlet*, Boul. des Philosophes 9 (5-6 fr.); *Pens. Frey*, Bonl. des Philosophes 16; *Mmes. Verdan*, Boul. des Philosophes 26; *Faure-Mathey*, Rue des Minoteries 7 (from 4 fr.; 100-110 per month); *Beau-Site*, Place du Cirque 3 (from 5 fr.) — Between Plainpalais and Eaux-Vives, to the S.: *Pens. Arlaud*, Rue St. Victor 6 (7-10 fr.); *Welten-Amberny*, Place Tœpffer 5 (5 fr.); *Engler*, Boul. Helvétique 22 (4-6 fr.); *Pens. Bienvenue*, Route de Florissant 3 (5-6 fr.); *Lederrey*, Route de Malagnou 77.

Restaurants. On the left bank: *Restaurant du Nord*, Grand-Quai; *Restaurant du Rhône*, Rue du Rhône 78; *Dompmartin*, Rue du Rhône 38; *Paris-Durand*, Rue du Rhône 22; *Restaurant de l'Arquebuse*, Rue de l'Arquebuse 26 and Rue du Stand. — *Crémerie de la Corraterie*, Corraterie 6; *Crémerie du Molard*, Place Molard; *Crémerie des Trois-Rois*, Place Bel-Air and Corraterie 1; *Restaurant Automate*, Rue de la Croix-d'Or 35. — On the right bank: *Restaurant de la Poste*, déj. 2½, D. 3, Rue du Mont-Blanc, near the Post Office: *Restaurant des Voyageurs*, *Café-Restaurant de la Gare*, both opposite the station; *Taverne Anglaise* (Grill Room), Rue des Alpes 4.

Cafés. On the left bank: *Café du Nord*, *Café de la Couronne*, both on the Grand-Quai (concert in summer daily 1-3 and 8-11 p.m.); *C. du Théâtre*, in the theatre (open daily in winter, but in summer only when the theatre is open; S. 2 fr.); *C. Lyrique*, opposite the theatre; *C. du Musée*, Corraterie 29 (open as the C. du Théâtre); *Kiosque des Bastions*, with large garden, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 255), open in snmmer only, with frequent concerts, déj. 2½ fr.; *Kiosque du Jardin Anglais*, at the Pont du Mont-Blanc, déj. or D. 2 fr. — On the right bank: *Café de la Poste*, Rue du Mont-Blanc (concerts in summer 8-11 p.m.).

Brasseries (Munich and Pilsen beer almost everywhere). On the left bank: *Brasserie Centrale*, Place Molard, at the Hôt. Moderne (p. 248); *Brasserie de l'Univers*, Rue du Rhône 5; *Brasserie Wild (Café de Genève)*, Grand-Quai; *Ackermann*, Rne du Rhône 92; *Taverne du Crocodile*, Rue du Rhône 100; *Brasserie Müller*, Rue du Rhône 62, near the Place du Lac; *Brasserie Kreutzer*, Cours de Rive 1; *Landolt*, opposite the University and the Jardin des Bastions; *Brasserie de la Bourse*; *Brasserie Bâle*, *Café-Brasserie de l'Opéra*, near the theatre; *Brass. du Progrès*, Quai de la Poste 10. — Right Bank. *Berger*, Place des Alpes 11; *Brasserie de Munich*, Boul. James Fazy 3; *Brasserie Jaeger*, Rue de l'Entrepôt 1; *Brasserie du Siècle*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 28. Outside the town: *Brasserie St. Jean* (Pl. A, 3), with fine view.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; *Bains des Alpes*, Rne Lévrier 5; *Buanderie du Pont d'Arve*, near the Arve bridge. — Lake Baths. *Swimming* and other baths by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10; F, 4); both open for ladies 9-11 o'clock. — *Baths in the Rhone above the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. D, 4; p. 252), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath with towels 60 c. — Baths in the Arve (very cold), Chemin des Bains 15.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician, *Dr. Glatz*) at *Champel-sur-Arve* electric tramway in 10 min. every ¼ hr.): **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, 9-18 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Roseraie*, with afé-restaurant; *Pens. Château de la Tour de Champel* (6-12 fr.), with view-tower (*Tour de Champel*; adm. ½ fr.).

General Post Office, Rue du Mont-Blanc (Pl. D, 3), open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sun. 8-10 and 11-1. Branch-offices in the Rue du Stand, Rue d'Italie, Hôt. Métropole, Rue du Bourg-de-Four, and elsewhere. — **Central Telegraph Office** (day and night), Rue du Stand (Pl. B, 4); also at the post-offices.

Electric Tramways, intersecting, with few exceptions, at the *Place Bel Air* (Pl. C, 4). 1. From *Carouge* (p. 259) viâ La Cluse (Pl. A, 7), Place Neuve (Pl. B, 5), Place du Molard (Pl. C, 5), and Cours de Rive, to the *Eaux Vives Station* (p. 248), and thence to *Chêne* (p. 298) and to *Annemasse* (p. 298) and *Etrembières* (p. 298). — 2. From *Carouge* to the *Parc Mon Repos* (beyond Pl. F, 2). — 3. From the *Jonction* (beyond Pl. A, 6) to the *Parc des Eaux Vives* (p. 254; beyond Pl. F, 6). — 4. From *Petit Saconnex* (beyond Pl. B, 1) to *Champel* (Pl. C, D, 8). — 5 (horse-cars). From the *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. D, 2) viâ the Pont du Mont-Blanc to the *Place du Molard* (Pl. C, 5). — Tramways to the environs, see pp. 258-260.

Cabs. Drive in the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers. 1½ fr., trunk ½ fr.; per hr., 1-4 pers. 2½ fr., each additional ¼ hr. 65 c. At night (1st April to 30th Sept. 10-5; other seasons 8-8) per drive, 1-4 pers. 2¼, per hr. 3¾, each additional ¼ hr. 1 fr. Over-charges not uncommon; advisable to fix the fare beforehand and note the number of the cab.

Steamboats on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, see p. 261; on the S. bank, see p. 289. — Piers in Geneva, see p. 248. — The *Tour du Petit Lac* (3 hrs.; without disembarking) is made by steamers several times daily, viâ Bellevue, Versoix, Coppet, Céligny, Nyon, Tougues, Hermance, Anières, Corsier, Bellerive, La Belotte, Cologny, and back to Geneva. The tour of the entire lake is also frequently made (9.15 a.m. to 7.15 p.m.). — **Motor Launches** *(Mouettes Genevoises)* between the Quai des Pâquis and the Quai des Eaux-Vives every 4 min., in 3-3½ min. (10 c.), to the Molard every 10 min., to the Parc des Eaux-Vives every 20 min., in 7 min. (15 c.). to the Parc Mon-Repos and Pregny (Ariana, p. 258) every ½ hr. (25 c.).

Rowing Boats (best at the Jetée des Pâquis and the Jardin Anglais), 60 c.-1 fr. 20 c. per hour; each ½ hr. more, 30-60 c.; boatman 1 fr. 20 c, per hr. extra; each ½ hr. more, 60 c. — **Sailing Boats**, small 1½, large 2½ fr. per hr.; each ½ hr. more, ¾ or 1¼ fr. extra. Sailing-boats are not let without a boatman (see above). — A printed tariff is handed to the hirer on embarking; after 6 or 7 p.m. the charges are one-half higher. Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont du Mont-Blanc on account of the dangerous rapids.

The **Excursion Brakes** of *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* (Rue du Rhône 90) offer a convenient mode of seeing the environs. They start every week-day at 2 p.m. (with interpreter) and run alternately to the Salève, Ariana and Château Rothschild, Ferney, Coppet, and other points (fare 5 fr.). As the number of seats is limited, it is advisable to book them in advance either at the hotel or at Cook's Office. Longer excursions include Samoëns and Sixt (Vallée du Fer à Cheval; 11 fr.), etc. — The *Compagnie Forestier* (Grand Quai 28) organizes similar drives (Sun. 9-7, fare 5 fr.; other days 1.45-6, fare 3½ fr.).

Shops. Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery. About 110,000 watches are annually manufactured here; those officially tested have an official stamp on the works. — Among watchmakers of repute are *Vacheron & Constantin*, Rue des Moulins 1; *M. Favre & Co.*, *Koehn*, *Patek*, *Philippe & Co.*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Wirth*, Place Molard 15. — Jewellers: *Golay*, *Fils & Stahl*, Quai des Bergues 31; *Plojoux*, *Henry Capt*, *Perrier-Friedel*, all in the Rue du Rhône; *Ramu & Co.*, Rue des Allemands 32; *Bachmann*, *A. Glatou*, *Humbert*, all on the Grand-Quai. — Engraver, *M. H. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue de l'Arquebuse. — Musical Boxes: *D. Allard & Cie.*, Place des Alpes 2; *Langdorff & Fils*, Rue Bonivard 12; *S. Troll*, Rue Bonivard 6. — Photographic Materials, *Borrey*, Rue du Marché 14; *D'Illin & Philippe*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 3. — Alpine Plants (living), *Jardin Alpin Floraire*, at Chêne-Bourg (p. 298; tramway in 15 min.).

Booksellers. *Georg & Co.*, Corraterie 10; *H. Kündig*, Corraterie 11; *Burkhardt*, Molard 2; *H. Robert*, Place de la Fusterie 2; *Eggimann et Cie.*, Rue Centrale 1. — **Circulating Library**: *Richard*, Rue du Rhône 80.

Theatre (Pl. B, 5; p. 256). Performances daily in winter (adm. 2-7 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', higher). *Summer Theatre* in the Parc des Eaux-Vives (see below).

Cursaal, on the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 3); variety performance in summer at 8 p.m., adm. 1-3 fr. — **Parc des Eaux-Vives** (reached on foot in ½ hr., by tramway from the Place Bel-Air or motor-launch from the Quai des Pâquis in 10 min.), see p. 254.

Music. *Organ Concert* in the Cathedral (p. 254) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., in Aug. & Sept., at 8.15 p.m. (tickets 1 fr.); in the *Victoria Hall* (p. 257) on Tues. & Frid. in summer at 5 p.m. (1 fr.). — Concerts fortnightly in the *Theatre* (p. 256) in winter. — Concerts of the *Harmonie Nautique* in the *Victoria Hall* (p. 257), in winter, see daily papers. — Concerts frequently on Thurs. in summer at the *Jardin Anglais* (p. 253), with illumination of the fountain on the quay ('fontaines lumineuses'), at the *Place des Alpes* (Pl. D, E, 3), and in the *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 255).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 255), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-2; adm. 1 fr. — **Public Lectures** *(Cours publics et gratuits)* in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m. *Holiday Courses* in July and August, at the University, for students of French.

Chemists. *Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Finck*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 26; *Goegg*, Corraterie 18; *Ackermann*, Rue des Allemands 13.

Enquiry Office *(Bureau de Renseignements Officiels)*, Place des Bergues 3 (daily 9-12 and 2-5, except Sun. and holidays).

British Consul (for the French-speaking cantons), *Sir George Phillippo*, Rue Bonivard 10 (10-12 a.m.). — **American Consul**, *Horace Lee Washington*, *Esq.*, Quai du Léman 25 (9-1). — *Union Bank*, Rue Petitot 10.

English Church *(Holy Trinity;* Pl. D, 3, 4), on the right bank, in the Rue du Mont-Blanc (p. 252); chaplain, *Rev. J. T. Christie;* services at 8.30, 10.30, and 5.30. — **American Episcopal Church** *(Emmanuel Church)*, Rue des Voirons 6 (Pl. E, 3; p. 253), not far from the Cursaal; chaplain, *Rev. Charles Belden;* services at 8.30, 10.30, and 4.30. — *Presbyterian Services* (11.15 a.m.), in the Cathedral (Chapel of the Maccabees).

Geneva (1243′; pop. 90,321, including the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, capital of the small but populous canton of the same name (total pop. 131, 674), lies at the S. end of the lake, where the swift blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 259). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic, with the suburbs of *Plainpalais*, to the S.W., and *Les Eaux Vives*, to the S.E.; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, with the suburb of *Les Pâquis*, to the E. Since the removal of the old fortifications (after 1850) both parts of the town have extended with extraordinary rapidity.

History. Geneva appears in the 1st cent. B. C. as *Genava*, a town of the Allobroges (Cæs. de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 534; it was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as King of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the REFORMATION, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought an asylnm at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and established a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540, and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had written against the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order, and condemned to the stake and executed by the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology. He died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover Geneva were abortive, and Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed Church, contributed considerable sums towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged old families (*bourgeois*), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes (*natifs*, *habitants*, and *sujets*). This unjust distinction was farther emphasized by the writings of *Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712. At the instigation of Voltaire and the University of Paris, Rousseau's '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, at the order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies, et tendant à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the 22nd Canton. In 1846, under the leadership of *James Fazy*, the canton overthrew the Conservative government, and in May, 1847, it adopted a democratic constitution, which is still substantially in force.

From the *Railway Station* (*Gare de Cornavin*, p. 248) the broad RUE DU MONT-BLANC leads to (1/4 M.) the lake. To the left is the handsome new *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3), on the attic of which are statues of the five Continents. Opposite, at the corner of the Rue Chantepoulet, is a colossal bust of *Louis Favre* (p. 254), the contractor of the St. Gotthard Tunnel (p. 130), by E. Lambert. Farther on, to the left, is the Gothic *English Church* (Holy Trinity; Pl. D, 3, 4).

From the end of the Rue du Mont-Blanc the handsome ***Pont du Mont-Blanc** (Pl. D, 4, 5), 280 yds. long, leads to the Place du Lac (p. 253). This bridge is now being widened from 52′ to 62′, at a cost of 740,000 francs. Between the Pont du Mont-Blanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is *Rousseau's Island* (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a bridge. In the centre rises the bronze *Statue of Rousseau*, by Pradier (1834). By the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4), is the *Central Station of the Electricity Works*, and above it are the Rhone Baths (p. 249). The *Island*, which was fortified in the middle ages, divides the Rhone into two branches (p. 257).

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the chief being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. The latter is continued by the **Quai du**

Mont-Blanc (Pl. D, E, 4), extending N.E. from the Pont du Mont-Blanc, and affording a view of the *Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings. (See the mountain-indicator.)

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained here than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,782′ high, while the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,608′ only. More to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it, the snowy Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite end is formed by the Salève.

On the left side of the Quai du Mont-Blanc rises the sumptuous **Brunswick Monument** (Pl. E, 4), erected to *Duke Charles II.* (d. 1873), who left his property (about 20 million fr.) to Geneva.

The monument (66′ in height), designed by *Fraanel*, is a modified copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It consists of a hexagonal canopy in marble, in three stories, on a platform, 220 ft. long and 78 ft. broad, the approach to which is guarded by two colossal lions in yellow marble by *Cain*. A sarcophagus in the central story bears a recumbent figure of the duke, with reliefs from the history of Brunswick, all by *Iguel*. At the projecting corners are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs (Augustus; Otho the Child; Charles William Ferdinand; Frederick William; Henry the Lion; Ernest the Confessor), by *Schoenewerk*, *Thomas*, *A. Millet*, and *Kissling*. On the roof are the Christian virtues, the Apostles, etc. — The bronze equestrian statue of the duke (by *Cain*), which stands on a separate pedestal to the right, originally crowned the monument, for which, however, it proved too heavy.

On the adjoining *Quai des Pâquis* is the *Cursaal* (Pl. E, 3; p. 251), behind which is the *American Church* (p. 251). Beyond the *Jetée des Pâquis* (Pl. F, 4), at the end of which is a lighthouse (flash-light), the *Quai du Léman* extends to the small **Park Mon Repos** (also called *Plantamour*, after its donor), a public promenade with beautiful views. In the mansion belonging to it are a number of pictures from the Musée Rath (p. 256) and ethnographical collections.

On the S. bank of the lake, in the *Place du Lac*, by the Pont du Mont-Blanc, is the *National Monument* (Pl. D, 5), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*. — Adjacent is the pleasant **Promenade du Lac**, or **Jardin Anglais**, with a café, where a band often plays on summer-evenings. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden are a fountain and bronze busts of *Al. Calame* (p. 256; by Iguel), *Fr. Diday* (by Bovy), and *J. Pradier* (by Lequesne). A pavilion here contains an interesting *Relief of Mont Blanc* (adm. 50 c.; Sun., 8-8, gratis), on a scale of 1:6000 (Mont Blanc 31 inches in height; proportion of vertical to horizontal dimensions, 2:1).

In the lake, off the *Quai des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. E, 5), rise two granite rocks, the larger of which, the *Pierre à Niton*, is traditionally said to have been a Roman altar to Neptune. At the end of the Quai is a breakwater, on which a *Fountain*, with a jet 115 ft. high (illumination, see p. 251), plays on Sundays and holidays in summer. — Near the Quai is the *Salle de la Réformation* (Pl. E, 6), containing

a large concert-hall, the *Calvinium*, with memorials of Calvin, ethnographical curiosities, etc. (adm. 50 c.), and a *Model of Jerusalem* by Illès. — In the suburb of *Plongeon*, farther to the E., 1/4 M. from the city-bounds, on the lake (easily reached by tramway or electric launch), is the ***Parc des Eaux-Vives**, formerly the property of Louis Favre (p. 252), with pretty walks, an Alpine garden, a summer-theatre, a restaurant, and a mineral spring (adm. 50 c.).

Following the Rue d'Italie by the Hôtel Métropole, and then ascending a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine* (Pl. C, D, 6), a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège de St. Antoine*, founded by Calvin in 1559; on the left (E.) is the *Observatory;* on a height to the S.E. rises the *Russian Church*, with eight gilded cupolas and elaborate interior. In an adjacent square is a bronze bust of *R. Töpffer* (d. 1846), the author.

The highest point of the oldest quarter of the town on the left bank is crowned by the Romanesque **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre;* Pl. C, 6), a building of the 10th cent., consecrated by Emp. Conrad II. in 1034, altered in the 12-13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by a Corinthian portico. It has just been thoroughly restored, except the S. tower.

The verger (concierge) lives at Rue Farel 8. Adm. by the side-door, next the choir; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 1-3, free; at other hours, except Sun. 11-12, each pers. 20 c.; ascent of the tower 50 c., 2-5 pers. 1 fr., each addit. pers. 20 c.

Interior. To the right of the entrance, Monument of *Duc Henri de Rohan* (leader of the French Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 23) in 1638, of his wife *Marguerite de Sully*, and of his son *Tancrède;* the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern. Under the finely carved pulpit (1863) is a chair said to have belonged to Calvin. The beautiful stalls opposite, originally in the Chapelle des Florentins (destroyed), were executed by Florentine sculptors and were well restored in 1847. — Farther on is a tablet in memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henri IV of France. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Cardinal Jean de Brogny* (1342-1426), President of the Council of Constance. — Adjacent to the N.W. is the tasteful Gothic **Chapelle des Macchabées*, built in 1406 by Card. de Brogny, and restored in 1874-88. — *Organ Recitals*, see p. 251.

Near the cathedral is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 5, 6), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, entered by an inclined plane constructed in 1556-78, which enabled the councillors to be conveyed in litters to or from the council-chambers. The Court of Arbitration to settle the *Alabama* claims sat here in 1872. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing the *Musée Historique*, a collection of old armour and weapons, the ladders of the 'Escalade' (see p. 225), etc.

Grand' Rue, No. 40, is the house in which *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712; d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). The house belonged to his grandfather, to whom Rousseau's mother was paying a visit at the time of her son's birth. His father lived at Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone.

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. & Thurs., 1-4; Grand' Rue 11, in the court to the right) contains a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities. Good catalogue by W. Fol.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where the tasteful *Fontaine de l'Escalade* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town (comp. p. 252). The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec., 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

An archway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the promenade of *La Treille*, planted with chestnut-trees, below which is the Botanic Garden (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *Aug. de Candolle* (d. 1841). The Promenade des Bastions, with its *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 249), separates the Botanic Garden from the University. In the grounds are a statue of David, by *Chaponnière*, the '*Pierre aux fées*', or '*aux dames*', supposed to be Drnidical, and a plain monument to *H. A. Gosse*, the geologist.

The **University** (Pl. B, 6), erected in 1868-72, consists of three buildings connected by glazed galleries. The *Central Part* contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories (except the medical and chemical schools), the *E. Wing* the collections of antiquities and coins, and the Library, and the *W. Wing* the Nat. Hist. Museum. In front of the nniversity are the bronze busts of *Ant. Carteret* (d. 1889), the statesman and educationalist, of *Pictet de la Rive*, the naturalist (r.), and of *Colladon*, the engineer (l.); and on the S. side (Rue De Candolle) is the bust of *K. Vogt*, the naturalist (d. 1895). The university has 70 professors and about 500 students.

The **Library**, founded abont the middle of the 16th cent., contains 130,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. The Salle Lullin on the groundfloor, to the right of the entrance (Sun. and Thnrs., 1-4; at other times apply to the concierge; fee), contains about 250 ancient and modern portraits of reformers, statesmen, and scholars, either Genevese, or connected with the history of Geneva, inclnding a portrait of George Eliot at the age of 30, painted at Geneva in 1850; also valuable MSS., exhibited in glass-cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308) on wax tablets; many MSS. with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 239); autographs. On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henri IV, but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. — On the groundfloor is also the *Cabinet of Coins;* and on the sunk-floor is the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). The first floor contains the reading-room (week-days, 9-12 and 1-6; 8-12 only during vacation). — In the court is the *Musée Epigraphique*, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva.

The **Natural History Museum** (free on week-days, except Tues. and Sat., 2-5, and on Sun. 10-12 & 2-5; in winter on the same days, 1.30-4.30, on Sun. 10-12 and 1.30-4.30; at other times apply to the concierge, fee), arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 142), etc. — The *Local Section* of this museum (open on Sun. & Thurs., 10-12 and 2-5) is exhibited in the **Palais Eynard** (Pl. C, 6), a building to the E. of the Botanic Garden, erected by Eynard the Phil-Hellene in 1817.

The Athénée (Pl. C, 6), to the S.E. of the Botanic Garden, contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on art, and an exhibition of art (p. 251). Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. B, 6).

To the N.W. of the Botanic Garden and the Bastion Promenade extends the circular *Place Neuve* (Pl. B, 5), adorned with an equestrian statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze, designed by Lanz. On the S.W. side are the *Conservatory of Music* and the *Bâtiment Electoral*, with a spacious hall for elections, used also for concerts and exhibitions. The Rom. Cath. *Church of the Sacred Heart*, behind the conservatory, was formerly a temple of the Free Masons. On the N.W. side of the Place Neuve rises the **Theatre**, a Renaissance building, erected in 1872-79. The interior (1400 seats), with its handsome 'foyer', deserves a visit (week-days, 10-4). — Adjoining, at the beginning of the Corraterie, is the —

Musée Rath (open free on week-days, except Mon., 1-4, and on Sun., 10-4; at other times 50 c.; catalogue 50 c.), an art-collection founded by the Russian general *Rath* (1766-1819), a Genevese, presented to the city, and since much extended.

Vestibule. Statues by *J. Pradier* (b. at Geneva 1790; d. at Paris 1852). — Pictures: 20. *Baud-Bovy*, Wrestlers; 156. *Hermenjat*, Camp in the desert; 217. *A. Lugardon*, The Eiger; 267. *Ravel*, The singing lesson. — To the left, °199-210. *Liotard*, Crayon portraits; miniatures. — To the right, Antique Statues: 1. Trajan as Mars, 2. Venus, °8. Torso. No number, *Chiattone*, Sleep. — Pictures: 280. *Robellaz*, Between two fires; 237. *A. de Meuron*, Morning in the mountains; to the left, 464. *Poggi*, Plaine de Rocailles; 421. *Boss*, Landscape. — 162. *Hornung*, Eve of St. Bartholomew; 34. *Bodmer*, Landscape; 195. *Lemaître*, Environs of Nernier; 95. *Diday*, Giessbach. — 137. *Gaud*, Harvest; 115. *Durand*, Boy-cook.

Picture Gallery (six rooms; the order of the pictures is frequently altered). Central Rooms (A and B): Deceased Swiss artists. — Room A. Entrance-wall: 161. *Hornung*, Calvin on his death-bed; *44-47. *Alex. Calame* (of Vevey; 1810-64), The Seasons; above the door, 110. *Du Mont*, Return from church; 111. *Dunant*, Harvest. To the left: *Lugardon*, 212. Release of Bonivard (p. 275), 213. Arnold von Melchthal; 114. *Durant*, Return from the review; 172. *Humbert*, The ford; 478. *Vautier*, The arrest; 22. *Aug. de Beaumont*, The Tiber; 316. *Stauffer*, Sleeping girl; 54. *Castan*, Autumn landscape; 419. *Beaumont*, Summer-evening; 350. *Veillon*, Lake of Tiberias; *Sandreuter*, 308. Alpine lake, 468. Bank of the Rhine; 197. *Lemaître*, The Salève; 338. *Van Muyden*. Pifferari; *Menn*, 225, 227-233, 405, 40[illegible]. Landscapes; 479. *Vautier*, Interesting occupation; *Diday*, *93. Oaks in a storm, 101. Lake of Geneva (his last work, unfinished), 96. Lake of Uri; *Calame*, no number, Lake of Lucerne, 48. Mountain-pines, 43. Storm at the Handeck. — Room B. To the left: *Vautier*, 349. The sick mother, °348. Litigious peasants; 466. *L. Robert*, Italian girl; 80. *E. David*, Roman Campagna; 55. *Castan*, Winter-scene; *L. Robert*, 285. Brigands, 283. Italian girls; *Berthoud*, 30. Roman aqueduct, 29. Sorrento; 97. *Diday*, The Grimsel; 141. *E. Girardet*, Arabs at prayer; 226. *Menn*, Portrait of himself; 302. (over the door). *Saint-Ours*, Earthquake in Calabria; *Petitot*, 255, 480, 459. Pastel-portraits; 415. *Baud-Bovy*, 'Aunt Louisa'. — 171. *Huber*, Market; 326. *Toepffer*, Peasant-girl; then several landscapes of the old Genevese school (*Toepffer*, *Huber*, *De la Rive*, *Agasse*, etc.), 33. *Bocion*, Lake of Geneva at St. Saphorin; 297. (over the door), *Saint-Ours*, Olympian games; 21. *Baudit*, Moor in Médoc.

Rooms to the Right (C and D): Living Swiss artists. — Room C. To the left: 317. *Stückelberg*, Swiss nun; 129. *Furet*, Herons; 252. *Odier*, Pond in Berry; 467. *Ruch*, Daybreak; 8. *Anker*, Communal meeting in Canton Bern; 269. *Marie Ravel*, Still-life; 142. *Giron*, Education of Bacchus; 470. *Silvestre*, Dunes at Yvoire; 106. (over the door) *Dufaux*, Market-boat to Vevey; 178. *Jeanmaire*, Spring near Hermance; 456. *Nicolet*, Amsterdam orphans; *Balmer*, 14. The first-born, 414. Study; 41. *Burnand*, Peasant's house in Freiburg; 73. *Coutau*, Lake-dwellers; 56. *Castres*. The tale of the captive (1871); °296. *Sabon*, Brook near Carouge; 57. *Castres*, Swiss battery

on the march; 266. *E. de Pury*, Venetian bead-stringers; 366. *Ihly*, Street in Yvoire. — Room D. 120. *Duval*, On the upper Nile; 313. *Simonet*, Autumn at Sion; 268. *Ravel*, Drawing-school; 179. *Jeanmaire*, Pine forest; 130. *Furet*, On the Aeschi-Allmend; 363. *Ziegler*, Wedding afloat; 218. *A. Lugardon*, Wengern Alp; 49. *Arth. Calame*, Vevey; 35. *Bodmer*, Mill; 158. *Hodler*, The miller and his ass; *245. *Monteverde*, Caught; 159. *Hodler*, The enraged warrior; *140. *J. Girardet*, Flight of the Vendéens after the battle of Cholet; 143. *Gos*, Before the storm; 40. *Louise Breslau*, Bosom-friends; 135. *Gaud*, Cider-making; 408. *Piguet*, Country-road; 292. *Rossi*, Youthful dreams; 184. *Koller*, Cattle among the mountains; 449. *Ihly*, Autumn; 220. *Mme. Massip*, An idle hour; 458. *Perrier*, The Salève; 359. *Vuillermet*, Portrait; *Mlle. P. de Beaumont*, 399. Prodigal Son, 24. Tempest; 136. *Gaud*, The last load; 79. *Darier*, Choristers; *Duval*, 436. Summer-morning, 435. The Arno; 23 (over the door), *G. de Beaumont*, The offering.

Rooms to the Left (E and F). — Room E. (Dutch and Spanish masters). To the left: 107. *Du Jardin*, Crucifixion; *Berchem*, 27. Prodigal Son, 28. Abraham and Sarah; 186. *G. de Lairesse*, Bacchanal; *Velazquez*, 351. Philip IV., 352. Spanish singers, 352. Queen Maria Anna of Spain; 334. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 240. *Mirevelt*, Portrait; *Teniers the Younger*, 321. The five senses, 320. Smoker; 294. *School of Rubens*, Nymphs surprised by Satyrs. — Room F (French and Italian masters). To the left: 277. *Rigaud*, Elisabeth Charlotte of Orleans; 52. *Caravaggio*, Four singers; *104. *Domenichino*, David; 7. *Allori*, Portrait; *11. *Fra Bartolomeo* and *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation; 384. *Venetian School*, Empress Sabina Poppæa; *Corot*, 66-69. Landscapes, 65. Girl resting; 422. *Breton*, Study; 15. *Baron*, Lute-player; 191. *Lebrun*, Elijah; 355. *C. J. Vernet*, Storm in the Mediterranean; 253. *Oudry*, Dog and crane; 61. *P. de Champaigne*, Dead nun; 190. *Latour*, Crayon portrait of J. J. Rousseau; 188. *Largillière*, Arlaud the painter. — The adjoining Cabinet contains water-colours and drawings.

At No. 14 Rue Général Dufour, behind the theatre, is the **Victoria Hall** (Pl. B, 5), a Renaissance building by Cammoletti (1891-93), presented to the *Société de l'Harmonie Nautique* by Mr. D. F. Barton, formerly British Consul at Geneva. Above the door is a fine Figure of Harmony by Massarotti. The great hall (1850 seats; concerts, see p. 251) is adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Bieler*, representing Heavenly and Earthly Music (adm. on application to the concierge, in the side-street to the left; fee). In the same street, on the left, is the new *Ecole de Commerce* (Pl. B, 4), in the basement of which is a relief of the town of Geneva in 1850 (33 sq. yds. in area; scale 1 : 256) by Aug. Magnin the architect (free on Sun. & Thurs., 10-12 & 2-5; at other times 20 c.). — From this point we proceed past the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 5) to the Quai de la Poste and the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the lowest of the Rhone bridges. Below the bridge, on the left bank, are the **Water Works** (*Forces Motrices du Rhône*; Pl. B, 3), constructed in 1883-86, which supply the houses and afford 6000 horse-power for the use of factories. The left branch of the Rhone (p. 252) is dammed up for this purpose, the right branch being left open for the free discharge of the lake. A visit to the large hall, entered from the Quai de la Poste, will interest even the unscientific; the huge water-wheels represent 300 horse-power each and describe 26 revolutions per minute. — There are similar works, supplying 12,000 horse-power, at Chèvres, $3^1/_2$ M. downstream.

On the Right Bank, to the left of the Pont de la Coulouvrenière,

is the *Promenade St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze bust of *James Fazy* (d. 1878; p. 252), the Genevese statesman. We next pass, on the right, the *Ecole d'Horlogerie*, containing the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* (first floor; daily, except Sat., 1-4, Sun. 9-12), an important collection of engravings, and the *Musée Industriel*, in which are exhibited the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard Tunnel. Thence past the *Ecole des Arts Industriels* (open on week-days) and the Old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame* to the railway-station (Pl. D, 2).

Environs of Geneva. An extensive system of ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS facilitates a visit to the charming environs, studded with villas with beautiful gardens.

The terminal of the cars at Geneva are, on the right bank of the Rhone, the *Place de l'Entrepôt* (Pl. D, 3), and on the left bank, the *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. B, 4), the *Place du Molard* (Pl. C, D, 5), and the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. D, 6). The time-tables give Central European time (p. 218), even for the lines in French territory.

To PREGNY AND FERNEY. From the Place de l'Entrepôt, opposite the post-office, 14 times daily, to Pregny in 10 min. (10 c.), to Ferney in 35 min. (40 c.). Comp. Pl. C, 3, and D, 1-3. First station *Voie-Creuse*, second *Pregny-Ariana*, for the Musée Ariana (5 min.) and the Rothschild Château at Pregny. — On the lake by the Ariana Park is the station of the motor-launches (Restaurant Lacustre, with view, D. from 2 fr.).

The ***Musée Ariana** (open 10-4 from April 15th to June 1st and from Sept. 16th to Nov. 15th, and 6-10 from June 2nd to Sept. 15th; free on Thurs. and Sun.; 1 fr. on Tues., Wed., Frid., and Sat.; catalogue 1 fr.), bequeathed to the town by *M. Gust. Revilliod* (d. 1890), a handsome Renaissance building erected in 1880, is situated in an extensive park (adm. daily, 9-7), commanding a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps. The most diverse branches of art are represented in the museum.

The CENTRAL HALL, with a double tier of marble columns, contains a group of Sleep and Death (in the centre) by *Guglielmi*, marble busts, vases, etc. The CENTRAL CORRIDOR (right and left) is hung with tapestry of the 17th cent.; the ceiling-paintings (the seasons, etc.) are by *Dufour*. On the left side of the hall are Chinese and Japanese porcelain, inlaid work, European fayence, ivory carvings, and bronzes (statuette, Struggle with a serpent, by the mirror in the Japanese room). On the right side are European porcelain, antique vases, articles from Alemannic graves, etc. — FIRST FLOOR. On the staircase is a Chinese boudoir; in the gallery, antique furniture, weapons, and stained glass. — PICTURE GALLERY. *Rooms I & II:* Italian and Netherlandish works, including many copies. **Raphael*, Madonna of Vallombrosa (copy of the Madonna del Cardellino at Florence); a small antique head of Venus. — *Room III:* Flower-pieces, studies of still-life, and small Netherlandish works; marble busts of M. Revilliod and his mother Ariana (née De la Rive) by *Duphot*. — *Room IV:* Landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, *Veillon*, *Loppé*, and *Lugardon*; Cattle-pieces by *Humbert*, *Agasse*, and *Delarive*; Genre-scenes by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Rubio*, *Töpffer*, etc. — On the other side of the large hall are paintings by *Horace Revilliod*; portraits and drawings by early Genevese masters; engravings (10,000 plates); a library; interesting autographs in

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Collex
Versoix
Hermance
Gex
Bellegarde
St. Julien
Thonon
Samoens Cluses Chamonix
Archamps
Genthod
le Greux de Genthod
Valavran
Ferney-Voltaire
Colovrex
Tuileries
l'Hermitage
Bellevue
Vangeron
Chambésy
Chau de Tournay
Gd Saconnex
Pregny
Villa Rothschild
la Pte Pierrière
la Gde Pierrière
Chau de l'Impératrice
la Châtelaine
Mouillon
Pommier
Pt Saconnex
Varembé
Sécheron
Villa Bartholony
Montalegre
Moillebeau
Châtelaine
Charmilles
les Pâquis
GENÈVE
Eaux Vives
Embarc.
Trainant
LAC DE GENÈVE
Chau de Bellerive
Corsier
Collonge
St. Maurice
la Baraque
la Repentance
Meinier
Vezenaz
la Capite
la Belotte
Bonvard
Pressy
Miolan
Bessinge
Vandoeuvres
Choulex
Chevrier
Cologny
Chougny
Belvédère
Pt Chougny
Frontenex
la Gradelle
Belair
Pont Bochet
Puplinge
Cornières
Foron R.
Seime R.
Ambilly
Plainpalais
Chêne Bougeries
Chêne-Bourg
la Boissière
Malagnou
Florissant
Champel
le Vallon
Moillesulaz
Annemasse
Thônex
la Paumière
Pt Conches
Bout du Monde
Vessy
Villette
Bois Bancy
Valard
Pont d'Etrembières
Gaillard
Vernaz
Etrembières
Arve R.
Lancy
Acacias
Pt Lancy
CAROUGE
Pinchat
Grange Collomb
la Bâtie
Villa Eléonore
Pesey
Plan les Ouates
Drise
Marsillon
le Reposoir
Pt Veyrier
Sierne
Veyrier
Pt Salève
Tour Gosse
Troinex
Pas de l'Echelle
Balmes de l'Ermitage
Mornex
Monnetier
Saconnex au delà d'Arve
les Chenevières
Stat. Bossey-Veyrier
Crevin
le Coin
les Combes
Compesières
Pierre Grand
Bossey
les Esserts
Charrot
Croix de Rozon
Landecy
Collonges
Salève
Gd Salève
Pont du Loup
Halte
Gde Gorge
Pte Gorge
les Barbres
1:100.000
Kilomètres
Engl. Miles

glass-cases; glass, ivory-carvings, antique Genevese tinware; and the Silver Chamber, containing ornaments, coins, medals, enamels, etc. Charming view from the balcony.

In the grounds, at the back of the former dwelling-house, *Revilliod's Tomb.*

The *Château of Baroness Adolphe Rothschild* ('Pavillon de Pregny'), built in 1858 by the English architect Stocks, is 1/4 hr. from the Ariana tramway-station. Beautiful park with well-equipped hothouses, open on Tues. and Frid., 3-6 in July and Aug., 2-5 in Sept. and Oct. (tickets gratis at the Geneva hotels).

The electric tramway next passes the pretty villages of *Petit-Saconnex* (left) and *Grand-Saconnex*, crosses the French frontier near the *Tuilerie*, and reaches (4 M.) **Ferney**, officially *Ferney-Voltaire (Hôtel de France)*, a village founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the terminus is a bronze *Statue of Voltaire* ('au patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert, presented by the artist (1890). The street straight on from the terminus, then to the left, leads to the (1/2 M.) *Château* erected by Voltaire, now containing memorials of the founder (in summer, Wed. 2-6; fee). Over the former chapel is the inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. Beautiful view from the garden-terrace. — From Ferney a steam-tramway runs in 40 min. to (5 1/2 M.) *Gex* (p. 263).

To Vernier, 3 M., tramway ten times daily in 25 min. (from the Quai de la Poste, p. 250; fare 30 c.). The line (comp. Pl. C, B, 2; A, 1) runs past the new *Parc aux Sports* (10 min. from the post-office) with a racecourse and golf links, and then viâ *Les Délices* and *Les Charmilles*. Beyond the hamlet of *Châtelaine*, we pass the favourite *Bois des Frères* (on the left), and reach the prettily situated village of *Vernier*.

To the Bois de la Bâtie. From the Quai de la Poste (comp. Pl. A, B, 4) the tramway runs past the Abattoirs to the *Pont de St. Georges* over the Arve. On the other bank a path ascends to the right to the **Bois de la Bâtie** (1 1/4 M. from Geneva), a plateau covered with woods and meadows (several cafés), affording a fine survey of the town and environs. The blue water of the Rhone and the gray water of the Arve flow side by side unmingled for several hundred yards below their confluence. — From the bridge the tramway goes on viâ *Rampe Quidort*, *Petit Lancy*, and *Onex* to (3 1/2 M.) **Bernex** (several small restaurants), a village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1655'; fine view) may be ascended in 1/4 hr.; and thence viâ *Laconnex* to (9 M.) *Pougny-Chancy*, a station on the Geneva and Lyons railway (to Geneva 12 M., in 40 min.).

To St. Julien, 6 M., tramway 12 times daily in 3/4 hr. (to Carouge 13 min.), from the Place du Molard (p. 258). Beyond the Pont d'Arve our line leads to the left from that to Lancy, to (1 3/4 M.) **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance; Ecu de Savoie*), a suburb (7387 inhab.) of Geneva, founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy, who attracted many Genevese artisans to it by the offer of special advantages. — The cars next pass *Bachet de Pesay*, *Plan-les-Ouates* (with the drill-ground and rifle-range of the Geneva troops), *Arare*, and *Perly;* and reach (6 M.) **St. Julien**, a little French town, with 900 inhab., on the *Aire*, a station on the railway from Bellegarde to Bouveret (p. 289). About 1 M. to the W. are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Ternier*. — The *Pitons* (4505'), adjoining the Salève on the S.W., may be ascended from St. Julien viâ *Beaumont* in 3 hrs.

To the Salève. — Tramway (50 c., return 75 c.), fifteen times daily, in 25 min., from the *Cours de Rive* (comp. Pl. D, 6-8), by *Florissant*, and across the Arve between the hamlets of *Villette* and *Sierne*, to (3 1/2 M.) **Veyrier** (**Hôt. Beau-Séjour*), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève. — The tramway goes on to *Bossey* (see p. 260) and *Collonges*.

The ***Salève**, a long hill of limestone rock, to the S.E. of Geneva, is a favourite resort. It consists of two portions, separated by the valley of Monnetier: N.E. the *Petit-Salève* (2950'), and S.W. the *Grand-Salève* (4290'), adjoined by the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (4505'). Electric Tramways, starting from *Etrembières* and from *Veyrier*, ascend to *Monnetier-Mairie*,

where they unite. From Etrembières to Monnetier 27 min., to *Treize-Arbres*, the terminus on the Grand Salève, 1 hr.; from Veyrier 1/2 hr. and 1 hr.; fare from either terminus to Monnetier 95 c., return 1 1/2 fr.; to Treize-Arbres 3 fr. 20 c. and 4 fr. 50 c. Circular ticket from Geneva (Molard) viâ Etrembières, Treize-Arbres, Veyrier, and back to Geneva (Cours de Rive), 1st class 10 fr. 80 c., 2nd cl. 7 fr. 80 c. — From ETREMBIÈRES (p. 298; from Geneva-Molard by tramway viâ Annemasse, 10 times daily in 50 min.) the electric railway runs past the old ivy-mantled château (above which are the *Trous de Tarabara*, two caves said to date from Celtic times) and ascends the slope of the *Petit Salève*, viâ the stations of *Bas-Mornex* (1394') and *Haut-Mornex* (2230'), to the junction at *Monnetier-Mairie*. **Mornex** (**Hôt. Beau-Site*, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Hôt. de l'Ecu de Savoie*; **Pension Buin*, in the old château; *Pens. Bonzanigo*), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, is visited as a health-resort. — From VEYRIER (p. 259) the electric tramway crosses the Annemasse and Bellegarde line (p. 289), skirts the extensive limestone-quarries of Veyrier, runs above the *Pas de l'Echelle* (see below), passes through a tunnel (120 yds.), and reaches (2 M.) **Monnetier-Egliae** (2336'; **Grand-Hôtel du Parc & Hôtel du Château de Monnetier*, R. 2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Trottet*, R. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt. Belvedere*, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5 1/2-6 fr; *Hôt. des Platanes; Hôt. des Alpes*), situated in a depression between the two Salèves. From this point the *Petit-Salève* is easily ascended in 1/2 hr., the *Grand-Salève* in 1 1/2 hr. (see below). — The line then goes on to the (3 M.) central station of *Monnetier-Mairie* (2625'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with fnll view of the Alps, pens. 6-12 fr.), and thence ascends the partly wooded slopes of the Grand-Salève to the (3 3/4 M.) terminus at *Treize-Arbres* (3746'; Buffet; Hôt.-Pens. et Restaurant des Treize-Arbres, 5 min. farther up, D. 3 fr.). The height 6 min. beyond the hotel affords a beantiful survey of the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, Cantons Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France. We now ascend the ridge, passing the Grande Gorge (see below), and in 1/2 hr. reach the *Crêt de Grange Tournier* (4524'), the highest point of the Grand-Salève, whence we survey the Lake of Annecy also. The walk may be extended to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Pitons* (p. 259). — *Veyrier* (p. 259) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Salève on foot. We follow the *Pas de l'Echelle*, running below the electric tramway, then ascend a flight of 101 steps in the rock to (1/2 hr.) *Monnetier-Eglise* (see above), whence a good road, to the right, winds up to the (1 1/2 hr.) Treize-Arbres. — A more fatiguing route ascends from *Bossey* (tramway-station, see p. 259), by *Crevin*, and through the *Grande Gorge*, by a steep and stony path, to the (2 hrs.) plateau (see above). The route through the *Petite Gorge*, to the left of the Grande Gorge, is dangerons.

On the E. BANK of the lake a walk (tramway from Cours de Rive to Vésenaz, 35 c.) may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees, to (3 M.) **Vésenaz** (garden-restaurants by the lake, at *La Belotte*); return to (3 1/2 M.) Geneva by **Cologny** (*Chalet-Restaurant des Alpes*), with a charming view of the lake and the *Villa Diodati*, where Byron wrote 'Manfred' and Canto III. of 'Childe Harold' in 1816; or farther to the E. viâ *Vandoeuvres* and *Chougny*, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc. — At Vésenaz the tramway forks: on branch goes on to (10 M.) the little French town of *Douvaine;* the other skirts the bank of the lake to (7 M.) *Hermance* (p. 289).

The long range of the **Voirons** (4875'), to the N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Geneva and Eaux-Vives Station, p. 248) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 298) to (50 min.) *Bons-St-Didier;* thence a drive of 4 hrs. over the *Col de Saxel* (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) or a walk of 2 1/2 hrs. to the summit. On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the **Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (pens. 7-10 fr.; frequented by the French), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health-resort; and 10 min. below it is the **Nouvel Hôt. des Chalets*, with baths (R. 3-5, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10 fr.). Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire* or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875'); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590') on the N.W. slope;

LAUSANNE
MORGES
EVIAN
THONON
NYON
GENÈVE
LAC LÉMAN
372
Kilomètres
1:250.000
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes

to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence 1/2 hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pointe de Pralaire* (4630'), the S. peak. — On the W. slope of the Voirons, 2 hrs. from Geneva (railway viâ Annemasse to St. Cergues, p. 289; thence bridle-path, 1 hr.) is the **Hôtel de Montauban* (2950'; R. 2-4 fr., B. 80 c., déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.), commanding a charming view.

66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne. Lake of Geneva *(North Bank)*.

79 M. **Railway** in 4-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 1-2, to Vevey 2 1/4-3 1/4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 35, 7 fr. 70 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 10 c.). Tickets from any station on the lake-shore to any station between Villeneuve and Brigue (both inclusive) or between Bouveret and St. Martigny may be used for the steamers, and *vice versâ*.

Steamboats along the NORTHERN BANK, far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2-2 1/2 hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 2 1/4-3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7 fr. 50 c., 3 fr.) in 3 3/4-4 3/4 hrs.; to Bouveret (7 1/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 4 3/4-5 hours. Return-tickets for ten days at a fare and a half. The cabin-tickets are available for second-class rail also; if the holder desires to travel first-class, he must get a supplementary ticket from the guard. Railway-tickets for the sections bordering the lake are also available for the steamers. Mileage tickets with 100 first-class coupons are sold for 20 fr., second-class 10 fr. Fortnightly ticket, allowing unlimited use of the steamers, 25 fr., monthly ticket 40 fr. — Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*, *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*, *Vevey-Corsier*, *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-la-Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux-Vernex*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*, *Bouveret*. The express-steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Mont-Blanc) at 9.15 a.m. and 1.40 p.m. touch only at Nyon, *Thonon*, *Evian* (these two on the S. bank), Ouchy, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and Bouveret. — Several steamboats also ply between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier, Nyon-Thonon, Evian-Ouchy). — Good restaurants on board the steamers (D. 2 1/2 fr.).

The ***Lake of Geneva** (1220'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. long, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1 1/2 M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250' deep near Chillon, 940' near Meillerie, 1095' between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 224 sq. M., being 17 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. This lake differs in its deep blue colour from the greenish hue of the other Swiss lakes. For centuries it has been a favourite theme with writers of every nationality (Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Alex. Dumas, etc.). On the N. side it is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy.

The BIRDS which haunt the lake include wild swans *(Cycnus olor)*, the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls *(Larus ridibundus)*, sea-swallows *(Sterna hirundo)*, and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one kinds of FISH, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus;* the 'Felchen' of Lake Constance), and the perch.

A phenomenon observed on the Lake of Geneva, and on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'SEICHES', or fluctuations in the level of

the water, caused by sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure. The *seiches longitudinales* run from one end of the lake to the other; the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was over 6 ft. in height. — The Temperature of the lake near the surface varies from 45° in winter to 75° or 80° in summer; in the deeper parts it is uniformly 42-44°.

Steamboat Journey (piers at Geneva, see p. 248). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, the Musée Ariana, and the château of Pregny (p. 258); farther on, *Genthod*, once the residence of the famous naturalists Ch. Bonnet (d. 1793), H. B. de Saussure (d. 1799), Theod. de Saussure (d. 1845), F. J. Pictet de la Rive (d. 1872), and Ed. Boissier (d. 1885). The steamer stops at *Bellevue*. — *Versoix* (pop. 1518), a large village, once belonged to France.

Coppet (*Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Café-Restaurant du Port*, by the pier). The château, now owned by M. d'Haussonville, was occupied from 1790 to 1804 by *Necker*, a Genevese, who became finance minister to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her portrait as Sappho by David, several paintings by Gérard, and a bust of Necker are shown (Thurs. only, 2-5).

From Coppet (carr. at the station; omnibus twice daily in 40 min., 1 fr. 50 c.) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) Divonne (1543′; **Hydropathic*, pens. from 10½ fr.), charmingly situated in the *Pays de Gex*, beyond the French frontier (from Nyon 5½ M.; diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr., with one horse 15-18, with two 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Dôle*, see p. 263.

Céligny lies prettily on a hill a little inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*, belonging to Herr Van Berchem.

Nyon (pop. 4882; *Ange*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac; Hôt. du Jura*, at the station) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient *Castle*, with walls 10′ thick, and five towers, built in the 14th cent., contains the *Musée*, with the municipal collection of antiquities (Sun. & Thurs., 1-4). The terrace (with Roman relics) and the fine *Promenade de Perd-Temps* afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc.

Ascent of the Dôle, very interesting. A highroad (diligence to St. Cergues twice daily in 2¾ hrs., 2 fr. 85, coupé 3 fr. 60 c.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) leads from Nyon through the Jura by (3 M.) *Trélex*, (6 M.) *St. Cergues*, and (6 M.) *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, to (3 M.) *Morez*, a little town in the French department of Jura. Walkers may ascend from Nyon in 2¼ hrs. to St. Cergues, but it is preferable to drive (one-horse carr. 6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). — 9 M. **St. Cergues** (3432′; **Hôt. de l'Observatoire*, on a height, 5 min. to the E. of the post-office, with a splendid view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc, R. 4-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 10-16 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Capt; *Hôt.-Pens. Aubersun*, pens. 6½-8 fr.; **Pens. des Etrangers; Poste; Eng. Ch. Serv.*), a village and summer-resort, lies in a green valley at the N.E. base of the Dôle. Thence (guide, 5 fr., not indispensable) we ascend, diverging to the left at a guide-post, 20 min. from the village, to the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne*, and through the depression (*La Porte*, 5127′) between the Vuarne and the Dôle, to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Dôle** (5505′), the highest peak of the Swiss Jura. The view (best

in the afternoon) is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a good road leads to the (7½ M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another route leads by *La Rippe*, 3¾ M. from Céligny (p. 262, and 1½ M. from Divonne (see p. 262), and before reaching (¾ M.) *Vendôme* enters the broad path (to the right) through the wood, which after 3 M. joins the road from Gingins. — The best route for walkers from Geneva is by the *Col de la Faucille*, a deep depression in the Jura chain, to the N.W. of Geneva. Steam-tramway in 1¼ hr. to *Gex* (2120'; Hôt. du Commerce, pens. 8 fr.), a small French town, at the foot of the Jura, whence we proceed (shorter by the old road) to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Faucille** (4355'; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Faucille*, unpretending; *Couronne*, smaller), with a beautiful view. We keep to the road (to Morez, see p. 262) for 1¼ hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the *La Vasserode Inn*, whence we ascend to the top in 1½ hr.

Diligence from *Les Rousses* (p. 262) to *Le Brassus*, whence a railway runs viâ the *Lac de Joux* and *Le Lieu* to *Le Pont* (comp. p. 247).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, once (after 1815) occupied by Joseph Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine, now a Moravian school for boys.

On a promontory lies *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite (Savoyard) bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 289). The Jura Mts. recede; the conspicuous peaks are the Dôle and (to the right of it) the *Noirmont* (5150'). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthouse* and the *Aubonne* (p. 276) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (*Tête Noire*, with garden, unpretending, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.), with 2025 inhab., the birthplace of the Russian general *F. C. de la Harpe* (1754-1838), one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern in 1814. An artificial islet in the lake contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

FROM ROLLE TO GIMEL, 6½ M., electric tramway in 48 min. (fare 95 c., return 1½ fr.; to the Signal de Bougy in 34 min., fare 60 c., return 1 fr.). The railway starts from the harbour (*Rolle-Port*), passes under the Jura & Simplon Railway at *Rolle-Gare*, and ascends circuitously, following the road, along vine-clad hills, passing stations *Mont-Eglise*, *Mont Maison de Ville*, and *Bugnaux*. The station *Signal de Bougy* is on the highest part of the plateau (2325'). Thence a road leads to the E. to the (1 M.) ***Hôtel-Pension Signal de Bougy** (2193'; R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 8-10 fr.), in an open situation on the margin of a wood. The *View from the belvedere, as well as from the **Signal de Bougy* proper, which may be reached by a shady path in 5 min., commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. From the Signal we may descend in 25 min. to *Monthérod* and take the steam-tramway viâ *Aubonne* to *Allaman* (see p. 276). — From the stat. Signal de Bougy the tramway goes on viâ *Essertines-St-Oyans* to (6½ M.) **Gimel** (2395'; **Grand Hôt. des Bains*, first-class, R. 2-6, board 4½-5½ fr.; *Union*, pens. from 5 fr.), with wood-walks, a summer-resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads to the N.W. from Rolle by *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (9 M.) *St. Georges* (3100'; inn) and over the (4 M.) **Col du Marchairuz** (4767'; *Inn*) to (4½ M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 247). Between St. Georges and the Col we enjoy charming views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and beyond the Col we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a wide

bay, **Morges** (*Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt. du Port*, both very fair; *Couronne*, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), a busy little town (pop. 4412), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. Good lake-baths. From Morges we obtain a fine view of *Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank.

FROM MORGES TO BIÈRE, 12 M., railway in 1¼ hr.; 1 fr. 90 or 1 fr. 35 c. — The line ascends the valley of the *Morges* to (2 M.) *Vufflens*, at the foot of the mediæval château of that name, with its tower 160′ in height, said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 245). Describing a wide bend towards the W., we next pass the stations of *Bussy*, *Yens* (beyond which, to the left, is the château of *Chardoney*, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and the Savoy Alps), *Apples* (branch-line to *L'Isle*, with the good Pension Marc Claux), and *Ballens*. — 12 M. Bière (2285′; pop. 1271; *Hôt. Guillaume Tell*) is a considerable village, with large barracks and an artillery training-camp, situated on a plateau at the base of Mont Tendre. Carriage-road hence to the (8½ M.) *Col du Marchairuz* (p. 263).

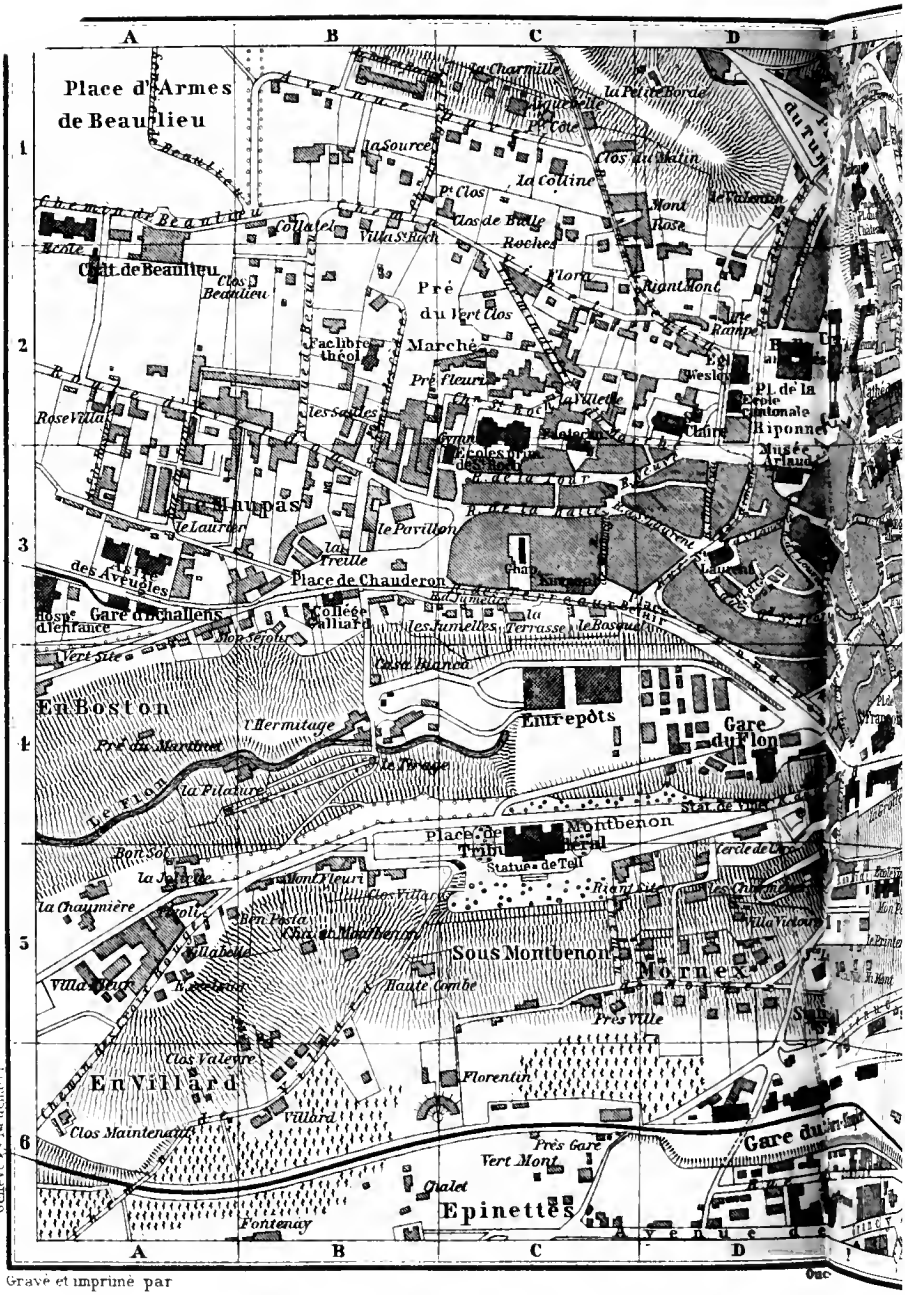
The steamer next reaches the station of *St. Sulpice*, and then —

Ouchy (1230′), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

Hotels. *HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R. 5-8, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; *HÔT. DU CHÂTEAU, near the steamboat-pier, a castellated building with view-tower (lift; restaurant upstairs), R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *HÔT. DU PORT, plain; all on the lake. PENS. DU CHALET, Avenue Roseneck, pens. 4-5 fr.; PENS. LA PRINTANIÈRE (4½-5½ fr.). — *Lake Baths*, well equipped, ½ M. to the W. of the landing-place; bath 50 c., with towels, etc. — *Boat* 80 c. per hour (on Sun. 1 fr.), or with boatman 1½ fr. *Sailing Boat* 2 fr. per hour, including boatman.

The RAILWAY STATION of the Jura-Simplon line (p. 276) is ¾ M. from Onchy, and Lausanne lies fully ½ M. higher. CABLE TRAMWAY (*'Funiculaire'*) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 8 min., every ¼ hr. in summer (fare 40 or 20 c., return-ticket 60 or 30 c.). The station at Ouchy is 3 min. from the pier; station at Lausanne, called *'Gare du Flon'*, under the Grand-Pont; intermediate stations: *Jordils*, *Montriond*, and *Ste. Luce* or *'Gare Jura Simplon'*. — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c.; trunk 20 c.

Lausanne. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL GIBBON (Pl. a; E, 4), R. 3½-7, B. 1½ déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 10 (in winter 6-9) fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the last part of his great work in 1787. *HÔT. RICHE-MONT (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, lift, electric light, etc., R. 3-10, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr. (in winter and spring 6-8 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SÉJOUR, Avenue de la Gare, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-12 fr.; *HÔT. DU GRAND-PONT (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3 fr. (both including wine), pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SITE ET DU BELVEDÈRE (Pl. e; D, 4), R. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-15 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. VICTORIA, Avenue de Rumine, R. 2½-4, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT. DU NORD (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. CAMPART, Route d'Ouchy, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; HÔT. DE FRANCE, well spoken of; HÔTEL CENTRAL & BELLEVUE, Place St. François 18, R. from 2, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT. DES MESSAGERIES, Place St. François 4; HÔT. DE LA POSTE, Petit-Chêne 4. — *Near the railway-station* (p. 276): *HÔT. CONTINENTAL ET DE LA GARE (Pl. h; E, 5), opposite the station, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 9-12 fr.; *HÔT. TERMINUS (Pl. i; D, 6). R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. JURA-SIMPLON, R. from 2, B. 1, pens. from 5 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. STE. LUCE, R. 2½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. NATIONAL, Avenue Beau-Séjour, 2 min. from the station, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 fr. — **Pensions**: *Grancy-Villa*, near the Engl. Church, 5-8 fr.; *Bel-Air*, Place Bel-Air; *Mercanton*, Ave. des Alpes, from 125 fr. per month; *English Boarding House*, Ave. des Alpes, from 6 fr.; *Kegel*, Grand Chêne (5 fr.); *Pittet*, at Ste. Luce (see above; 5 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. du Village Suisse*, near the



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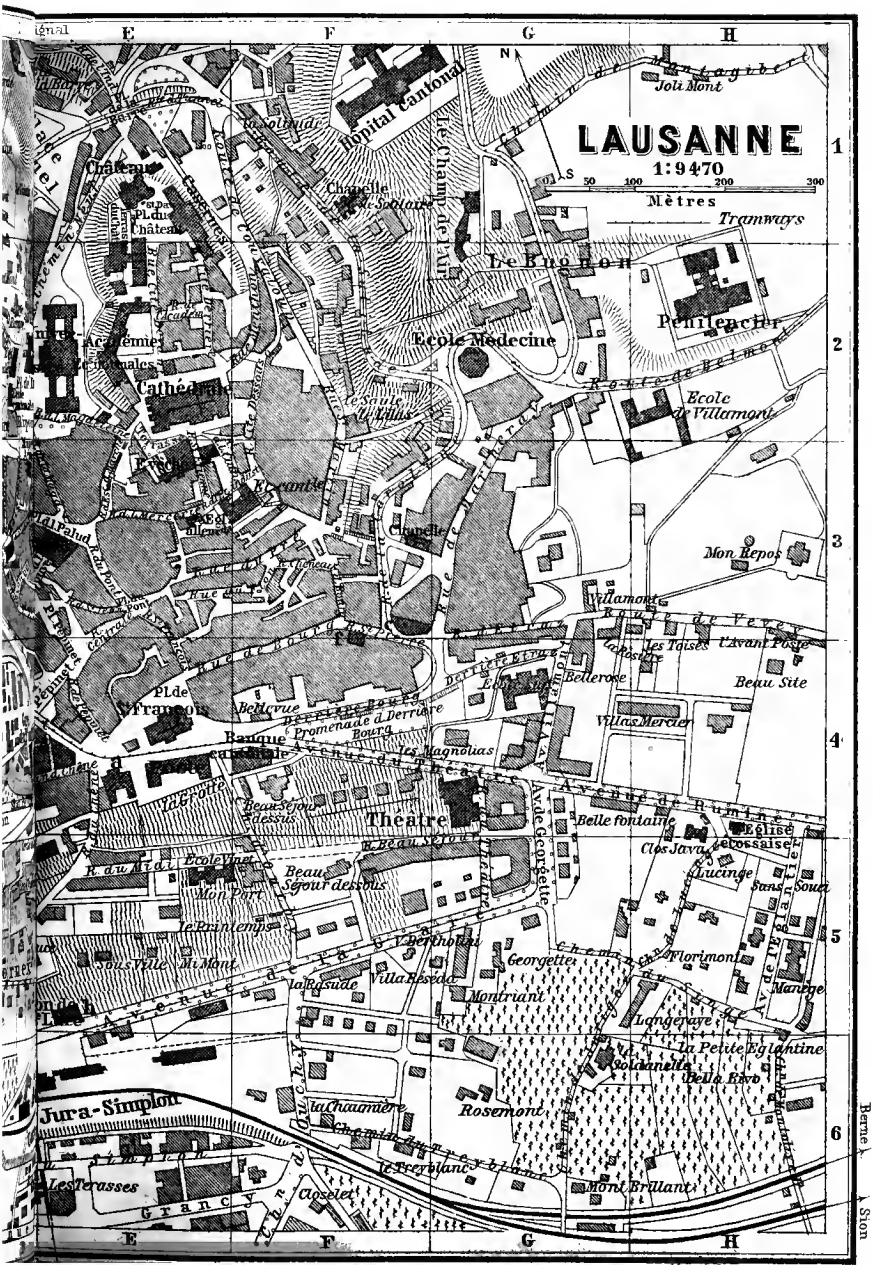


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Signal (p. 267), R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Pens. Les Daillettes* (5-6 fr.) and *Pens. des Aubépines* (from 4 fr.) at *Chailly* (330′); tramway-station *La Rosiaz*, reached from Place St. François in ¼ hr.); and many others.

Restaurants: *Hôtel du Nord*, *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, see p. 264; *Café de la Banque; Restaurant du Théâtre* (see below), with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Central* (good beer; see p. 264), Place de St. François; *Restaurant du Café Vaudois*, Place de la Riponne; *Bavaria*, Rue du Petit-Chêne 3; *Brasserie des Alpes*, near the station; *Café Bel-Air*, Place Bel-Air.

Theatre (Pl. G, 4; dramas in winter, operettas in spring), Avenue du Théâtre (with café). — **Cursaal**, Place Bel-Air (Pl. C; D, 3); concerts and theatre of varieties daily 8.30 p.m. (1½-3 fr.).

Electric Tramways. All cars pass through the Place de St. François (Pl. E, 4). 1. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 6) viâ the Avenue de la Gare and Avenue du Théâtre to the *Place de St. François*, and thence round the town viâ the Grand-Pont (Pl. D, 4), Place Bel-Air (Pl. D, 3), Place de la Riponne (Pl. D, 2), the Buanderie (Pl. E, 1), and back viâ the Ecole de Médecine (Pl. G, 2) and Derrière Bourg (Pl. F, 4) to the *Place de St. François* (fare 15 c.; cars distinguished by a red rectangle in front). — 2. From the *Railway Station* to the Ecole de Médecine as above, then to the left viâ the Hospital (Pl. F, G, 1) to *La Sallaz* (25 c.; cars with red cross). — 3. From the *Railway Station* to Place Bel Air as above; thence to the left to *Echallens* and *Prilly* (25 c.; cars with red triangle). — 4. From *Place de St. François* to the Place de la Riponne as in No. 1, thence to the left to *Pontaise* (20 c.; green cars). — 5. From *Place de St. François* viâ Derrière Bourg (Pl. F, 4) and Route de Belmont (Pl. G, H, 2) to *Chailly* and *Rosiaz* (20 c.; cars with red disc). — 6. From *Place de St. François* viâ Avenue du Théâtre and Avenue de Rumine (Pl. G, H, 4) to *Pully* (p. 267), *Paudex*, and *Lutry* (35 c.; cars with red crescent). — Cable Tramway from the station to the town, see p. 264; to the *Signal de Sauvabelin*, see p. 267.

Cabs: with one horse, ½ hr., 1½, with two horses 3 fr.; 1 hr., 3 or 5; 1½ hr., 4 or 7; 2 hrs., 5 or 9 fr.; from Lausanne to Ouchy 2 or 4, to the rail. station 1½ and 3, from Ouchy to the rail. stat. 2 or 4 fr.

Booksellers, with lending libraries, etc.: *Benda*, Rue Centrale 3; *Th. Roussy*, *F. Payot*, both Rue de Bourg; *Rouge*, Rue Haldimand. — Pianos, music: *Foetisch frères*, Place de St. François 2; *Schreiber*, Grand-Pont.

Official Enquiry Office, Place de St. François 13; branch-office at the rail. station. — **Tourist Offices:** *Thomas Cook & Son*, Place de St. François 16; *Perrin & Co. (Gaze & Sons)*, Place de St. François 15 (from both excursion-brakes daily in the afternoon to different points in the environs; 5 fr.).

English Church *(Christ Church)*, Route d'Ouchy (beyond Pl. F, 6), services at 10.30 a.m., and 8 p.m. (4.30 p.m. in winter); chaplain, *Rev. D. G. Davies*. — **Trinity Presbyterian Church** (Pl. H, 4), Avenue de Rumine, services at 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (4 p.m. in winter); minister, *Rev. A. F. Buscarlet*. — *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

British Consul, *Mr. Alfred Galland*, Rue de Bourg 2. — Anglo-American Club, adjoining the English Church (subscription, 10 fr. per month, 50 fr. per annum; ladies half-price).

Lausanne (1690′; pop. 46,700), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, now capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral and castle. The new quarters are handsome, but the interior of the town, with its hilly and irregular streets, is less prepossessing. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont* (135 yds. long), also named *Pont Pichard* after its builder (1839-44). The valley of the *Flon*, spanned by the bridge, has been partly filled up and built over. Lausanne possesses excellent schools. The Collège, founded in 1806, was raised to the dignity of a *University* in 1891 (see p. 267).

The PLACE DE ST. FRANÇOIS (Pl. E, 4), in which rise the 15th cent. church of that name, the imposing new *Post Office*, and the *Cantonal Bank*, is the chief tramway-centre. The steep Rue de St. François and the Rue du Pont lead thence to the N. to the *Place de la Palud* (Pl. E, 3), or market-place, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (1454) and a fountain of 1557. From this point, which is reached also from the Gare du Flon (p. 264) viâ the Rue Centrale, we may ascend to the *Terrace* (1735′; fine view), formerly the churchyard, on which the cathedral stands, either by a winding street or by the picturesque covered *Market Steps* (160).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2; Prot.), built in 1235-75, and consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. Since 1875 it has been under restoration from plans by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879), the *W. Tower* (137′; view) and the beautiful *W. Portal* being still masked by scaffolding. The church is open in summer on week-days (in winter on Wed. & Sat.), 9-12 and 1-4; at other hours, adm. 50 c., two or more pers. 30 c. each. Entrance by the S. portal (*Porche des Apôtres;* restored in 1884).

The *INTERIOR (352′ long, 150′ wide) is remarkable for its symmetry. The vaulting of the nave, 62′ high, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium is another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-amhulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful rose-window (under restoration), the sculptured portals, and the carved choir-stalls (completed in 1509) at the S. wall also merit inspection. Above the centre of the church rises a slender spire (213′), erected in 1874. The finest MONUMENTS are those of *Otho of Grandson*, who fell in 1398 in a judicial duel with Gerard von Estavayer (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian *Princess Catherine Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline of Courland* (d. 1783); *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then minister to Switzerland (by Bartolini); *Countess Wallmoden Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. The wall of the N. transept bears a tablet to *Major Davel*, executed in 1723 for attempting to free the Vaudois from the dominion of Bern. — In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy.

Another fine view is commanded by the terrace of the old episcopal CHÂTEAU ST. MAIRE (now cantonal offices), built in 1397-1431, higher up. The *Bishop's Hall* contains old carved furniture and stained-glass windows. In front of the S. wall of the castle is an effective *Bronze Statue of Major Davel* (see above), by Reymond de Broutelle (1898).

The CANTONAL MUSEUM (Pl. E, 2; open free daily, except Mon., 10-12 and 1-4), in the *Academy* near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, relics from Aventicum (p. 245) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, antiquities from lake-dwellings, coins, medals, etc. The same building contains the *Cantonal Library* (120,000 vols.).

From the cathedral-terrace the Rue de la Madeleine descends to the spacious *Place de la Riponne* (Pl. D, 2, 3), on the N.E. side of which rises the imposing new *University Building*, begun in 1898 and now approaching completion. The cantonal museum and library (p. 266) and the Musée Arlaud (see below) are to be removed to this edifice on its completion.

The Musée Arlaud (Pl. D, 3; open free daily, except Mon., 10-12 and 1-4), on the S. side, contains a small picture-gallery.

On the groundfloor is a room with paintings by *Bocion*. On the staircase: *Koller*, Watering horses and cattle; *E. Bieler*, The bell. — First Floor. In the room to the left: *Gleyre*, Divico's triumph over the Romans; *David*, Polyphemus; *Boud-Bovy*, 'Lioba'; *Domenichino*, Joseph's Dream; *Carracci*, Joseph cast into the pit; *Jouvenet*, Healing of the man with the palsy; *Vuillermet*, Château of Grandson; *Rigaud*, His own portrait; *Ravel*, Fête; *E. Burnand*, Bull; *David*, Castel Fusano; *Diday*, The Melchthal; *Renevier*, St. Francis; *Bernasconi*, Fisherboy (statue). — Centre cabinet: Studies by *Gleyre*, *Anker*, etc. — In the room to the right: *Muyden*, Hide-and-seek; *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *A. Chavannes*, Dent d'Oche; *Gleyre*, The Deluge, Execution of Major Davel (see p. 266), Adam and Eve (drawing), Queen Bertha; *Anker*, New-born child; *Vautier*, Sabbath morning; *Diday*, Wellhorn; *Menta*, Barber's shop.

From the Place de St. François (p. 266) the Rue de Grand-Chêne leads to the W. to the Promenade du Montbenon (1625′), with its fine avenues and charming view of the lake. At the beginning of the promenade is a statue of *Alex. Vinet* (d. 1847), the theologian, and farther on is the handsome *Tribunal Fédéral* (Pl. C, 4, 5), or court of appeal, built in 1886 by Recordon. In front of the latter is a **Statue of William Tell*, by Mercié.

The Blind Asylum (*Asile des Aveugles*), to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England, and Mlle. de Cerjat. — In the *Champ de l'Air* (Pl. F, 1), to the N.E., the highest point in the town, are the Hôpital Cantonal (250 beds), the *Viticole* (wine-growing) *and Météorologique* stations, and an *Ecole d'Agriculture*.

The **Signal de Sauvabelin** (2125′), 1/4 hr. above the castle, is a famous point of view. Tramway from the Place de St. François to the *Buanderie* (Pl. E, 1), see p. 265; thence we walk to the left through the Rue de l'Industrie in 2 min. to the station of the cable-tramway (5 min., 1/3 M. long; train every 20 min.; ascent 30 c., descent 20 c., return 40 c.). At the top are the *Pavillon-Restaurant du Signal* and (2 min. to the N.W.) the **Hôt.-Pens. du Village-Suisse* (p. 261). The view from the top, where there is a trigonometrical pyramid, embraces a great part of the lake, the Diablerets, the Grand Mœveran, etc. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (1960′), 1/2 hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road. — Near the Signal is the beautiful *Forêt du Sauvabelin*, with numerous shady promenades and a skating-pond.

From Lausanne (Gare d'Echallens; Pl. A, 3) to Bercher, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway (1 1/2 hr.). Near (2 1/2 M.) *Jouxtens*, the second station, is a large lunatic asylum (Asile des Aliénés). 9 M. *Echallens* (2064′; pop. 1089; *Balances), a thriving little town on the *Talent*, with an old castle, now a boys' school. — 12 M. *Sugnens*; 13 M. *Fey*. — 15 M. *Bercher* (2065′), a large village, pleasantly situated above the valley of the *Mentue*.

From Lausanne an electric tramway, starting at *La Sallaz*, runs viâ *En Marin*, *Mézieres*, *Bressonnaz*, etc., to (1 1/2 hr.) *Moudon* (p. 245). From En Marin a branch-line runs to (38 min. from Lausanne) *Savigny*.

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. Above the station of *Pully*, on the hillside, is the

lofty viaduct crossing the *Paudèze* (p. 244), below which is the bridge of the Martigny Railway (p. 276); above *Lutry* (Hôt. de la Ville) is the viaduct near La Conversion, mentioned at p. 244. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat proceeds: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between the last two, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of the Grand Combin. — *Cully* (*Hôt. de la Ville), the next station, is noted for its wine; on the quay is an obelisk in memory of Major Davel (p. 266), a native of this place. — Then *Rivaz-St-Saphorin.*

Vevey. — **Steamboat Piers:** (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-la-Tour*, to the E., near the Grand-Hôtel du Lac. — **Railway Station** *(Buffet)*, on the N. side of the town. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 270) is more convenient.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel de Vevey, to the W. of the town, on the right bank of the Veveyse, with lift, large grounds on the lake, swimming and other baths, R. 3-15, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8½-18 fr. (no pension in winter); *Hôtel des Trois Couronnes *(Monnet)*, on the Quai Perdonnet, R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8½-16 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac, on the Quai Sina, R. 3-7, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr., cheaper from Nov. to April; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Angleterre, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. 6½-10, omn. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Château, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., these two with gardens and lake-view; Hôt.-Pens. du Pont et Terminus, at the station, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Trois Rois, not far from the station, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Famille, opposite the station, R. 1½-2½ fr., B. 80 c., D. 1½, pens. 4-4½ fr.; Hôtel de la Gare, plain. — **Pensions.** *Pens. Beau-Séjour, with garden and view, suitable for ladies, 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mooser, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, charming view (7-12 fr.); Pens. Florentine; *Hôt.-Pens. Comte, 5-9 fr.; Pens. des Alpes; Pens. Roy (4 fr.). — At *Chardonne* (1950′), above Vevey (cable-tramway, see p. 269): Pens. Bellevue (6-7 fr.). — At *Jongny* (2034′), ¼ M. from Chardonne station: *Hôt. du Parc, with grounds, R. 1½-3, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3½, pens. 5-8 fr.

Restaurants at the hotels. — **Confectioners** (afternoon-tea). *Arragon*, Rue du Lac; *Blandin-Caflisch*, Rue d'Italie 53.

Lake Baths at the W. end of the town, near the Grand-Hôtel, on the new quay. Warm Baths at *Fuchs's*, Quai Sina, adjoining the Hôt. du Lac.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** *Crédit du Léman*, Rue d'Italie 51; *William Cuénod et Cie.*, Grande Place 21 (also U.S. Consular Agency).

Cab with one horse, per drive in the town 1½, with two horses 2 fr.; ½ hr. 1½ or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr.

Electric Tramway from the Grand-Hôtel to the town and thence to Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon every 10 min. from 6.30 a.m. (every 20 min. in the evening), in 1 hr. (fares 10-50 c.). Numerous stations. — **Diligence** to *Chexbres* (railway approaching completion), see p. 241.

Rowing Boats 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 291) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 291) with two rowers 12, with three rowers 15 fr.

Booksellers, *Schlesinger*, Hôtel Trois Couronnes (also music, etc.). — **Pianos** at *Foetisch frères*, Rue d'Italie 61. — **Theatre**, Rue du Théâtre, behind the Grande Place, to the right.

English Church *(All Saints')* at the E. end of the town; services at 10.30 & 4; chaplain, *Rev. G. W. Crawford.*

Official Enquiry Office, Quai Perdonnet 21.

Vevey (1263′; pop. 11,781), Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans, situated mainly on the left bank of the *Veveyse*, near its influx into the lake, is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and has considerable manufactories of cigars, infants' food and condensed milk (Nestlé's factory; visitors admitted), and chocolate. It is the scene of Rousseau's famous romance, the 'Nouvelle Heloise' (1761). Near the pier of Vevey-Marché are the *Promenade de l'Aile* (band in summer) and the pinnacled *Château Couvreu*, the pretty grounds of which are now the *Jardin du Rivage* (open daily 9-12 and 1-5). The *Quais Perdonnet* and *Sina*, to the E., with the pier of Vevey-la-Tour, afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind.

Ascending the market-place, with the *Theatre* to the right, and then the winding Rue de Lausanne, we reach the *Railway Station*, to the E. of which are the *Russian Church*, with its gilded dome, and the handsome *Musée Jenisch* (paintings and natural history collections, library). The road passing above the Russian church leads to the Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498 (restored in 1900) on a hill outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees. Service in summer only (organ-concerts).

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow (*'potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus'*, as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles (*'dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua'* is the inscription). Charles II. on his restoration demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, was removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription by himself, *'Omne solum forti patria'*, was purchased and removed by one of his descendants. A new memorial tablet was erected in 1887 on the Quai Sina.

The E. end of the terrace (mountain-indicator) on which the church stands commands a beautiful view of the head of the lake, with the mouth of the Rhone and, in the background, the Alps of the Valais, particularly the Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar Loaf') and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard; to the right, the jagged, snow-covered Dent du Midi; to the left, the Dent de Morcles; on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the spurs of the Dent d'Oche; and then, to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 291).

A funicular railway, 1 M. long (station near the Grand-Hôtel; hourly trains; 2nd cl. return 2 fr. 10 c., 3rd cl. 1½ fr.), ascends in 24 min. to the ***Mont Pélerin**, to the N.W. of Vevey. The intermediate stations are *Corseaux*, *Beaux-Sites*, and *Chardonne-Jongny*. The terminus is at *Baumaroche* (2755′; *Buffet-Restaurant; Hôt. Belvédère, well spoken of), with a fine view of the upper part of the lake, the Rhone valley, and the Savoy Mts. Forest-paths lead thence to the summit (3555′) in ¾ hr., and to *Chexbres* (p. 244).

From Vevey to Chamby (*Les Avants*), 5½ M., electric railway in 37 min. (fares 1 fr. 45, 90 c., return-tickets 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 45 c.). The line begins near the railway-station and ascends in wide curves, commanding fine views of the lake and Mont Pélerin. At (2 M.) *Hauteville* is the château of **Hauteville** (1650′), with an admirably kept park, commanding a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple (fee to the gardener). — From (2½ M.) *St. Légier* (*Pens. Richemond, 4-7 fr.; Pens. Béguin) a branch-line is being

constructed to Châtel-St-Denis (p. 284). Several houses in St. Légier and the contiguous village of *La Chiésaz* are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. — The line now passes below the mediæval château of **Blonay** (2118'), which has belonged to the family of that name for centuries, and reaches the (3½ M.) village of *Blonay* (Pens. Francey; Pens. du Roc, new). From Blonay to *Montreux* (Clarens), see p. 274. Farther up the railway skirts the picturesque gorge of the *Baie de Clarens*, then crosses it by a lofty bridge, and proceeds along the hillside to (5½ M.) *Chamby* (p. 274), where cars are changed for Les Avants (p. 274). — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the **Pléiades** (4475'), a famous point of view, commanding the Lake of Geneva, Mont Blanc, etc. (auberge 20 min. from the top). At the E. base of the Pléiades, ¾ hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428'; Pens. des Bains, 4½ fr.; Pens. Cochard, 4-5 fr.). L'Alliaz is 6 M. by road from Vevey, a drive of 1½ hr. (carr. and pair 25 fr.).

To the *Signal de Chexbres*, see p. 244; from Chexbres a new road, the **Corniche du Léman*, skirts the hillside (beautiful views) and descends by *Epesses* to (3¾ M.) *Lutry* (p. 268). — To *Châtel-St-Denis* (p. 284) roads lead on both banks of the Veveyse (9 M.; electric tramway projected. see above). — To the *Mont de Gourze* (3050'), from Cully (p. 268) 1½ hr. (p. 244). — To *St. Gingolph* (p. 291; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 291). — To *Fribourg*, see R. 62.

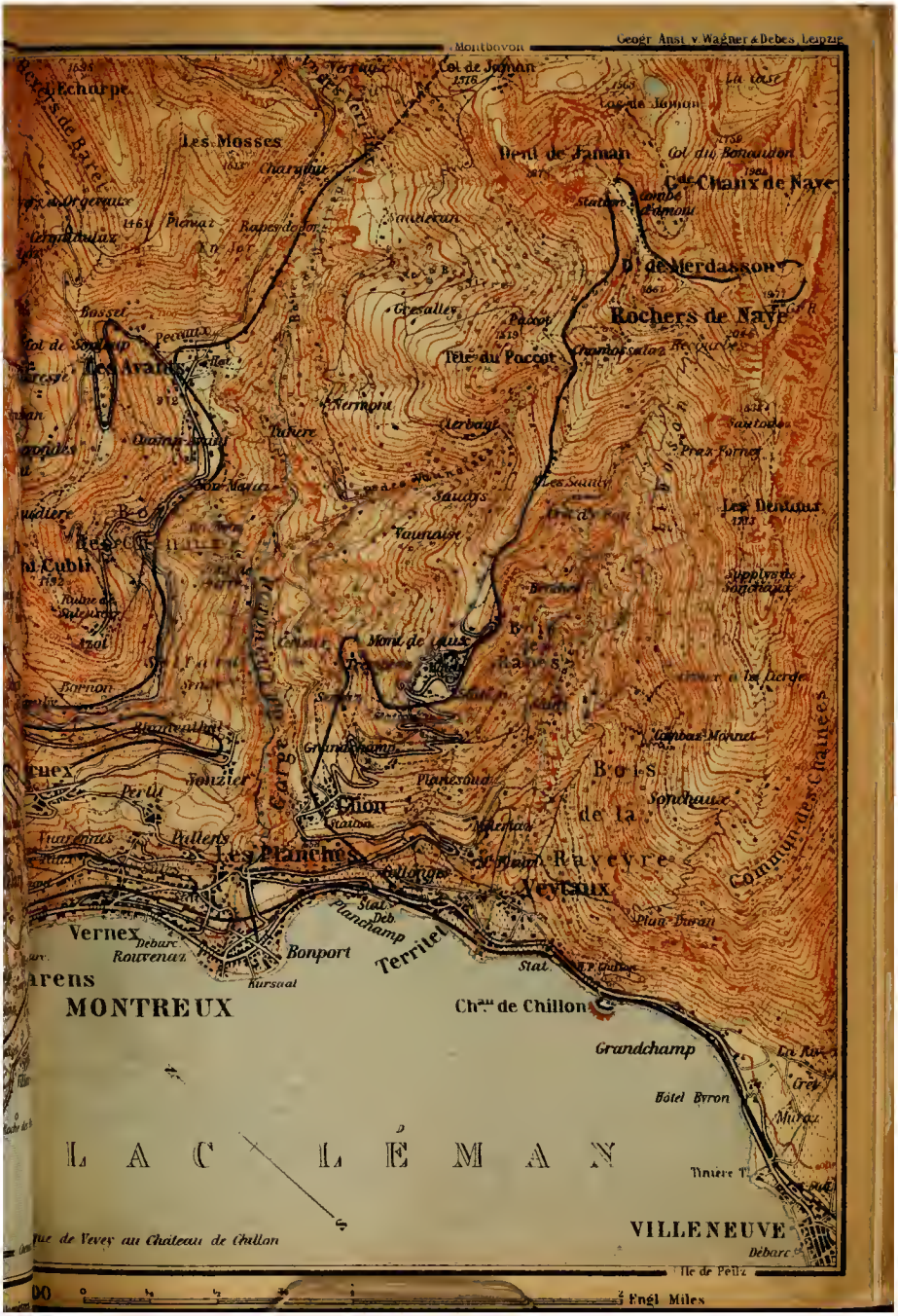
On the lake, to the E. of Vevey, lies *La Tour-de-Peilz* (pop. 2422), with its numerous villas, founded by Peter of Savoy in the 13th century. The château of *M. Sarrasin*, which contains a collection of ancient weapons and furniture, was partially destroyed in 1719.

Farther on, 3 M. from Vevey, lies the village of **Clarens**, immortalised by Rousseau. The house in which Byron lived in 1816, in the Rue du Lac, 100 yds. to the W. of the pier, is denoted by a tablet. On a height to the N.W. rises the *Château des Crêtes* (1498'), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted by the gardener in the absence of the owner). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called the '*Bosquet de Julie*'; but Rousseau's 'Bosquet' has long since disappeared. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard; at *Tavel* (p. 274), ¼ hr. to the N., is the old château of *Châtelard* (1645'; no admission). To the S.W., in the lake, is the *Roche des Mouettes*, an artificial island with a villa.

Montreux. — **Hotels and Pensions** (p. xviii) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey, besides which there are others, generally less pretentious, in the villages scattered on the hillside above the lake. Most of the pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. Charges are often raised in the busy season. The *Grape Cure* begins at the end of September and lasts a month.

Near *Clarens*, at *Le Basset*: *Hôt.-Pens. Ketterer, sheltered (6-8 fr.), lake-baths adjacent. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter-residence. The Villas Dubochet, a gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens, built and fitted up at a cost of 2½ millions francs, are let furnished for two months or upwards at rents varying from 4800 to 8800 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur', at Villa No. 6). — At *Clarens:* on the left, Hôt.-Pens. Moser (5-6 fr.); Pens. Spier (4½-6 fr.); on the right, *Hôt.-Pens. Verte-Rive (5-7 fr.); on the left, *Pens. Sans-Souci (5-6 fr.); on the right, *Hôtel Roth, with a garden on the lake (6-8 fr.

Chatel St Denis
Pleiades
Boudenoces
Patelliaud
Bains de l'Alliaz
Pra Forand
Villard
Vers chez Bonjour
Vers chez Cottier
Planche Nicolet
Grands Bois
St Légier
La Chiesaz
Blonay
Tercier
Brent
Chailly
Le Chatelard
Les Chables
Le Crêt
Clies
La Faraz
Sully
Sully dessous
La Maladaire
Roches de Salagnons
Clos du Lac
Roche des Mouettes
Villas Dubochet
Villa Corbassière
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
Villa Augusta
Station
St Martin
Port
Bains
Débarc.
Le Paradis
VEVEY
Basque de Peilz
Chemin de fer
Kilomètres
Lausanne



Montbovon
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Col de Jaman
Les Mosses
Dent de Jaman
Col du Bonaudon
Gde Chaux de Naye
Dt de Merdasson
Rochers de Naye
Tête du Poccot
Les Avants
Les Dentaux
Mont de Caux
Bois de la Raveyre
Chon
Les Planches
Veytaux
Vernex
Bonport
Territet
Chau de Chillon
Grandchamp
Hôtel Byron
MONTREUX
LAC LÉMAN
VILLENEUVE
Débarc.
Ile de Peilz
Engl. Miles

At the station: HÔT.-PENS. DES CRÊTES (5-7 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. DU CHÂTELARD (5½-7 fr.).

Between *Clarens* and *Vernex* (all on the lake): to the left, *ROYAL HOTEL, with pleasant garden (R. 4-8, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. MIRABEAU (6-8 fr.); to the right, *PENS. CLARENTZIA.

At *Montreux-Vernex.* In the Grande Rue, near the lake: *HÔT. CONTINENTAL, with garden on the lake, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-16 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. LORIUS (two houses; 7-12 fr.), with fine garden; *CYGNE, with garden on the lake, R. 4-10, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL MONNEY ET BEAU-SÉJOUR, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-LIEU, pens. 5-5½ fr., with garden, well spoken of; PENS. BON-ACCUEIL; *HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, with garden on the lake, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; PENS. BARBIER, pens. 6-7 fr. — In the Rue de la Gare: *HÔTEL DE LA GARE, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *HÔT. DE LA PAIX, with terrace, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *HÔT. CENTRAL, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr.; PENS. RAMSEYER, 5-10 fr.; HÔT. TERMINUS; HÔT. VICTORIA; *HÔT. de MONTREUX, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr. — In the Avenue de Belmont, to the N. of the station: *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, 6-8 fr.; PENS. GRAMMONT; *HÔT. CHÂTEAU BELMONT, ¼ M. from the station, with open view, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-14 fr.; above, HÔT.-PENS. JOLIMONT, pens. 5-7 fr. — By the pier, HÔT. MÉTROPOLE, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. TONHALLE, for single gentlemen, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; HÔT. DU PARC, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. from 6½ fr. — In *Trait*, near the Cursaal: *HÔT. EDEN, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-11 fr.; HÔTEL DU LÉMAN, R. 1½-2, D, 2, pens. 4-5 fr.; *HÔT. DES PALMIERS. R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *HÔT. RICHEMONT & PENSION DES FOUGÈRES (6-9 fr.); *HÔT. DE PARIS, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, pens. 7-10 fr.; above, *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BRITANNIA; *PENS. VILLA WILHELMA (4-6½ fr.), a religious establishment for ladies; *HÔT.-PENS. DES BAINS, quietly situated, on the lake, with baths, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.

In *Bonport*, on the Territet road: *HÔTEL NATIONAL, with a terrace high above the lake, R. 3½-7, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr. On the right, *HÔT.-PENS. BEAURIVAGE, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BREUER, R. 4-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr., both with gardens on the lake; *PENS. VILLA ELISABETH (5-10 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. BONPORT (R. 3-5, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-14 fr.). The last five, ½ M. from the Montreux station and ½ M. from the Territet station, command a fine view. To the left, higher up, *HÔT. DE HOLLANDE, R. 2½-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-16 fr. — In the village of *Les Planches*, ½ M. from the lake and the station (rack-and-pinion tramway, see p. 272): *HÔT.-PENS. VAUTIER (6-10 fr.); *PENS. VISINAND (5-7 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. ST. JAMES (formerly Mooser; 5½-7½ fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. BIENSIS (5-7 fr.), all with view.

At *Territet* (just to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion): *GRAND-HÔTEL & HÔTEL DES ALPES, R. 4-11, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr., an extensive establishment with handsome rooms, cold-water cure, and terraced grounds with a fine view. *HÔTEL MONT-FLEURI (1980'), finely situated 20 min. higher up, with grounds, R. 2-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens 6-12 fr.; SANATORIUM LA COLLINE (2130'; pens., incl. medical attendance, 16-25 fr.). — To the left, *HÔT. D'ANGLETERR, 6-8 fr.; to the right, *HÔT. BRISTOL, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. RICHELIEU, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10 fr., with garden and view.

At *Veytaux:* *HÔTEL BONIVARD, R. 3-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-13 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. MASSON, higher up, 5-7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. CHILLON, near the castle, with café-restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Between Chillon and Villeneuve, the handsome *HÔTEL BYRON, recently refitted and finely situated, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr. (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 275).

At *Glion* (1970'; cable-railway, see p. 273): *HÔTEL DU RIGHI-VAUDOIS, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-20 fr.; *HÔT.-PENSION VICTORIA, R. 2½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8½-15 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DE GLION (6-8 fr.); *HÔT. BELLEVUE, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔT.

DU PARC, all with gardens; *HÔT.-PENS. CHAMP-FLEURY (7-12 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. DU MIDI (5-6 fr.). All these are usually closed in winter. HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES VAUDOISES (from 5 fr.), open all the year round. — Above Glion, *GRAND-HÔTEL DE CAUX; *CAUX PALACE HOTEL; *GRAND-HÔTEL DE NAYE (p. 273).

Restaurants at most of the *Hotels;* also (plainer) at *Nicodet's*, in the Hôt. du Parc; *Tonhalle* (see p. 271). — **Confectioners** (afternoon-tea): *Zurcher*, Avenue du Cursaal; *Cavin*, opposite the pier; *Färber*, Rue de Bonport.

English Physicians: *Dr. Tucker Wise*, Villa Champod, Bonport; *Dr. Gamgee*, Ave. du Cursaal 5; *Dr. Stuart Tidey*, Rue de Bonport 43. — American Dentists: *J. J. Patterson*, Grand' Rue 74; *Lecoultre*, Grand Hôtel, Territet. — *Dr. Lussy's Institut Médical*, Quai du Midi. — **Chemists:** *Buhrer*, at Clarens; *Rouge, Rapin*, and *Schmidt* at Montreux; *Engelmann* at Territet.

Booksellers with circulating libraries: *Faist*, Grand' Rue 10; *Schlesinger*, Grand' Rue 88 and at Territet. — **Bankers.** *Banque du Montreux*, Rue de la Gare, with branches in the Ave. du Cursaal and at Territet; *W. Cuénod et Cie.*, Clarens.

Cursaal, in the Rue du Théâtre; music daily at 3 and 8 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.; weekly subscription, see below. — *Visitors' Tax* (after a week's residence): one pers. 1, 1½, or 2 fr. per week, two pers. 1½, 2½, or 3, three pers. 2, 3½, or 4 fr. The visitor receives a ticket admitting him to the Cursaal, bnt a special ticket is required for balls, concerts, theatrical performances, etc. — **Official Enquiry Office**, Grande Rue 45 bis. — **Tourist Offices.** *Thomas Cook & Son*, Arcade du National; *E. Perrin (Gaze & Sons)*, Avenue des Alpes.

English Churches. *St. John's* at Territet, daily services from Oct. to June; three services on Sun. during the whole year; chaplain, *Rev. P. Menzies Sankey.* Subscription library in St. John's Institute next the church. — *Christchurch* at Clarens; chaplain, *Rev. A. Vandeleur Carden, M. A.;* services at 10.30 a.m., and 4 p.m. — There is also an English Church at Glion in the Hôtel Victoria. — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rne de la Gare 21 (Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.); minister, *Rev. Wm. Milne, M. A.*

Boarding and Day School for Girls (highly recommended): *Mlle. Hélène Guenther*, Ave. du Cursaal 18.

Montreux Club, Villa Miguel, Territet. — *Golf Club* (with course at Aigle, p. 277); snbscription 2 fr. per day, 15 fr. per month.

Clarens, Chernex, Vernex, Glion, Colonges, Territet, Veytaux, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hillside, are collectively called **Montreux** (pop. 14,000). The parish of Montreux, which extends to the Dent de Jaman, is divided into three parts, *Le Châtelard, Les Planches,* and *Veytaux,* by the brook *(Baye)* of Montreux and the Verraye. The central point is the town of *Montreux-Vernex,* on the lake, with a handsome new railway-station and a pier, quays with gardens, a large covered market on the lake, and the conspicuous *Nouveau Collège* above the station. The Grande Rue, traversed by the electric tramway from Vevey to Chillon (p. 268) is continued towards the E. by the Avenue de Cursaal, behind which is a *Cursaal,* with pleasant grounds (see above). From beside the Romanesque *Roman Catholic Church,* at the E. end of the Avenue de Cursal, an electric rack-and-pinion tramway ascends in 2 min. to the village of *Les Planches,* separated from *Sâles,* to the W., by the *Baye de Montreux,* which descends from the Gorge du Chaudéron (p. 274) and is spanned by the handsome *Pont de Montreux,* 100′ high. Above Les Planches rises the quaint old *Church of Montreux,* the shady terrace in front of which commands a superb and far-famed *View. On the terrace is

a bust of *Dean Bridel* (1757-1845), a popular author, who was pastor at Montreux. — The *Narcissus Festival*, celebrated at Montreux in May, is a pretty sight.

*From Montreux to Glion and the Rochers de Naye. To Glion (2270'; *Hotels*, see p. 271) a cable-tramway ('Chemin de fer funiculaire') ascends in 8 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Jura-Simplon Railway (27 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 1½ fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggenbach, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1 : 1¾. At the top is a *Buffet-Restaurant*, which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it. — Pleasant drives may also be taken from Montreux to (1 hr.) Glion, and from Glion to (1¼ hr.) Caux and (1½ hr.) Les Avants. Carriages behind the Hôt. du Righi at Glion.

*From Glion to Naye, 4½ M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1½ hr. (return-fare 10½ fr.; from Territet to Naye and back 12 fr.; combined ticket, including return railway fare and R., S., & B. at the hotel, 20 fr.). The station adjoins that of the 'Funiculaire' to the right. The line is carried under the houses of Glion by a tunnel, beyond which, to the left, we look down into the deep *Gorge du Chauderon* (p. 274); above are the village of *Sonzier* and the electric railway from Montreux to Les Avants. We ascend through meadows and pass over a viaduct, enjoying a fine view to the left of Montreux and the Lake of Geneva and of the large Hôtel des Avants below us (p. 274). Ascending more rapidly, we pass through a cutting and the curved tunnel of *Tremblex* (147 yds. long) to the S. side of the ridge and the (1¼ M.) station of Caux (3610'; buffet). Above is the **Grand Hôtel de Caux* and to the left a little lower the large new **Caux Palace Hotel*, both under the same management and much frequented by English visitors (R. 4-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11½-20 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), with terraces, grounds, theatre and concert rooms, and a splendid view of the lake and the Alps. 'Lugeing' (p. xii) is a great sport here in winter. — We now skirt the N. end of the valley of the *Veraye* (to the right, the Dent de Merdasson and the Rochers de Naye) and beyond the chalets of *Mijoux* (4250') pass again to the N. side of the ridge, where the conical Dent de Jaman (see below) suddenly appears. The line ascends rapidly to the ridge (5593') between Jaman and Naye, and passes through a tunnel (82 yds.) to the (3¾ M.) station of *Jaman* (5708'; buffet), in the sequestered *Combe d'Amont*, at the foot of the *Dent de Jaman* (6160'; ascent in ½ hr., attractive). To the left below is the small *Lac de Jaman* (5144'; to the *Col de Jaman*, see p. 285). Farther on we are carried over a narrow arête, commanding the Lake of Geneva to the right and the mountains of the Gruyère to the left. We then pass through the rocks of the Rochers de Naye by a tunnel (6055'; 267 yds.), and ascend round the uppermost valley (*Plan des Fontaines*) to the (4½ M.) station of *Naye* (6485'; *Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.), 230' (10 min.) below the summit of the **Rochers de Naye* (6710'). The splendid view (panorama 1 fr. 80 c.) commands the Bernese Alps (Wetterborn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn), the Alps of the Canton de Vaud (Diablerets, Grand-Mœveran, Tour de Mayen, and Tour d'Aï), part of the Valais (Grand Combin, Dent du Midi) and Savoy Alps (Aiguille d'Argentière, Aig. Verte), and the whole Lake of Geneva. Close to the hotel is the *Jardin Alpestre* of the Montreux Botanical Society (adm. 50 c.), and a little farther off (¼ hr.), on the side next the Jaman, are the extensive *Grottes de Naye*, with curious ice-formations (guide from the hotel, 1 fr.).

Pedestrians reach the summit viâ Glion and the Mont de Caux in 4-5 hrs. From Caux (see above) a new path leads viâ *Crêt d'y Bau* and *Recourbes* to *Les Sautodoz* (5970') and thence by the S.E. slope to the (1 hr.) hotel. Another attractive path leads from Veytaux viâ *Sonchaux* and *Les Dentaux* to (4 hrs.) Les Sautodoz. The descent may be made from Jaman station to (2½ hrs.) *Les Avants* (p. 274).

From Montreux to Les Avants, 7 M., electric railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 fr. 40, 1 fr. 55, return-tickets 5 fr. 5, 2 fr. 50 c.). Starting at the railway-station, the line ascends in long curves, commanding beautiful views of

the lake, and passing the stations of *Châtelard*, near the château (p. 270), *Brent* (Pens. Dufour), *Chernex* (Hôt.-Pens. Dufour, well spoken of), and *Sonzier* (Pens. Mon-Plaisir). Beyond (5 M.) *Chamby*, the junction for the line from Vevey (p. 270), the railway skirts the wooded slope of *Mont Cubli*, above the Gorge du Chauderon, with fine views of the Rochers de Naye and the Dent de Jaman. — 11 M. **Les Avants** (3190'; **Grand-Hôtel des Avants*, R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7½-14 fr.; **Hôt. de Jaman*, pens. 7-12 fr.; English Church), a charmingly situated health-resort for both summer and winter, may also be reached hy pleasant roads from Montreux or Glion in 1½-2 hrs.' drive, or on foot through the *Gorge du Chauderon*, or viâ *Sonzier* in 1½ hr. The fields of narcissus at Les Avants are a lovely sight in early summer. From Les Avants to the top of *Mont Cubli* (3910'), with charming view (comprising Mont Blanc), ¾ hr. (from Montreux direct 2 hrs.); *Dent de Jaman* (6160'), viâ the *Col de Jaman* (p. 285), 3 hrs.; *Cape aux Moines* (6370') viâ *En Jor* and *Au Bévieux*, 2½-3 hrs.; *Dent de Lys* (6610'), 4½-5 hrs., etc. — The line is to be continued beyond Les Avants, hy means of a tunnel (1½ M. long) under the Col de Jaman, to Monthovon (p. 285) and thence viâ Château-d'Oex to Zweisimmen (p. 226).

Other Excursions from Montreux. To the **Gorge du Chauderon*, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by the *Baye de Montreux* (p. 272). From the hridge of Montreux to the head of the gorge and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion, 2 hours. — By the electric railway (p. 273) or by road viâ Châtelard (see above) to *Brent*, and thence by a road crossing the Baye de Clarens to *Blonay* (p. 270). In returning we may descend by a road beginning near the bridge helow the château of Blonay (finger-post: 'Montreux 5 kil.'), which leads viâ (1 M.) *Chailly* (*Hôt.-Pens. Mury, with garden. 4½-5 fr.; Pens. la Colline, 4-4½ fr.) and (½ M.) *Baugy* (1545'; Pens. Baugy, 4½ fr.) to the (½ M.) hridge of *Tavel* (p. 270), ¼ M. above the station of Clarens. — By *Chernex* (see ahove) and *Chaulin*, or viâ *Les Avants* and the *Col de Sonloup*, to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades* (4475'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 270), 6 hrs. — By Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 67. — To *Villars*, see pp. 277, 278. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorges du Trient* (p. 280) by railway, and back, in one day. — Ascent of the *Grammont*, see p. 291.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Grand-Hôtel, etc.; see p. 271), just below the railway-station of *Territet* (p. 276). In the cemetery opposite the latter is a monument of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria (d. 1898), by Chiattone. On the road to Chillon is *Mr. Hardwicke Lewis's* interesting exhibition of Swiss sketches (adm. free).

The **Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers, ¾ M. from the pier and ¼ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. Above the entrance (adm. daily 8 to 6 or 7, 50 c., free on Sun. afternoon; closed 12-1.30) are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The interior has lately been thoroughly restored and somewhat altered and is used as a historical museum and a depository for archives.

> 'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
> And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
> Until his very steps have left a trace,
> Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
> By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
> For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The poet quoted has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, hut it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined hy him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Boni-

vard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

It is a historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire imprisoned the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible *(Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556)*; this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy often resided in the castle, and it was afterwards converted into a state-prison. — A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts, which are now lighted by two small electric lamps. Among the names on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

Between Chillon and Villenenve is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 271). The *Ile de Peilz*, an islet 1/3 M. to the W. of Villeneuve, was laid out and planted with three elms a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: —

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, 1 1/2 M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** *(Hôt. du Port*, R. 2, B. 1 fr., very fair; *Hôt. de Ville)*, a small and ancient town (1741 inhab.), the *Pennilucus* of the Romans. (Railway-station, see p. 276.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 285) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5340′) in 4 1/2 hrs., to Château-d'Œx (p. 285) in 6 hrs.

Railway Journey. (The so-called 'Tramway Trains' between Geneva, Nyon, and Lausanne stop at a great many wayside stations.) — *Geneva*, see p. 248. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises the long ridge of the Voirons and in clear weather Mont Blanc. 2 1/2 M. *Chambésy* (station for Pregny, p. 258); 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue*; 5 M. *Versoix* (p. 262); 8 1/4 M. *Coppet* (p. 262). At (10 1/2 M.) *Céligny* the *Dôle* (p. 262) becomes visible to the left. Near (13 1/2 M.) **Nyon** (p. 262) is the tramway-station *Bois-Bougy* (*Pens. Château de Bois-Bougy, 5-7 fr.). Farther on the line skirts *Prangins*, with its château, and then quits the lake. Near (16 M.) *Gland* the train crosses the *Promenthouse* (p. 263).

About 2 M. to the N. of Gland (omn. 4 times daily in 25 min.; one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is the large village of **Begnins** (1765′; *Pens. Cuendet; Pens. Piquet-Mury*, unpretending), a prettily situated summer-resort. — The village of **Arzier** (2895′; *Pens. Dorier*, 4 fr.), situated on the slopes of the Jura 5 M. from Gland and 7½ M. from Nyon (carr. 6, with two horses 10 fr.), is another summer-resort, commanding beautiful views, best from (1½ M.) the *Villa La Violette* (road to *St. Cergues*, 3 M., see p. 262).

19½ M. *Gilly-Bursinel;* 21 M. **Rolle** (p. 263). To the left is the *Hôtel du Signal de Bougy*, close to the fine point of view of that name (electric railway, see p. 263). — 22½ M. *Perroy;* 24½ M. *Allaman-Aubonne.*

From Allaman to Gimel, 6 M., electric tramway in ¾ hr. viâ (2 M.) **Aubonne** (1650′; **Couronne*), an old and picturesque little town (1727 inhab.) with attractive public gardens and promenades. — From *Montherod* (1925′), the next station, the **Signal de Bougy* (p. 263) may be reached in ½ hr. The tramway goes on through wood, viâ *La Fouly* and *Le Prunier-Saubraz*, to (6 M.) *Gimel* (p. 263).

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 27 M. *St. Prex;* the village lies on a promontory below, to the right. From (30 M.) **Morges** (p. 264; station 8 min. from the pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but it soon disappears. In the distance, to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 264).

The line leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 240). 35 M. *Renens* (Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. Mont-Blanc).

37½ M. **Lausanne** (**Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 264.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 244), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *Lavaux* (p. 267). 39½ M. *Pully.* Beyond (40½ M.) *Lutry* is another short tunnel. — 41 M. *Villette;* 43 M. *Cully* (p. 268); 43½ M. *Epesses;* 46 M. *Rivaz;* 46 M. *St. Saphorin;* all situated close to the lake. The train now quits to the lake, and crosses the *Veveyse.* 49 M. **Vevey** (*Buffet;* p. 268); 50 M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 270); 51 M. *Burier.* Beyond a tunnel we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 52 M. *Clarens* (p. 270).

53 M. **Montreux-Vernex** (p. 272). The train runs behind the town, but again approaches the lake at (53½ M.) *Territet* (Café-Restaurant, near the station), the starting-point of the cable-tramway to *Glion* (p. 273). 54 M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 274), ¼ M. from the castle.

56 M. **Villeneuve**, p. 275. The train enters the broad and somewhat marshy *Rhone Valley*, flanked with high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (59½ M.) *Roche*. Part of the mountain near (61 M.) *Yvorne* (1560′), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('Crosex-Grillé' and 'Maison Blanche' or 'Clos du Rocher'). To the right towers the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 293).

62 M. **Aigle.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel, 1 M. above Aigle in the valley of the Grande-Eau (electric tramway from the station in 10 min., 25 c.), with extensive grounds, suitable for a prolonged stay, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-15 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, at the station, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, next the post-office, 3 min. from the station, R. 2-2½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, unpretending. — *Bierhalle* opposite the station. — Carriages at *Lenoir's*, near the station. — *English Church* (St. John the Evangelist); services at 8.30, 10.30, and 5.30. — *Golf Links* (p. 272), ½ M. from the station.

Aigle (1375′; pop. 3897), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau*.

The *Plantour* (1604′), a wooded hill ½ hr. to the S., with grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

From Aigle to Leysin, 3½ M., electric railway in 1 hr. (fare 4 fr. 10, descent 3 fr. 10, return-fare 5 fr. 75 c.). Starting from the railway-station, the tramway intersects the town and crosses to the right bank of the *Grande-Eau*, where the rack-and-pinion section begins. The line (best views to the right) ascends through vineyards, threading a short tunnel above *Fontanney*, and farther on traverses wood. Several brooks descending from the hillside are crossed by means of a tunnel and viaducts. Beyond the wooded region the line passes near the village of *Leysin* (4110′; Hôt.-Pens. du Chamois, 8-12 fr.; Pens. Cullaz et du Chalet, 5-6½ fr.; Pens. des Fougères, de la Forêt, etc.) situated ¼ M. to the right, and ascends across pastures to the terminal station of Leysin (4690′; **Sanatorium du Mont-Blanc, Sanatorium Leysin & Sanatorium du Chamossaire*, pens. 10-19 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), or *Feydey-sur-Leysin*, a resort of consumptive patients, in a sheltered situation. Splendid view towards the S. Pretty walks near the hotel; excursions to (¾ hr.) *Prafandaz* (5195′), with view of the Lake of Geneva, and to the *Lac d'Ai* (6300′; 2½ hrs.; fatiguing), at the foot of the Tour d'Aï (see below). — From the station of Leysin to *Le Sepey* (p. 283) 4 M., road viâ the village of Leysin and *Les Crêtes* (diligence in 1½ hr., ascent in 2 hrs.).

From Aigle a winding road (diligence daily in 2¼ hrs.; one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 16 fr.) leads to the N.W. over vine-clad hills and through woods, viâ *Yvorne* (see above), *Vers-Morey*, and *Vers-Cort*, to (5½ M.; footpath in 1½ hr.) Corbeyrier (3045′; **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 230′ above the village, pens. 7-10 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The signal on *Mont Champillon* (3020′; ¼ hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view from the plateau of *Les Agites* (4997′; road, 1¾-2 hrs.). The *Tour de Mayen* (7628′), from Corbeyrier by the *Alp Luan* and *Alp Aï* in 3½-4 hrs., and the *Tour d'Ai* (7657′; 4 hrs.) are easy and attractive ascents.

About 9 M. above Aigle, to the E., lies Villars, now more easily reached from *Bex* by the electric tramway viâ *Gryon* (see p. 287). The road to Villars leads viâ (2½ M.) *Ollon* (p. 278) and then ascends (short-cuts for walkers), passing *La Pousaz*, *Huemoz*, and *Chesières* (p. 288). A shorter route from Aigle for pedestrians passes the Grand-Hôtel and then ascends abruptly, for the most part through wood, viâ *Panex* and *Les Ecovets*, to (2½ hrs.) Chesières. Carriage from Aigle viâ Ollon and Chesières to Villars (a drive of 3 hrs.) 18, with two horses 30 fr., and fee; diligence twice daily in 4½ hrs., fare 3 fr. 75 c.

From Aigle to the Ormonts, see p. 283; diligence to Le Sepey thrice daily in 3 hrs., to Diablerets in 5 hrs.; one-horse carr. to Le Sepey 10 fr., to Diablerets 15 fr., gratuity 1 fr.

Near (65 M.) ***Ollon-St-Triphon***, on the left, rises a wooded hill with an ancient tower. The village of ***St. Triphon*** lies on the E. slope of a hill, 1 M. from the line; ***Ollon*** is on another hill, to the N.E. (Road to Villars 6½ M., see p. 277.) To the left tower the Grand Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles.

67 M. **Bex.** — **Hotels** (usually open from April to the end of Oct.): *Grand-Hôtel des Salines, with salt and other baths, hydropathic establishment, etc., in a fine sheltered situation, 2 M. from the station, R. 2½-12, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-13, omnibus 1 fr. (in August the visitors are almost exclusively French); *Grand-Hôtel des Bains, R. 2-10, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa des Bains, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes (open all the year round), R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Crochet, 5-7½ fr.; *Union, pens. from 5 fr.; Restaurant de la Gare, with rooms. At *Chiètre*, near Bex: *Pens. Moesching, 4-4½ fr. — *English Church*, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427′; pop. 3190; pron. *Bay*), pleasantly situated on the *Avançon*, and affording many beautiful walks, lies ¾ M. from the station (electric tramway to the market-place 10 c., to the Hôt. des Salines 25 c., to Bévieux 30 c.). It is a favourite resort in spring; and in autumn it is frequented by patients undergoing the 'grape-cure'.

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (½ hr.), from the *Buet*, and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill (¾ hr. to the S.E.). — The **Salt Works of Bévieux** (*Bex-Vieux*), 3 M. to the N.E., are reached by a shady road of gradual ascent (electric tramway, see above). The salt mine (*Au Bouillet*), the saliniferous anhydrite of which is treated by soaking in fresh water, is reached on foot from the salt-works in ¾ hr. The brine, containing 27 per cent of salt, is led in pipes to the salt-works. The visit takes 2-3 hrs. (guide 4-5 fr.). In the wood, ¼ hr. to the W. of the salt-works, are two huge erratic blocks.

From Bex to *Gryon* and *Villars* (electric railway), see R. 69.

To Les Plans de Frenières and Pont de Nant, a very interesting excursion (from Bex to Les Plans 5⅓ M; diligence in summer twice daily in 2⅓ hrs., fare 1 fr. 35 c.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 24 fr.). The road skirts the left bank of the Avançon, past the Hôtel des Salines (see above), diverges to the right from the (1 M.) Bévieux and Gryon road (p. 287), and ascends, at first with fine views of the Dent du Midi, and farther on through wood, to the chalets of *Vénéresse* (2550′), situated on a broad meadow, and belonging, with the adjoining chalets of (1¾ hr.) *En-les-Outraz* (2857′; plain inn), to the village of *Frenières* (2815′; inn), on the right bank of the Avançon. (To Gryon 1½ hr., see p. 287.) Our road continues on the left bank, where it soon enters the wood, and reaches (40 min.) **Les Plans** (3610′; **Pens. Tanner*, **Pens. Marletaz*, 6-9 fr.; *Pens. Spier*, 4½ fr.; *Eng. Ch. Serv.*), a health-resort in a sheltered situation on the right bank, with excellent spring-water. — The road follows the left bank through a wooded ravine to (1½ M.) ***Pont de Nant** (4110′; small *Café-Restaurant*), finely situated at the entrance of the *Vallée de Nant*, with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles and of the Grand Mœveran. Near it, on the rock, is an inscription in honour of the Vaudois poets Eugène Rambert (1830-86) and Juste Olivier (1807-76), and of the botanist Jean Muret (1789-1877). Adjacent is an Alpine botanic garden, belonging to the University of Lausanne.

Excursions from Les Plans (guides, *Charles Veillon, Phil. Bernard, Félix Chérix, Ad. Fontannaz, H. F. Moreillon, Jules* and *Vincent Veillon*). To the **Glacier de Plan-Névé**, 3½ hrs. from Pont de Nant, interesting (guide, desirable, 3 fr.); the imposing cirque is surrounded by the *Sex Percia* (8260′), the *Grand Moeveran* (ascent from this side very difficult, see p. 279), the *Tête aux Veillon* (6735′), *Le Pascheu* (9195′), and the **Tête à Pierre Grept** (9545′). The last, which commands a splendid view, may be ascended hence by experts over the *Col des Chamois* (8745′; a pass to the Glacier de Paney-

rossaz and to Anzeindaz), in 2½ hrs. with guide (15 fr.). — To the ***Croix de Javernaz**, 3½ hrs., also interesting (guide 6 fr., needless). Diverging to the left from the Bex road, we ascend by a cart-track to the (2¼ hrs.) chalets of *Javernaz* (5515'), and thence by a bridle-path to the (1¼ hr.) *Croix de Javernaz* (6910'; no cross), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to (1½ hr.) *Morcles* and (2½ hrs.) *St. Maurice* (see p. 280). — ***Dent de Morcles** (9775'), 7½ hrs. with guide (15 fr.), very interesting, and not difficult for experts. From (½ hr.) *Pont de Nant* we ascend the desolate *Vallée de Nant* to the (50 min.) chalets of *Nant* (4960'; milk); then, to the right, we mount steep grassy slopes and débris, finally skirting the *Glacier des Martinets*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Col des Martinets* (8015'), between the *Pointe des Martinets* (8094'), on the right, and the *Roc Champion* (9050'), on the left. Fine view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Thence round the *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9640'), over rocky ledges and by a steep couloir, to the (2½ hrs.) top of the *Grande Dent de Morcles*, which commands a most imposing view. The descent may be made to (4 hrs.) *Morcles* (p. 280). — ***Grand Mœveran** (10,040'), 7½ hrs. with guide (15 fr.), toilsome, but highly interesting for experts. From (½ hr.) *Pont de Nant* we ascend to the left, past the *Chalet de la Larze*, to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane Eugène Rambert* of the Swiss Alpine Club on the *Frête de Salles* (8525'), between the Petit and Grand Mœveran (a pass to the Rhone valley; descent to Riddes 3 hrs.), whence the top of the Grand Mœveran is reached in 2-2½ hrs. Splendid view. — The **Diablerets** (10,650'), viâ *Anzeindaz* in 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 15, with descent viâ Sanetsch to Sion 20, to Ormonts 18 fr.). Comp. p. 283. — The Cabane Rambert is also the starting-point for the *Dent aux Favres* (9600'; 3½ hrs.; 15 fr.), the *Pointe d'Aufallaz* (8973'; 1½ hr.; 10 fr.), and the *Petit Moeveran* (9250'; 1 hr.; 15 fr.). — FROM LES PLANS TO ANZEINDAZ OVER THE COL DES ESSETS, 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) not indispensable, but advisable in the reverse direction. From (½ hr.) *Pont de Nant* a bridle-path ascends to the N.E., past the chalets of (50 min.) *Le Richard* and (40 min.) *La Varraz*, and along the E. base of the *Argentine*, to the (¾ hr.) **Col des Essets** (6690'), with view of the Diablerets; descent to (1½ hr.) *Anzeindaz* (p. 287). From the Chalets du Richard the *Lion d'Argentine* (7485') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; not difficult), and the *Pointe d'Argentine* (7980') in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 8 fr.).

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 294), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. **St. Maurice** (1377'; pop. 2162; ******Hôt. du Simplon*, at the station, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-6 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate; *Railway Restaurant*), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Thebaic legion, who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Véroilley, see p. 280). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustine monks, and contains some curious old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice (p. 245), and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — On the rocky slope, to the W. of the station, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, *i.e.* rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn. Farther to the N.,

above the mouth of the tunnel, is the *Grotte des Fées*, an interesting stalactite cavern with a pond and a waterfall (from the station and back 1 hr.; tickets and guides at the rail. restaurant).

Travellers descending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains. Comp. pp. 261, 289.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; **Hôtel des Bains*, R. 2-5, déj. 2½, D. 3½, board 7, omnibus ¾ fr.), 1½ M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a pump-room on the bank of the Rhone, 8 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one-horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to (2½ hrs.) **Morcles** (3822′; *Pens. Cheseaux*), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Ascents (guides, Guiat, Ch. Buillat, Jul. Cheseaux): *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′), from Morcles viâ *Planhaut* in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., with descent to Les Plans 8 fr.); *Pointe des Martinets* (8660′; 4½ hrs.; 8 fr.); *Dent de Morcles* (9775′), 6½ hrs. (guide 13, with descent to Les Plans 15 fr.; bed of hay if required on the *Haut de Morcles* (5740′), 1½ hr. from Morcles: comp. p. 279); *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9643′), 7-8 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), a difficult scramble.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line approaches the Rhone and passes a scene of devastation caused in 1835 by huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi. 73¼ M. *Evionnaz-Collonges*. Before us rises the pointed Mont Catogne and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard. Near *La Balmaz* railway and road skirt a jutting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the **Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe*, which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 215′ (sufficiently well seen from the railway; best light in the forenoon). From the station of Vernayaz a path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the (½ M.) waterfall (adm. 1 fr.).

76 M. **Vernayaz** (1535′; **Grand-Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*, ¾ M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the gorge, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3-4, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt. Victoria et des Alpes*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare et Terminus*, at the station, with veranda, R. 1½-5, pens. 5-7 fr., *Croix Fédérale*, both unpretending), the starting-point of the routes to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 316) and viâ Gueuroz (p. 316; guide to the Tête-Noire 6 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, are the bare rocks at the mouth of the **Gorges du Trient**, which may be ascended for nearly ½ M. by a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the torrent. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand Hôtel; guide needless. — The interval between two trains suffices for a visit from Vernayaz to the Pissevache and the Gorges du Trient.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands *La Batiaz* (1985′), a castle of the bishops of Sion, dismantled in 1518. The tower (ascent from the Drance bridge in ¼ hr.; adm. 30 c.) commands a splendid view. — The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 329).

79 M. **Martigny.** — **Hotels.** °Grand-Hôtel Clerc, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5 fr.; °Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. 8-12, omn. 1 fr. — Hôtel National, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr., well spoken of; Hôtel Schweizerhof; Hôtel ou Grand St. Bernard,

R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔTEL DE LA GARE, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½ fr., the last three at the station, ⅓ M. from the town. — *English Church Service.*

Martigny-Ville (1560′; pop. 1827), the Roman *Octodurum*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 77), over the Col de la Forclaz (RR. 73, 74) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 78). Railway to Brigue, see R. 79. The market-place, planted with trees, is adorned with a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny lies (1 M.) *Martigny-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr., very fair), with 1300 inhab., the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, known to the Romans).

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Ant. Farquet*). Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora.

Ascent of the *Arpille (6330′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Batiaz* (p. 280) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes;* then past the hamlet of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5965′) and the top. Superb view. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 316).

The *Pierre-à-Voir (8123′), a peak of the limestone range which separates the Rhone Valley from the valley of the Drance, is ascended from Martigny, Saxon (p. 338), Sembrancher (p. 330), or Chable (p. 335; guide from Martigny 8, with descent to Saxon 10 fr.). A new road ascends from Martigny through wood, with views of the Drance valley, to the (10 M.; a walk of 5, a drive of 4 hrs.) *Grand-Hôtel de la Pierre-à-Voir (R. 4-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.), on the *Col du Len* (5250′), with beautiful view, a large natural park, and rich flora (Engl. Ch. Service in the season). Hence a narrow path (steady head and guide desirable) leads to (3 hrs.) the summit: magnificent view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, and of the Rhone, St. Bernard, and Bagnes valleys, with the imposing Grand-Combin.

**Gorges of Durnant* (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 329.

67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

28½ M. DILIGENCE from Saanen to Aigle in summer daily in 7 hrs.; 10 fr. 30 c., coupé 11 fr. 60 c. Walk from Saanen to Gsteig 2¾ hr.; Gsteig to Diablerets 3 hrs., Diablerets to Le Sepey 2½ hrs., from Le Sepey to Aigle 2½ hrs. One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8, two-horse 15 fr., to Diablerets 20 and 38, to Aigle 40 and 70 fr. and fee; from Aigle to Le Sepey 10 and 18, to Diablerets 15 and 25 fr.

Saanen (3382′), see p. 226. The road leads to the S. through the broad valley of the Sarine to *Ebnit* (Pens. von Grüningen, 3½-4 fr.) and (2 M.) **Gstad** (3455′; *Bär*), at the mouth of the *Lauenen-Thal.*

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* after ½ M., to (4 M.) **Lauenen** (4130′; **Wildhorn*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. 1½, pens. 5 fr.; *Cerf*, rustic; guides, Jacob and Gottfried Schwitzgebel), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557′), 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls ('Dungelschuss') on both sides of the *Hahnenschrittthorn* (9304′). The **Lauenenhorn* (8133′) is easily ascended from Lauenen in 3 hrs., with guide; splendid view from the top. The *Gifferhorn* (8343′; 4 hrs., with guide) is another fine and easily accessible view-point — From Lauenen to Lenk over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinnen*, see p. 228. Over the *Gelten Pass* (*Col du Brozet*, 9270′) to *Sion* (to *Zanfleuron*,

see below, 8 hrs., with guide), toilsome. — The *Wildhorn* (10,710′) may be ascended from the Gelten Pass in 3 hrs. (from Lauenen 8 hrs., guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 227).

5½ M. *Feutersoey.* — 8 M. **Gsteig,** Fr. *Châtelet* (3937′; *Ours*, well spoken of; *Pens. Linder;* lodgings on application to the curé), finely situated. To the S., the *Sanetschhorn* and *Oldenhorn* (see below).

Excursions (guides, *Em. Romang* and *Abr. Velliger*). The **Wallegg** (6788′; 2½ hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive ascent, commands a view of the Alps from the Eiger to the Dent du Midi. The descent may be made to the solitary *Lac d'Arnon* (5045′) and thence through the *Tscherzis-Thal* to *Feutersoey* and Gsteig (6 hrs. in all). — The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′; 6½-7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), viâ the *Reusch Alp* (see below) and the *Olden Alp* (6148′; night-quarters), is difficult but repaying (p. 283).

To Sion over the Sanetsch, 9-10 hrs., attractive as far as Zanfleuron (guide 12 fr., not indispensable in fine weather; horse 25 fr.). The path crosses the (25 min.) *Sarine*, and ascends steeply over pastures, and afterwards through the *Rothengraben*, in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the (2½ hrs.) dreary *Kreuzboden* (6620′); thence in 1¼ hr. to the pass of the **Sanetsch** (7330′), on this side of which there is a cross *(La Grande Croix)*. To the left of the pass is the *Arpelistock* (9970′), to the right the *Sanetschhorn (Mont-brun;* 9665′) and the great *Zanfleuron Glacier*, from which the Sarine issues. Descent to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Zanfleuron* (6775′; plain, but not cheap), with a fine view of the Alps of the Valais. From this point the *Oldenhorn* (10,250′) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the *Wildhorn* (10,710′; difficult) in 4½ hrs., and the *Diablerets* (p. 283) in 5-6 hrs. (ascent of the last over the Zanfleuron Glacier not very difficult). The *Sublage* (8973′), 2½ hrs. to the E. of the hotel, affords a magnificent view. — Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* to the bold *Pont Neuf*, whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (1½ hr.) *Sion* (p. 339). Ascent from Sion to the pass 6, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The road here turns to the S.W., and enters the valley of the *Reuschbach*, with a view of the prettily situated *Reusch Alp* (4360′; 1 hr. from Gsteig) below us, to the left. We ascend through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* (p. 283) and the *Sex Rouge* (9767′), to (12 M.) the **Col de Pillon** (5085′), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (p. 283). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus.** To the left is the *Creux de Champ* (see below), the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau.* We first reach (15½ M.) the ***Hôtel des Diablerets** (3910′; R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr., with baths), opposite the post-station for Ormont-Dessus. In the neighbourhood are the *English Church* and *Pensions Bellevue, du Chamois*, and *du Nouveau Chalet.* About 1½-2 M. farther on, beyond *Au Plan* and the prettily-situated *Hôtel Pillon*, lies (18 M.) **Vers l'Eglise** (3650′; *Pens. Mon-Séjour; Pens. Pernet; Pens. Busset; Hôtel de l'Ours*, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

Excursions from the Hôtel des Diablerets. (Guides: *Mollien, V. Gottraut, Fr. Berruex, Moïse Pichard.*) To the (1-1½ hr.) **Creux de Champ** (4275′), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side. A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc.,

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

1:150.000

English Miles — Kilometer

is obtained from *La Layaz* (5330′), 1½ hr. to the S. — Ascent of the **Palette* (7130′; guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts; horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the (2¼ hrs.) chalets of *Isenaux;* thence, without path, and rather rough, ¾ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Lac d'Arnon* (p. 282). Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* in 1½-2 hrs., past the small *Lac de Retaud.* — **Pointe de Meilleret** (6404′), 2½ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise, easy; view extending to Mont Blanc. We may descend to (40 min.) the *Col de la Croix* (see below). — **La Paraz**, or **Tornettaz** (8313′; 3½ hrs.; guide, 7 fr., not indispensable), not difficult, viâ *Lavanchy* and the pastures of *Marnex.* — The **Cape au Moine** (7730′; 4 hrs.; 7 fr.) gives more trouble and less satisfaction. — **Pointe de Chaussy** (7725′), 4 hrs. (guide, 6 fr., not required by experts provided with the Siegfried Map), see p. 286. The descent may be made to *La Comballaz*, or past the pretty *Lac de Lioson* to *Les Mosses* (p. 286). — The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′), Fr. *Becca d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is ascended by experts from the Hôt. Diablerets in 6 hrs. (guide 16 fr.), viâ the *Alp Pillon* (4563′; night-quarters) and the *Glacier du Sex Rouge* (laborious; see p. 282). — The **Diablerets** (10,650′) are ascended from the Hôtel Diablerets by the *Glacier* and *Col de Prapioz* (9268′) in 7 hrs., or from the (1 hr.) *Col de Pillon* by the *Glacier du Sex Rouge* and the *Zanfleuron* and *Diableret Glaciers* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 13 fr.; difficult). Descent to *Anzeindaz* steep and difficult (guide 18 fr.); over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to *Sanetsch* and *Sion* comparatively easy (guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 282). In favourable snow-conditions the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn may both be vanquished in one day.

To Villars (4 hrs.) or Gryon (4½ hrs.) by the Col de la Croix, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 6½ hrs.); guide, 6-7 fr., not indispensable. From the Hôtel des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for 1¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1¾ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the **Col de la Croix** (5690′), 5 min. to the N. of the hamlet of *La Croix.* View of the Dent du Midi; at *Encex* (5965′), 25 min. to the W., and still better, from the (¾ hr.) *Chaux Ronde* (6650′; p. 287), the latter also commanding a view of Mont Blanc (travellers need not return from Encex to the col, but may descend straight down into the valley). The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1¼ hr. divides: to the left to (10 min.) *Arveyes* (electric tramway, see p. 288); to the right to (20 min.) *Villars* (p. 288). — The path to *Gryon* descends to the left a little above Arveyes, crosses the Gryonne and *La Barboleusaz* (3983′), and reaches Gryon in 40 min. (p. 287). This route, though ¾ hr. longer, is preferable (on account of the fine view) to the path which crosses the Gryonne, ½ hr. from the pass, by the *Pont de Coufin* (4737′), and follows the left bank, viâ *Sodoleuvroz* and *Praz-Hudry* to (1½ hr.) Gryon.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the middle part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous.** About 4½ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château-d'Œx (p. 286); to the S. rises the Dent du Midi. — 22½ M. **Le Sepey** (3450′; **Hôt. du Mont d'Or*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Cerf*, moderate; *Hôt. des Alpes*), the chief village in the lower valley.

Excursions. Ascent of the **Chamossaire* viâ *La Forclaz* (3½-4 hrs.) and thence to (1½ hr.) *Villars*, see p. 288. — A road, with fine views (diligence daily), leads from Le Sepey by *Les Crêtes* to (4½ M.) *Leysin* (electric tramway to Aigle, see p. 277).

The road turns suddenly to the right in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 288). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

27½ M. *Fontanney.* — 28½ M. *Aigle* (p. 277).

68. From Bulle to Château-d'Œx and Aigle.

40 M. DILIGENCE thrice daily to (17½ M.) Château-d'Œx in 3½ hrs. (4 fr. 25 c., coupé 5 fr. 70 c.); thence to (22½ M.) Aigle daily in 5½ hrs. (7½ fr., coupé 8 fr. 90 c.). One-horse carr. from Bulle to Montbovon 10, to Château-d'Œx 15, two-horse 30 fr.; two-horse from Bulle to Aigle 75-80 fr.

Bulle (2487'; pop. 3330; **Hôt. des Alpes-Terminus*, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Union; Cheval Blanc*; **Hôtel de la Ville et des Postes*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.; *Lion d'Or*), a busy little town, the chief place in the *Gruyère*, with an old church (8th cent.) and an old château (13th cent.), is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 244). The rich pastures in the environs are famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches de Gruyère'. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

At the base of the Moléson, ½ hr. to the S. (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 6 fr.), lie the sulphur-baths of **Mont-Barry** (2706'; **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, pens. 6-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.). Charming view. Ascent of the Moleson hence by an easy path, viâ *Les Clefs* and *Le Petit-Plané*, in 3½ hrs.

ASCENT OF THE MOLÉSON FROM BULLE, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary. We follow the Châtel-St-Denis road (see below) for ¾ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême*, which it crosses at a (20 min.) mill, to the (½ hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu* (3140'), formerly a Carthusian monastery. We next pass (½ hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf;* (1 hr.) *Gros-Plané* (4855'; a rustic inn in a large pasture); the *Petit-Plané;* and (1 hr.) the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine* (5945'; good spring). Thence by a steep path to the top in ½ hr. more.

The **Moléson* (6670') is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, and rich in flora. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche, the Dent du Midi, and the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of the Vaudois Alps, which culminate in the Diablerets, and extend to the heights of Grnyère at our feet. Most of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps are concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W., the Jura.

ASCENT OF THE MOLÉSON FROM ALBEUVE (p. 285; 3-3½ hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path, insufficiently marked, crosses the *Marivue*, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel. Here we cross the stream, recross it ½ hr. farther on, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.W. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path (keep to the right at doubtful points) comes to an end behind the (1¼ hr.) highest chalet. Thence a climb of 1¼ hr. to the arête, which is easily found, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

From Bulle through the *Jaunthal* to *Boltigen* in the Simmen-Thal, p. 225. (Diligence in summer daily in 6¼ hrs.) — From Bulle diligence daily in 2½ hrs., by *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz*, and *Semsales*, to (12 M.) **Châtel-St-Denis** (2670'; *Hôt. de la Ville; Hôt. des Treize Cantons*; *Hôt. des Trois Rois*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson is ascended hence, by *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.) From Châtel-St-Denis to stat. *Palézieux* (p. 244), 5 M., electric tramway in ½ hr.; diligence to *Vevey* (p. 268) daily in 1¾ hr.

The road to Château-d'Œx leads past (¾ M.) *La Tour-de-Trême*, with its picturesque tower, to (2½ M.) *Epagny* (2390'; Croix Blanche). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the little town of **Gruyères**, Ger. *Greyerz* (2723'; pop. 1389; *Fleur-de-Lys*, very fair), with an old **Castle* of the Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct

BULLE
Spiez
Aigle
Montreux
Engl. Miles
1:150 000
Kilometer
Contour
Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

in the 16th century. The castle, now restored, contains frescoes, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee).

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine* or *Saane*. At (4½ M.) *Enney* (2410′) we see the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460′) in the background; on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207′), a spur of the Moléson. Opposite (6¼ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard* (hôt.-pens.), at the foot of the *Vanil Noir* (7855′), with a waterfall in a picturesque ravine. Beyond *Neirivue* we reach (8 M.) **Albeuve** (2487′; *Ange*, moderate), cross the *Hongrin* (below, to the left, is a picturesque old bridge), and arrive at (10½ M.) **Montbovon** (2608′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Jaman*, very fair, trout).

FROM MONTBOVON TO MONTREUX. — a. RAILWAY passing under the Col de Jaman to *Les Avants*, and thence to Montreux, see p. 274. This electric line, which is to be opened in 1903, will be continued later in the opposite direction viâ Château-d'Œx to Zweisimmen (p. 226). — b. BRIDLE PATH OVER THE JAMAN (6 hrs., to Vevey 7½ hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary; horse to the pass 15, to Les Avants 20, to Montreux or Vevey 25 fr.). From the Hôt. du Jaman we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin* (2500′); ¼ hr., church of the scattered village of *Allières* (3300′); ¼ hr., *Croix de Fer Inn* (mediocre). The path now ascends gradually, then more rapidly over pastures (several chalets and guide-posts) to the (2 hrs.) ***Col de Jaman** (4974′), where a beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed, embracing the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the long range of the Savoy and Valais Alps. To the S. is the *Dent de Jaman* (6160′), which may be ascended (steep) from the col by the N. side in 1½ hr. A better route ascends on the S. side from the *Jaman* station, on the Glion-Naye railway, which may be reached from the col in ½ hr. by a path skirting the S. side of the Dent, above the small *Lac de Jaman* (see p. 273). The top of the **Rochers de Naye* (6710′; *View) is reached from Jaman by railway in ¼ hr. or on foot in ¾ hr. (comp. p. 273). — From the Col de Jaman to Montreux the path is distinct; after 12 min. we turn to the right and soon reach the new road; 25 min. a bridge over the Baye, or brook, of Montreux; then, where the path divides, we descend to the left through wood and over meadows to (½ hr.) *Les Avants* (3188′; p. 274). Thence to (2 hrs.) *Montreux*, see p. 274.

From Monthovon over the *Col de la Tinière* to *Villeneuve*, see p. 275.

The valley turns to the E. We enter a wooded ravine, the Sarine flowing far below in a deep rocky bed. At the (12 M.) end of the ravine the road forks. The old road keeps to the 'shady side', on the left bank of the Sarine. The new road (diligence) crosses to the right bank and runs viâ *Perreys* (rustic inn) to (15 M.) **Rossinières** (3025′; **Hôt.-Pens. Grand-Chalet*, pens. 5-6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt. de la Sarine*), a large village, attractively situated at the foot of *Mt. Cray* (p. 286) and visited as a summer-resort. At *Chaudanne*, about 1 M. above Rossinières, the road returns to the left bank and rejoins the old road. At (16 M.) *Les Moulins* (2930′) the Aigle road diverges to the right (p. 286). We cross the Sarine at (16¼ M.) *Le Pré* (2930′), and ascend to —

17½ M. **Château-d'Œx.** — **Hotels.** *HÔT. BERTHOD, in an open situation, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr., patronized by English visitors; *HÔT.-PENS. DE L'OURS, in the village, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT. DE VILLE; PENSIONS ROSAT, BRICOD, DE LA CHENEAU,

MARTIN, DU MIDI, MORIER, VILLA D'ŒX, CHALET ST. JAMES (English), etc., pens. from 5 fr. — *Turrian*, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite Berthod. — *English Church (St. Peter's)*; service at 11 a.m. — Physician, *Dr. Favrod-Coune* (speaks English).

Château-d'Œx, Ger. *Œsch* (3150′; pop. 3025), is a scattered village in a green valley, with delicious air, frequented as a health-resort both in summer and in winter. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged *Rübithorn* (7500′) and the *Gummfluh* (8074′).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk through the valley of the *Gérine* to the *Chalets de la Pierreuse* (4986′), situated 2½ hrs. to the S.E. at the foot of the Gummfluh. — **Laitemaire** (5535′), 2¼ hrs. to the N.E., easy and repaying; view of Mont Blanc and the Bernese Alps. — ***Mont Cray** (6805′), 3 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not necessary for experts with the Siegfried Map), not difficult. The route leads viâ *Perisset*, *Cray-Dessous*, and *Cray-Dessus*. The view embraces the Alps from the Wetterhorn to Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N. — **Gummfluh** (8074′), by Pierreuse (see above) in 6 hrs., or viâ *Etivaz* in 6½ hrs., with guide (9 fr.), toilsome; splendid view. — From Château-d'Oex to (7½ M.) *Saanen*, see p. 226.

FROM CHÂTEAU-D'ŒX TO AIGLE (22½ M.; diligence, see p. 284). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (1½ M.) *Les Moulins* (p. 285) to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse (Vallée de l'Etivaz)* in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at *Le Pré*, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the deep rocky bed of the brook. At (3¼ M.) *Au-Devant* (3605′) the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the hill to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (6 M.) the *Contour de l'Etivaz* (3750′; Auberge du Chamois), where it doubles back, crosses the Tourneresse, and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by descending to the right by the ravine before Au-Devant to a bridge beside a saw-mill, whence a rough, stony path ascends to rejoin the road much higher up.) About ½ M. above L'Etivaz are the *Bains de l'Etivaz* (4100′; *Hôtel-Pension, 4 fr.), with sulphur-springs. The road ascends for about 2 M. more and then passes to the S.W. from the valley of the Tourneresse to that of the *Hongrin*, which it crosses above (8½ M.) *Lécherette* (4530′; inn). It then ascends again over the **Col des Mosses** (4750′), the watershed between the Rhine and the Rhone, to (10¼ M.) *Les Mosses* (4715′; *Hôt. des Alpes, plain), where we gain a sudden view of the Dent du Midi. From this point the **Pointe de Chaussy* (7725′) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. viâ the beautiful *Lac Lioson* (see p. 283). The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (12 M.) **La Comballaz** (4475′; **Couronne*, pens. 5-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), charmingly situated, and noted for its excellent spring and its pure air (diligence from Aigle daily in 4½ hrs., carr. 15 and 30 fr.). Beyond this the road overlooks a picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (15½ M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 283) and viâ *Fontanney* to (22½ M.) *Aigle* (p. 277).

69. From Bex to Gryon and Villars.

Electric Railway to (5 M.) *Gryon* in 1 hr. (fare 3 fr. 80 c., return-fare 5 fr. 40); to (8 M.) *Villars* in 1 1/3 hr. (fare 4 fr. 80 c., return 7 fr.). Five trains daily between Bex and Gryon; eleven trains daily between Gryon and Villars.

Bex (1427′), see p 278. The electric railway, starting from the station, traverses the town, crosses the *Avançon*, and ascends past the Gr.-Hôt. des Salines (to the right) to *Bévieux* (p. 278), where the toothed rail begins. The line ascends among walnut and chestnut trees, crosses the Avançon again below the electric power-house of the company, and then ascends along the right side of the deep-cut and wooded valley of the Avançon, affording (farther on) beautiful glimpses of the Vallée des Plans. From (3 1/2 M.) *Fontannaz-Seulaz* (2660′) a cart-road descends across the Avançon and re-ascends to (1/2 hr.) *Frenières* (p. 278). The line next passes by a curved tunnel (218 yds. in length) to the N. side of the ridge and runs along the hillside, with fine views of the Rhone Valley and the Dent du Midi, to (4 1/4 M.) *Les Posses* (3230′), lying above the village of the same name. Hence it ascends in a long curve to —

5 M. **Gryon** (3715′; **Hôtel-Buffet* at the station, pens. 7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*, pens. 5 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Morel*, 5-5 1/2 fr.; *Eng. Ch. Serv.*), a considerable village (480 inhab.) in a picturesque site. (Pedestrians from Bex reach Gryon by the road in 2 1/2 hrs., or by the old road in 2 hrs.)

Excursions (guides, *L. Ph. Amiguet* and *H. Aulet* at Gryon, *F. Fontannaz* at Anzeindaz). — To *Les Plans de Frenières* and the (2 hrs.) *Pont de Nant*, see p. 278. — To (2 1/4 hrs.) *Bovonnaz* (5505′) and thence to the (20 min.) *Tête à Bosset* (5805′), or the (2 hrs.; guide) *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′). — To the (3 hrs.) *Roches du Vent* (6860′) viâ *Taveyannaz*; to the *Chaux Ronde* (6650′), viâ *Encex* (p. 283) in 3 1/2 hrs. — From Gryon to *Ormont-Dessus* by the *Col de la Croix* (4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 283. — An attractive walk may be taken along the almost level road (electric tramway, see p. 288) to *Villars* and (1 1/2 hr.) *Chesières*.

From Gryon to Sion by the Pas de Cheville, 10 hrs. (guide 18, horse 25 fr.), trying but attractive. This route cuts off the right angle which the Rhone Valley forms at Martigny. The road ascends the valley of the Avançon (with the Diablerets in front, and the Argentine and Grand Mœveran to the right) to the (1 1/4 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′). Here we cross to the left bank, but we return to the right before reaching the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810′). A winding bridle-path now ascends to (1 1/4 hr.) *Anzeindaz* (6220′; poor inn), whence experts may ascend the highest peak of the *Diablerets* (10,650′; comp. p. 283) in 4 1/2 hrs., with guide. Our path next reaches the (3/4 hr.) **Pas de Cheville** (6720′), where we obtain a view of the Alps of Valais. We now descend rapidly to the (25 min.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710′) and traverse a rocky wilderness, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (1/2 hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks in 1714. To the S.W. rises the *Haut de Cry* (9743′), which may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. (guide). The path now skirts the S. side of the lake and traverses the débris on the right bank of its outflow, the *Lizerne*, to the (3/4 hr.) bridge (4140′), where we cross to the left bank. We then pass the chalets of *Besson* and descend the *Val de Triqueut*, high above the gorge of the Lizerne. The path (*Chemin Neuf*) leads to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530′), at the end of the gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed.

We now descend viâ *Aven*, *Erde*, and *Conthey*, and finally follow the high-road to (2¼ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 339); or we may descend from Aven to the right through vineyards to (1¼ hr.) *Ardon* (p. 338). — A shorter route (shady in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Lizerne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Lizerne bridge (p. 237). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) huts of *Mottelon* we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075'; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *L'Airette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1½ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), ½ M. from the station of that name (p. 338).

After crossing the *Gryonne* by an imposing iron bridge, 465' in length, and 165' above the torrent, which rushes through a picturesque wooded valley, the electric railway ascends to the N.W. viâ (6¾ M.) *Arveyes* to —

8 M. **Villars-sur-Ollon** (4000-4260'; **Grand-Hôtel*, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel Muveran*, patronized by the French, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 6½-15 fr.; *Hôtel du Parc*; *Pens. Victoria*, 6-12 fr.; *Engl. Church*), lying high above the Rhone Valley and much frequented as a summer-resort. Salt and other baths. The environs are pleasant and park-like, affording a variety of walks, with benches at the best points of view and shady spots. The air is mild but bracing, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Mœveran, the Dent aux Favres, Tête Noire, Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, Rhone Valley, etc. — About ¾ M. to the W. of Villars lies **Chesières** (3970'; **Grand-Hôtel du Chamossaire*, pens. 7-14 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, 5½-9 fr., open in winter also), quieter than Villars, with beautiful views.

Excursions. The finest is the ascent of the ***Chamossaire** (6940'; 2½ hrs.; guide not necessary), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Weisshorn, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Le Sepey. The route is by a cart-track (practicable for light carriages) to the (1½ hr.) saddle of *Bretaye* (5845'; inn), and then by a path to the left to the (1 hr.) stone signal on the summit. — From the saddle of Bretaye a somewhat rough path (guide desirable) leads viâ the chalets of *Morgex* and *Crettaz*, the *Lac de Bretaye* (5820'), the small *Lac Noir* (5605'), and the charming *Lac des Chavonnes* (5470'; inn) to (1½ hr.) *La Forclaz* (4144'), and, crossing the *Grande-Eau*, to (½ hr.) *Le Sepey* (p. 283). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont*, *Plambuit*, *Les Ecovets*, and *Chesières* (see above).

Shorter excursions may be made from Villars to (¼ hr.) *Les Closalets*, with a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Blanc; to the (1¼ hr.) *Montagne de la Truche* (5230'; fine view), viâ Chesières, etc. — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus* over the *Col de la Croix* (5690'), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if we are shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 283). — From Villars to *Aigle*, see p. 277.

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*. Val d'Illiez.

STEAMBOAT to Bouvcret along the S. Bank four times daily, in 4¾-5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *La Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Tougues-Douvaine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire*, *Sciez*, *Anthy-Séchex*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, *Evian-Tourronde*, *Meillerie*, *St. Gingolph*, and *Bouveret*. See p. 261. — RAILWAY (French; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Line) viâ *Annemasse* to (42 M.) *Bouveret* in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 40 c.). Stations: 3½ M. *Annemasse* (p. 298); 7½ M. *St. Cergues*; 10 M. *Machilly*; 12½ M. *Bons St. Didier* (ascent of the *Voirons*, see p. 260); 16 M. *Perrignier*; 18 M. *Allinges* (see below); 22½ M. *Thonon-les-Bains* (see below); 26½ M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (p. 290); 28 M. *Evian-les-Bains* (p. 290); 28½ M. *Bains d'Evian*; 31½ M. *Lugrin-Tour-Ronde* (p. 291); 34½ M. *Meillerie* (p. 291); 38½ M. *St. Gingolph* (p. 291); 42 M. *Bouveret* (p. 291). — From Bouveret to *St. Maurice*, 14¼ M., Swiss railway (Jura-Simplon) in 40 minutes.

Geneva, see p. 248. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine survey of the grand-looking town with its villas. It touches at *Cologny* (village on the hill above, p. 260), *La Belotte* (for *Vésenaz*, p. 260), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (*Pens. Gillet, with pleasant garden, 5 fr.) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then *Tougues* and *Nernier*. Beyond *Yvoire*, with its old castle on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (8¼ M.). In a large bay to the S. lies *Excenevrex*. Stations *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex*.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400′; pop. 3914; **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, at the W. end, with lake-view; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. de France et de la Gare*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Terminus Hotel*; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, at the pier, pens. 7-8 fr.), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. (Cable-tramway from *Rive*, the lower part of the town, in 1½ min.; fare 10 c.) Near the railway-station is a new bath-house, with mineral springs.

To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, with a ruined castle (2335′; ascent ½ hr.; fine view). At the top are a convent and chapel of St. Francis de Sales (rfmts.).

FROM THONON TO TANINGES VIÂ LES GETS, 32 M. The road ascends the pretty **Valley of the Drance** to (7½ M.) *Pont de Bioge* (2241′), at the mouth of the *Brevon*. It then follows the left bank of the *Drance de Morzine*, here joined by the *Drance d'Abondance* (p. 290), and at the village of *La Baume* crosses by the (12 M.) *Pont de Gys* to the right bank, along which it runs to *Le Biot* and (16 M.) **St. Jean d'Aulph** (2760′; *Lion d'Or*; *Balance*; *Hôt. de la Vallée-d'Aulph*), with the ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1103. About 3 M. farther on, near the village of *Montriond* (high up, to the left), the road returns to the left bank and ascends in windings (to the left a branch-road to *Morzine*, see below) to the (26 M.) village of *Les Gets*, near the **Col des Gets** (3845′). We then descend through the picturesque ravines of the *Arpettaz* and *Foron* to (32 M.) *Taninges* (p. 302). — To SAMOËNS OVER THE COL DE JOUPLANE, an attractive expedition. At the fork beyond the bridge of Montriond (see above), we diverge to the left to (21 M.) **Morzine** (3215′; *Hôtel des Alpes*), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. From Morzine a bridle-path ascends through wood and

over meadows to the (2½ hrs.) **Col de Jouplane** (5635'; view), whence we descend, high above the wooded valley of the *Valentine* and passing several chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 302). — A road leads from Morzine up the Drance valley to (4½ M.) *La Mouillette*, at its head, whence bridle-paths lead to the S. over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* (5482') to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, and to the E. over the *Col de Coux* to (5 hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 292). A somewbat longer, bnt very attractive route to Champéry ascends to the left near the Montriond bridge (1 hr. from St. Jean d'Aulph, p. 289) to the (1 hr.) beautiful blue *Lac de Montriond* (3410'; small inn), whence we proceed past the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Lyndaret* to the (2 hrs.) **Pas de Chésery** (6575'), between the *Pointe de Chésery* (7380') and the *Pointe de Mossettaz* (7493'); each ascended from the col in 1 hr.). From the col we descend either to the left (N.E.) through the wooded valley of the *Vièze de la Tine* to (1¾ hr.) *Morgins* (p. 292), or to the right (S.E.) viâ *Lac Vert* and the *Porte du Lac Vert* to *Crosey* and (2½ hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 292).

FROM THONON TO MORGINS VIÂ ABONDANCE, 28 M. The road diverges to the left from that to St. Jean d'Aulph at (7½ M.) *Pont de Bioge* (see p. 289) and ascends on the right bank of the *Drance d'Abondance* through a romantic gorge. To the left, above, lies (13 M.) *Vacheresse*. Farther on we repeatedly cross the Drance. 19½ M. **Abondance** (4050'; *Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont de Grange*), the capital of the valley, with an old church. The *Pointe de Grange* (7998'; view) is ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide). The valley now expands. From (23 M.) **La Chapelle** (3310'; *Croix; Union*) the *Cornettes de Bise* (8000') are scaled in 5 hrs. Over the *Col de Vernaz* to *Vouvry* (7 hrs.), see p. 291. The road tben winds up through wood, passing (25 M.) *Châtel* (3720'; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Châtel, 5-7 fr.; Auberge du Chamois), with mineral springs, and *Vonne*, to the *Pas de Morgins* (4510'; Swiss frontier), wbence it descends to (28 M.) *Morgins* (p. 292).

The steamer passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The long promontory round which we now steer has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here. In the bay to the E. lie the baths of *Amphion* (Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove (omnibus from Evian 50 c.).

Evian-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** *SPLENDID HÔTEL, finely sitnated above tbe town; *GRAND-HÔTEL D'EVIAN, with garden, R. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; HÔT. DU CASINO; CHÂTEAU DE FONBONNE, on the lake; HÔT. DE PARIS ET BEAURIVAGE; HÔT. BEAU-SITE ET DU LAC; all first-class, with corresponding charges. — *HÔT. DE FRANCE, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; HÔT. CONTINENTAL; SAVOY HOTEL; HÔT. DU HELDER; HÔT. DES ETRANGERS; HÔT. DU NORD. — **Restaurant* at the Casino, déj. 3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.

Evian-les-Bains, a small town (2080 inhab.), picturesquely situated, is frequented mainly by French visitors. Along the lake runs the pleasant and well-shaded *Quai Robert de Blonay*, with the handsome *Bath House* (water containing bicarbonate of soda) and the *Casino Theatre*. At the W. end a statue (by Noël) of *General Dupas* (1761-1823), a native of Evian, was erected in 1901; at the E. end, near the harbour, is the pretty *Jardin Anglais*, with a monument to the Roumanian prince *Brancovan*.

Railway to *Bouveret* and *Geneva*, see p. 289. Two stations: *Evian-les-Bains* and *Bains-d'Evian*, ½ M. to the W. — The **Dent d'Oche** (7985') is often ascended from Evian. Road to (7 M.) *Bernex* (2920'), whence a bridle-path ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche*, on the S. side of the mountain. From the chalets a steep footpath leads to the arête and the (2 hrs.) summit. Fine view (see p. 291).

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde-Lugrin*, is the old château of *Blonay*. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 264), picturesquely situated on the hillside. The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is **Meillerie** (Hôt.-Restaurant Dumont; Hôt. de la Couronne), with extensive quarries, where the railway is carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes*.

St. Gingolph (**Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, R. from 2, pens. from 4 fr.; *Hôtel Suisse; Hôtel de France*), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 268), belongs half to Savoy and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1¼ hr.) *Novel* (3200′; two fair inns), whence we may ascend the **Blanchard** (5085′; with guide, 1¾ hr.; *View; rfmts. at a chalet near the top), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the **Dent d'Oche** (7985′; 5 hrs.; with guide), from Novel, interesting, viâ (1½ hr.) *Les Granges* and the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche* (see p. 290). — The ***Grammont** (7135′) is an easy and attractive ascent of 4 hrs. from St. Gingolph, viâ the chalets of *Fritaz* and *La Chaumeny*, then over grassy slopes, and finally over rough rocks. Ascent from Novel (4 hrs. with guide) more fatiguing. From Vouvry, see below. — To the E. of Novel a bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanay*, in 7½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (**Grand-Hôtel de l'Aiglon*, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Tour*, pens. 6 fr.; **Hôt. Casino de la Forêt*, well situated ⅓ M. from the lake, with extensive grounds, R. 3-5, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 7-10 fr.) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its strong current, '*La Battaillère*', may be traced for more than a mile in the lake. — Railway to *Annemasse* and *Geneva*, see p. 289.

The Railway enters the Rhone Valley, to the S.E., and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290′), once fortified, the rock so abuts on the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. A covered wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 293).

4 M. **Vouvry** (1280′; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*); beautiful view by the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished.

The ascent of the *Grammont (7135′; 5-5½ hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) from Vouvry is very attractive. A bridle-path (horses at Vouvry) ascends viâ *Miex* (3210′; inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Tanay* (4660′; Hôt.-Pens., pens. 4-7 fr.), at the W. end of *Lac Tanay;* thence in 1½ hr. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau and over the Lake of Geneva). Descent to *St. Gingolph*, see above.

The * **Cornettes de Bise** (8000′) may be ascended from Vouvry in 6½ hrs. (guide advisable, 10 fr.). The route ascends viâ *Miex* (see above) to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de Vernaz* (5970′), then crosses the ridge to the (¼ hr.) chalet of *La Callaz*, about 1½ hr. below the top, which affords a superb

view. Descent (with guide) to *Lovenex* or *Tanay* (p. 291), or (guide unnecessary) to (2 hrs.) *La Chapelle d'Abondance* (p. 289), whence a carriage (3 fr. per head) or the omnibus (once daily) may be taken to Evian.

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz*, at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 277), to the right of which rise the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn. We next pass *Colombey*, with its nunnery. A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Ollon-St-Triphon (p. 278).

10 M. **Monthey** (1380′; pop. 3392; **Cerf*, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt. des Postes*, *Hôt. de la Gare*, both moderate), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove 20 min. above it, among a number of erratic boulders, is the huge *Pierre-à-dzo*, balanced on a space of a few square inches (not easily found without a guide).

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the ***Val d'Illiez**, 15 M. long, noted for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, and stalwart inhabitants. (Diligence to Champéry, 8 M., in summer twice daily in 3¼ hrs., 2 fr. 70 c.; one-horse carr. from Monthey to Trois-Torrents 6, two-horse 10, to Champéry 10 & 20, to Morgins 12 & 24 fr. and fee.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the *Vièze* through vineyards, and afterwards winds for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood. Beautiful view, looking back over the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Mœveran. Pedestrians (to Champéry 2½-3 hrs.) ascend by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph-posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey; about 20 min. above Monthey the path joins the road, which we now follow to the left and do not again quit. (The track straight on ascends to Morgins.) We next reach (1½ M.) the prettily situated village of *Trois-Torrents* (2500′; Hôt.-Pens. Baraldini, from 4 fr.), with a good fountain near the church. [Here, to the W., opens the VAL DE MORGINS, in which a circuitous road ascends to (3 hrs. from Monthey) the **Baths of Morgins** (4405′; **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, R. 4-6, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Géant*, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt. Bellevue*; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Forêt*, 8-10 fr.; *Pens. Borgeaud-Martin*), a summer-resort, with chalybeate springs. *English Church Service* in summer at the Hôtel de la Forêt. Hence viâ the *Porte du Soleil* to (4 hrs.) *Champéry*, see below; over the *Pas de Morgins* to *Abondance (Thonon)*, see p. 290.]

The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2½ M.) *Val d'Illiez* (3125′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Repos; Pens. du Chalet) and (2 M.) **Champéry** (3450′; **Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2-3½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Croix Fédérale*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 fr.; **Hôtel des Alpes*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Berra*, R. 2 fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c., déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de Champéry*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Pens. des Chalets*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Chalet Anglais*, pens. 6-8 fr., English), the highest village in the valley (704 inhab.), beautifully situated. *English Church*, with regular services in summer.

EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPÉRY. (Guides, *Maur. Caillet*, the brothers *Grenon*, *Clément*, and *Ed. Défago*, *V. Gex-Collet*, *E. Joris*, etc.). — To the (½ hr.) **Galerie:* we descend to the left at the S. end of the village (guide-post), cross the Vièze beyond a saw-mill, and then ascend to the right to the passage constructed along the sheer cliffs opposite the village, which commands a charming survey of the valley as far as Trois-Torrents (adm. 50 c.). — The *Chalets d'Ayerne* (4715′; 1¼ hr.) afford a good survey of the environs. — To the *Chalets de Bonaveau*, 1¾ hr. We follow the route to the Galerie (see above), pass the saw-mill on the right, and a little farther up cross a (20 min.) stone bridge. In 5 min. more we cross a wooden bridge, whence (avoiding the footpath immediately to the left) we proceed past the electricity-works to (8 min.) a point were the route divides. The road to the right leads to Barmaz (p. 293); the footpath to the

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

left to the (1¼ hr.) **Chalets de Bonaveau** (5103′; good quarters, R. and B. 3 fr.). About ½ hr. farther up the valley is the pretty *Cascade de Bonaveau.* — To the *Chalets de Barmaz*, 1¾ hr. From the (33 min.) above-mentioned point where the route forks, a road ascends to the right along the stream to the (1¼ hr.) **Chalets de Barmaz** (4910′; R. & B. 3, pens. 4½-5 fr.). A narrow path (fine views) leads hence along the monntain-slope to the (1½ hr.) Chalets de Bonaveau (see above). — To the N.W. viâ *Crosey* to the (3 hrs.) *Porte du Soleil* (6443′; descent to *Morgins* 2 hrs.), and then to the right to the (1 hr.) **Pointe de l'Haut** (7070′), affording a grand view of the Dent du Midi (guide 6 fr.). — The **Croix de Culet** or *Roc d'Ayerne* (6450′; 3 hrs.; guide, 5 fr., not essential) commands a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (see below) for 1 hr., turn to the right by a small shrine, and 10 min. farther on ascend to the right over meadows to two chalets. Beyond these a zigzag path mounts to the left to (¾ hr.) another chalet (rfmts.), ½ hr. below the top. Frequent opportunities of asking the way.

***Dent du Midi** (highest summit or *Cime de l'Ouest*, 10,696′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Vernayaz 27, to Sixt viâ Sagerou 30 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (1¾ hr.) *Bonaveau* (see above); thence by the *Pas d'Encel* (6105′), the *Col de Susanfe* (8202′), and the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′) to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Salvan (5¾ hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to (3¼ hrs.) the pastnres of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (6395′; Hôt. de la Dent du Midi), then across the alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* or *Sallanche*, by a bridle-path, to (1½ hr.) *Van d'en Haut* (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. The path now skirts the S. side of the valley, affording a view of Mont Blanc as the corner of the *Col de la Matze* (4210′) is turned, and then descends viâ *Les Granges* to (1 hr.) *Salvan* (p. 315). — The other peaks of the Dent du Midi are more difficult: *Dent Noire* or *Cime de l'Est* (10,434′; guide 40 fr.), *Forteresse* (10,380′; guide 40 fr.), *Cathédrale* (10,386′; 40 fr.), *Dent Jaune* (10,457′; 50 fr., very difficult), and *Doigt* (10,539′; 50 fr., dangerous). Ascents are best made from the *Salanfe Alp* (see above) viâ the *Glacier de Plan-Névé.*

Tour Sallières (10,588′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 40 fr.; night spent at Bonaveau, see above), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the *Glacier du Mont-Ruan.* Better from the *Barberine Club Hut* (p. 315). — **Dents Blanches** (9100′), ascended viâ the *Chalets de Barmaz* (see above) in 7½ hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 14 fr.).

PASSES. FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SAMOËNS OVER THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLÈSE, 6½-7 hrs.; guide (12 fr.) unnecessary. The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the *Vièze* to the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Tervenaz* (4550′). We then cross the *Seumon* (descending from the right) and ascend the green valley of *Les Creuses*, passing several chalets and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, to the (3 hrs.) **Col de Coux** (6313′; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. We descend, partly through wood, avoiding the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 289). Beyond the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5482′; fine view) we descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes*, leaving the hamlet of *Les Allamands* to the left, then by the valley of the Giffre, to (1¾ hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 302). A good road leads thence to (5 M.) *Sixt* (p. 302).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 9-10 hrs., toilsome, for adepts only (guide, necessary, 18 fr.). To the (1¾ hr.) *Chalets de Bonaveau*, see above. Thence we ascend gradnally, skirting precipitons rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel* (6105′), where a little climbing is necessary (caution required). In ¼ hr. more the path to the Col de Susanfe diverges to the left (see p. 294). Our route now ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook

(1/2 hr.), and then monnts a very steep path to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sagerou** (7917'), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Mt. Sagerou* (8815') and (l.) *Mt. Ruan* (10,099'; 4 1/2 hrs. from the pass; difficult; better from the Barberine Hut, p. 315). We descend thence to the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* (6115') and (1/2 hr.) *Boret*, and along an almost perpendicular cliff into the (1/2 hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach *Nant-Bride*, and in 1 1/4 hr. more *Sixt* (p. 302).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SALVAN over the **Col de Susanfe** or **Clusanfe** (8202'; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), fatiguing. Beyond the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Pas d'Encel* (see p. 293) we ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend viâ the (1 hr.) *Salanfe Alp* (p. 293) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Salvan* (p. 315). — Or we may ascend to the right from the Salanfe Alp and cross the **Col** or **Chieu d'Emaney** (7960'), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 315), to the valley of the *Trièye*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Triquent* (p. 315). Or from Emaney we may cross the **Col de Barberine** (8136') to the *Barberine Club Hut* (p. 315) and proceed thence by the *Col de la Gueula* to *Finhaut*. From the Salanfe Alp a bridle-path leads to the E. over the **Col du Jorat** (7293') to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Evionnaz* (p. 280), in the Rhone valley.

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* (hotel) approaches the Rhone. At (14 1/2 M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 279) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

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71. From Geneva to Chamonix.

i. Viâ Sallanches.

55½ M. Railway (French; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Line) from Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station) to (43 M.) *Le Fayet-St-Gervais* in 2½-3 hrs. (7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.); Electric Railway thence to (12½ M) *Chamonix* in 1-1¼ hr. (4 fr. 50 or 2 fr.). Through-fares from Geneva to Chamonix, 12 fr. 15, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 35 c. (66 lbs. of luggage free). Cook's tickets also are offered at the hotels in Geneva (to Chamonix and back, or viâ Chamonix and the Tête-Noire or Salvan to Martigny and Vernayaz, etc.). For the journey from Chamonix to Martigny it is advisable not to take tickets till Chamonix is reached. — At Eaux-Vives (reached by tramway from Place Molard; cab 2 fr.) the railway-time is 55 min. behind that of Geneva. Luggage is not examined at the French frontier, as the department of Haute-Savoie is free of customs, but is examined on re-entering Switzerland. Carriages are sometimes changed at La Roche-sur-Foron (see below).

Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station; Pl. F, 8), see p. 248. The train ascends, through a tunnel, and traverses a plateau, with the Salève on the right and the Jura chain on the left. At (2½ M.) *Chêne* (1385′), a large village belonging to Geneva, a monument was erected in 1893 to *L. Favre* (p. 252), a native of the place (*Jardin Alpin 'Floraire'*, see p. 250). Mont Blanc now appears on the right, between the pyramidal Môle and the Pointe d'Andey (p. 299). We now cross the *Foron*, the French frontier, to (3¾ M.) **Annemasse** (1420′; *Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*), junction for the Bellegarde and Bouveret line (p. 289) and the steam-tramway to Samoëns (p. 301). The train backs out, describes a wide curve through the little town, and crosses the *Arve* at *Etrembières* (*Salève Railway*, see p. 260). Fine view to the left, with Mont Blanc in the distance. 5½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex*. The charmingly situated village of *Mornex* (p. 260) lies above us on the right, and the deep gorge of the Arve to the left. The train crosses the *Vaison* by a handsome viaduct, ascends through meadows and orchards, in view of the Arve valley, and crosses the Foron to (9⅓ M.) *Reignier* (Hôt. du Mont-Blanc). Beyond (11 M.) *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* is —

13½ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905′; *Croix Blanche*, R. 2, D. 3 fr., well spoken of), junction for Annecy (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the Arve valley.

The train crosses the Foron and one of its tributaries and threads

a short tunnel. To the right tower the cliffs of the Pointe d'Andey, to the left the Môle. We descend through a wooded region into the Arve valley. Beyond (18 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne*, and then the Arve, and skirt the town to the station of —

20½ M. **Bonneville** (1457′; pop. 1342; *Balance*, *Couronne*, etc.), picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on the N. bank of which, on the right, is a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the S. bank rises a monument, 73′ high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. — Steam-tramway, to the N., to *Bonne*, see p. 301.

The ***Môle** (6132′), to the N.E. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3½ hrs. by a new bridle-path (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary) viâ *Aise*, the *Perthuis*, the *Granges à Beroud*, and the *Petit-Môle* (4981′; small inn). Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — Ascent from St. Jeoire (4 hrs.), see p. 301.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165′), to the S. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3½-4 hrs. either by (1 hr.) *Andey* or by (1¾ hr.) *Brison* (inn; road thus far, viâ *Vougy*) and (1 hr.) *Solaizon*, ¾ hr. from the top. Splendid view, partly obstructed by the *Rochers de Leschaux*. Rich flora.

The train runs in a straight line up the broad valley of the Arve, bounded by lofty mountains. Crossing the *Giffre* we reach (25 M.) *Marignier* (1530′; inn; steam-tramway to *Pont du Risse*, see p. 301). To the right rise lofty limestone hills. We follow the right bank of the Arve to (27½ M.) *Le Nanty* and (29 M.) **Cluses** (1590′; *Hôtel National; de l'Union; de la Gare*), a small watch-making town (1696 inhab.). A visit to the school of watch-making is interesting.

A winding road ascends hence to the N. viâ the *Col de Châtillon* (2828′; view) to (6 M.) *Taninges* (p. 302); while another road, hewn in the rock, leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses*.

The railway penetrates the *Pointe de Chevran* (4030′) by a tunnel and runs to the S. through the narrowing gorge of the Arve on the right bank. Beyond (31½ M.) *Balme-Araches* (1624′; café-restaurant), in the bluish-yellow limestone rock to the left, 750′ above the road, is the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-cave hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). 33½ M. *Magland* (1680′), at the foot of a steep cliff. Then, to the right, the *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′) and the *Pointe Percée* (9030′; see p. 300), and to the left, the *Aiguille de Varens* (8163′). Beyond (36 M.) *Oex* we cross the Arve. To the left is the *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (165′ high), fine after rain.

The valley expands. To the S.E. there is now revealed a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks, towering majestically at the head of the valley, seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 15 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aiguille du Midi, and Aiguille Verte.

39 M. **Sallanches** (1790′; pop. 1403; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, R. 2; D. 2½ fr.; *Bellevue*, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3¼, pens. 7-8½ fr.; *Hôt. des Messageries*), a straggling little town, with a fountain com-

memorating the centenary of the French Revolution, adorned with a statue of Peace, by Cambos (1890).

The **Pointe Percée** (9030′; 9-10 hrs.; with guide), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, is ascended hence by the *Chalets de Coeur*, the *Col des Vents*, and the *Refuge Sauvage* (7380′). The *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′; 6 hrs.), the *Aiguille de Varens* (8163′; 6 hrs.), and the *Pointe du Colloney* (8832′; 6½ hrs.) are also interesting (with guides).

The railway next leads by (41 M.) *Domancy* to (43 M.) **Le Fayet-St-Gervais** (1860′; **Grand-Hôtel de la Savoie; Hôtel des Alpes*, fair; *Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt.-Pens. Grange; Railway Buffet*, dear), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*.

In a wooded ravine of the *Vallée de Montjoie*, ½ M. from Le Fayet, lies **St. Gervais-les-Bains** (2075′; **Curhaus*), a sulphur-bath, which was totally destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 319) in July, 1892, but has been rebuilt in a higher and safer position. A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths (road from Le Fayet, 2¼ M.) to the village of **St. Gervais** (2680′; **Hôt. du Mont Joly; *Hôt. du Montblanc; *Hôt. des Etrangers; *Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. de Genève;* several pensions), a health-resort, finely situated. About ¼ hr. below the village (4 min. from the footpath to the Baths) is the **Cascade de Crépin*, a fall of the Bon-Nant. From St. Gervais a road leads viâ *Bionnay* to (6 M.) *Contamines* (p. 319). — The *Mont Joly* (8290′) is ascended without difficulty from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 319).

WALKERS may leave the diligence at Le Fayet and cross the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105′), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800′) and the *Prarion* (6460′), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is from St. Gervais over the (2½ hrs.) *Pavillon du Prarion* (6100′; Chalet-Hôtel, R. 2, B. 1½, S. 2¼ fr., very fair) and the *Col de Voza* (p. 318). An excursion to the *Tête Rousse* is easily combined with this last (from the Pavillon du Prarion 5-6 hrs., with guide; see p. 318); the descent may be made viâ *Les Houches* to Chamonix in 5½ hrs., by a rocky path diverging at a workmen's hut on Mt. Lachat.

An attractive route (8-9 hrs., with guide) for mountaineers leads from Le Fayet to *Sixt* viâ the *Escaliers de Platé*, the *Chalets de Platé* (p. 302), and the **Portettaz** (7820′). Fine view; better from the *Pointe de Platé* (8375′; ¾ hr.). We descend to the chalets of *Salles* (6200′) and through an imposing ravine with fine waterfalls (*La Pleureuse, Cascade du Rouget*) to *Salvagny* and *Sixt* (p. 302).

The ELECTRIC RAILWAY to Chamonix (change carriages) crosses the Bon-Nant and the Arve and runs along the level bottom of the valley to (2 M.) *Chedde*, beyond which, to the right, is the large electro-chemical establishment of *Corbin & Co.* The line now gradually ascends and, describing a wide curve, again crosses the Arve by a handsome iron bridge of 150′ span. On the left bank it threads a short tunnel and enters the wooded valley of *Le Châtelard*, where it passes the first electric power-house of the railway, with a capacity of 4000 H.P., and, beyond another short tunnel, reaches the station of (4½ M.) *Servoz*.

On the left a road leads across the Arve to (1 M.) *Servoz* (2785′; *Hôt.-Pens. Diosaz; Hôt. de la Fougère, well spoken of), whence we may visit (1 hr. there and back) the **Gorges de la Diosaz** (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine ⅔ M. in length, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery, ½ M. long, attached to the rocks. — From Servoz to Sixt over the **Col du Derochoir** (7340′), 7½ hrs. (guide), toilsome but interesting.

Beyond the Servoz station the line ascends rapidly for about a mile, and passes the (5½ M.) second power-house of the company, with a force of 10,800 H.P. derived from a waterfall 310′ in height. Through the opening of the valley to the S.E. appear the Dôme du Goûter and the jagged Aiguille du Midi (p. 309). The line passes through another short tunnel and crosses the wild gorge of the Arve, below the old bridge of *Ste. Marie*, by an imposing **Viaduct* with seven arches of 50′ span and a central arch of 82′ span, 165′ above the foaming torrent. A little farther on we reach the station of (7½ M.) *Les Houches*, opposite the village of that name (p. 318), at the entrance of the Chamonix valley. To the right opens a view of the Mont Blanc range with its glaciers: first the *Glacier de Taconnaz*, then the imposing *Glacier des Bossons*, descending far into the valley (p. 308). The railway skirts the right bank of the Arve for about a mile and then crosses the river to the station of (10 M.) *Les Bossons* (Hôt. de la Gare). After crossing the Arve twice more we reach the terminus at (12½ M.) *Chamonix*, on the E. side of the village.

ii. Viâ Sixt.

RAILWAY from Geneva to (3¾ M.; 13 min.) *Annemasse.* STEAM TRAMWAY from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, 27¼ M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 20 c.). OMNIBUS from Samoëns to *Sixt* (3½ M., in 40 min.; fare 1 fr.). From Sixt to *Chamonix*, BRIDLE PATH (11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide, 18 fr., needless in good weather), rather fatiguing if we have to traverse both passes, during the heat of the day. It is better to spend the night at the Chalet-Hôtel d'Anterne (p. 303). Splendid views of Mont Blanc.

From Geneva to (3¾ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 298. At the N. end of Annemasse the tramway turns to the E. (right), and runs viâ *Malbrande*, *Bas-Monthoux*, and *Borly* to (8 M.) *La Bergue* (1680′).

The **Pralaire** (4630′), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 260), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ (¾ hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

9½ M. *Bonne*, on the *Menoge*. Branch-line to (8 M.) *Bonneville*, see p. 299. — From (10½ M.) *Pont de Fillinges* (1784′; inn) a diligence runs twice daily to (4½ M.) *Boëge* (Hôt. des Allobroges), the best starting-point for the *Voirons* (2 hrs.; p. 260). — Then through the valley of the *Foron* to (13½ M.) *Viuz-en-Sallaz*. To the left is the *Pointe des Brasses* (4940′), to the right the *Môle* (see below).

16 M. **St. Jeoire** (1925′; pop. 1609; *Couronne; Hôt. des Alpes*, plain but good; *Restaurant Blanc*, at the E. end of the main street), a little town, with the château of *Fléchère* and a statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, who was born here.

The **Môle* (6132′), which commands the Arve valley and Mont Blanc, is ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Jeoire, by the chalets of *Char d'en-bas*, *Char d'en-haut*, *L'Ecutieu* (small inn), and *Côte à Meulet*. A somewhat shorter route leads by *La Tour*, the *Granges de Bovère*, the *Grange à Béroud*, and the *Petit-Môle* (p. 299).

The road ascends a narrow gorge, and then enters the valley of the *Giffre*, to the left. From (17½ M.) *Pont du Risse* a tramway leads in ½ hr. viâ *Le Breuillet* to *Marignier* (p. 299). 20 M.

Mieussy (2225′), at the W. base of the *Pointe de Marcelly* (see below). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc. The line rounds the conical *Roc de Suets* (3002′) and reaches —

24¼ M. **Taninges** (2203′; *Balances*), a busy little town with the old abbey of *Mélan*, now a school. Route to Cluses, see p. 299.

A steep bridle-path (mule 5 fr.) leads hence to the N.W. to (3 hrs.) **Le Praz de Lys** (5019′; **Hôt. du Praz de Lys*, pens. 5 fr.), a health-resort with a fine view, whence the *Pointe de Marcelly* (6585′; magnificent view) may be easily ascended in 1½ hr., with guide. — From Taninges viâ *Les Gets* to *St. Jean d'Aulph* and *Thonon*, in the valley of the Drance, see p. 289. Diligence daily from Taninges to *Morzine* in 3¼ hrs.

We ascend the valley of the *Giffre*, by *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, *Verchaix-Morillon*, *Les Chenets*, and *Le Bérouze*, to —

31 M. **Samoëns** (2490′; pop. 2540; **Croix d'Or*, moderate; *Commerce*), prettily situated at the base of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380′). Fine view from the chapel above the church (10 min.).

From Samoëns to (7 hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illiez, over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux*, see p. 293; over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* to (4 hrs.) *Morzine*, see p. 290.

Beyond Samoëns the road enters the defile of *Les Tines*, in which the Giffre forms a fall, 160′ high. As the valley expands we see before us the precipices of the Buet, to our right the Pointe de Salles and the Pointe des Places, and to our left the Pic de Tanneverge (see below).

36 M. **Sixt**, or *L'Abbaye de Sixt* (2485′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, in an old abbey, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 5 fr., very fair).

Environs. In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the environs of Sixt abound in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, which is called from its shape **Vallée du Fer à Cheval**. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. Omnibus from Sixt (from Samoëns, see p. 301) to the *Cantine du Fer à Cheval* once or twice daily in 40 min. (there and back 1½ fr.). It is preferable to drive from Samoëns direct to the Fer à Cheval in one of the carriages waiting at the station; a good luncheon (2½ fr.) may be obtained at the Cantine (pens. 7 fr.). Attractive excursion thence, through the débris of a landslip of 1602, to the (1½ hr.) *Fond de la Combe* (3275′), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

Fine views from the *Collet d'Anterne* (5900′), 3 hrs. to the S., and from the *Croix de Commune* (6340′), 3½-4 hrs. to the S.E. — The **Pic de Tanneverge** (9785′; 9 hrs.; with guide), by the *Col de Tanneverge* (8454′), is difficult, but commands a splendid view. The descent from the col may be made to the *Barberine Club Hut* (6135′), then down the *Eau Noire* to *Emosson*, and over the *Col de la Gueula* to *Finhaut* (p. 314). — The **Tête Pelouse** (8120′), ascended by the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., offers no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made over the stony slopes ('lapiaz') of the *Désert de Platé* to the *Chalets de Platé*, and then over the *Escaliers de Platé* to *Le Fayet* (p. 300; dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi). — The **Pointe de Salles** (8183′), from the (4 hrs.) *Chalets of Salles* (p. 300) by the S.W. side in 2 hrs. (with guide), not difficult. The ascent by the E. side demands skilful climbing.

From Sixt to Chamonix over the Buet, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary; 23 fr., incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see p. 303. Then to the left to the (2½ hrs.) basin of *Beaux Près*, close to the *Col de Léchaud* (7490′), and to the N. over turf, débris, and snow to the S.W. arête, the small *Cabane Pictet* (9970′), and the (2½ hrs.) top of the **Buet* (10,200′). Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa,

the Bernese Alps the Dent du Midi, and the Jura. A toilsome descent leads to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330′; small inn), and through the *Vallée de Bérard* (p. 313) to *Argentière* and (5-6 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

From Sixt to *Champéry* over the *Col de Sageroux*, see p. 294; to *Le Fayet* by the *Portettaz*, or over the *Col du Derochoir*, see p. 300.

The bridle-path to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 11 hrs., fatiguing) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past two picturesque waterfalls on the right, to (1/2 hr.) *Salvagny* (in view of the beautiful Pointe de Salles, see p. 302), beyond which it zigzags up a grassy hill to the left, past the *Cascade du Rouget* (p. 300), to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4530′; small inn), and 'Eagle's Nest', the summer-seat of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (p. 302). About 8 min. farther on, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right (path to the left to the Col Léchaud, see p. 302), passing (1 hr.) the ruined huts of *Grasses-Chèvres* (5600′) in a wide bend, to (1 hr.) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810′). We then traverse the undulating plateau and skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* (6693′) to (1 1/2 hr.) the ***Col d'Anterne** (7425′), where a stupendous view of the Mont Blanc chain is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to *Ayer* and *Servoz*, p. 300; 2 1/2 hrs.), to the (20 min.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Col d'Anterne* (6150′; plain, but very fair), near the chalets of *Moëde*, and into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1 hr. by a wooden bridge (5530′). We then ascend to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col du Brévent** (6975′), which also affords a superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent, chiefly through wood, viâ *Planpraz* (p. 308) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

72. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels (generally crowded in July and August; rooms should be secured beforehand). *Grand-Hôtel Couttet et du Parc, frequented by the English, R. 3 1/2-8, déj. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Impérial et Métropole, R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre et de Londres, with garden, R. 4-15, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Royal et de Saussure, with garden, R. 3 1/2-8, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Cachat et du Mont-Blanc, R. 2 1/2-6, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4-5, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, frequented by Germans, R. 3-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Savoy Hotel, in an open situation above the village, R. 3 1/2-10, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 9 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel de France et de l'Union, R. 2-6, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Mer de Glace, on the Martigny road, R. 2-8, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage, in an open situation, on the left bank, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Chalets de la Côte, quietly and picturesquely situated 3 min. to the S.W., with garden, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Beau-Site, adjacent, R. 2-5, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-12 fr.; Gr. Hôtel Moderne et Victoria, new; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. de la Croix Blanche, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôtel Central, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôtel Villa Beauséjour, R. 2-2 1/2 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, opposite the post-office, R. from 2, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Balmat, Place de l'Eglise, R. 1 1/2-4, D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Terrasse, with café-restaurant, R. from 2, D. incl. wine 3, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix, opposite

the post-office, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Chamonix, Place de l'Eglise, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr.

Casino-Cursaal, Rue Nationale, open in summer only (café; concerts and variety-performances in the evening). — The Collection of Pictures of *M. Gabriel Loppé*, the painter of Alpine scenery, situated in the Avenue de la Gare, not far from the station, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (small fee to the attendant). — *Alpine Library* (guide-books, photographs, etc.) near the Hôt. Impérial. — The best *Telescope* for a view of Mont Blanc is that of *M. Louis Donat* (diameter 10 inches), in a court at the W. end of the village (50 c.) Close by is J. Demarchi's interesting *Model of the Mont Blanc Group*, constructed of different kinds of rock arranged as in nature (adm. 1 fr.).

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in these pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and opportunities of asking the way are frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only take a guide across the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 306). — The guides at Chamonix form a society under a *Guide-Chef*, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but travellers may choose their own guides and should in any case ascertain that the selected or assigned guide is familiar with the proposed route. Full pay must be given for an ordinary tour if more than half completed, but given np at the traveller's desire; when less than half has been completed, two-thirds of the tariff must be paid (special tariff for Mont Blanc, see p. 309). The guides are bound on 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 26 lbs.; on 'courses extraordinaires', 15 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Alfred Balmat*, *Hubert Charlet*, *Joseph Claret-Tournier*, *Alex. Couttet*, *Joseph Demarchi*, *Maxime Devouassoud*, *Alphonse* and *Edouard Payot*, *Joseph* and *Luc Ravanel*, and *Joseph Simon* (of Tissours).

Horses and Mules. Except for the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for a visit to the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (9 fr.), the charges are the same as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, bnt those who have one day only at command should ascend the Montanvert (p. 305) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the Mer de Glace (p. 306) to the (1½ hr.) Chapeau (p. 306), descend to (1 hr.) *Les Tines* (p. 306), ascend the Flégère (p. 307; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1½ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is best for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be fonnd on the Montanvert) for the inexperienced is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau abont the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have slept at *Argentière*, may leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 312), take a guide there, and go by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from *Le Joux* (p. 312), on the right bank of the Arve; guide not necessary, if the beginning of the road is pointed out.

A pretty walk may be taken on the left bank of the Arve to the (¼ hr.) *Bois du Bouchet*, watered by the Arveyron, with pretty grounds, kiosques, etc. — On a cloudy afternoon, when no distant views are obtainable, the Glacier nes Bossons (p. 308) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the Cascane ne Blaitière, on the hillside to the E. of Chamonix, 1 hr. (adm. ½ fr.; restaurant). — The Plan de l'Aiguille (p. 308), 3½ hrs., or, incl. the *Lac de Blaitière*, 4 hrs. (there and back, with stay, 7 hrs.). — To the Pavillon ne la Pierre-Pointue (p. 309) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — Ascent of the Brévent (p. 307) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

English Church (p. 305), with regular services during the season.

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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3415′; pop. about 4800), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, 1/2 M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glaciers du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons;* and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent.* The valley was first brought into cultivation by a Benedictine priory in the 12th cent. (hence its former name of *Le Prieuré*), but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1741) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769). It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

From the railway-station, opposite which is the little *English Church*, the Avenue de la Gare leads past a bust of *Charles Durier* (d. 1899), late president of the French Alpine Club, to an open space on the left bank of the Arve, in which rises the *Saussure Monument*, unveiled in 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc. The bronze group (by J. Salmson), on a granite pedestal, represents Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 309). Crossing the bridge, we reach the central point of Chamonix, at the intersection of the busy *Rue Nationale* and the *Rue de l'Eglise.* The latter ascends to the *Parish Church*, in front of which is a boulder of granite with a medallion-portrait of Balmat. Many travellers who have lost their lives on the mountains are buried in the churchyard. — In the Rue Nationale, to the left, is the *Casino-Cursaal* (p. 304).

Excursions. The ***Montanvert** or *Montenvers* (6267′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary, with descent by the Chapeau 9 fr.; horse and attendant 12 fr.), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest basins of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches *(Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul, Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre)*, and descends into the valley in a huge ice-cataract, 4 1/2 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert, and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path passes between the station and the English Church and leads straight on to the (1/4 hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles.* Just beyond the uppermost house we ascend through pine-wood to the right; we again turn to the right after 1/4 hr., pass the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planaz* (rfmts.), and reach (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4900′; rfmt. hut), beyond which (12 min.) a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 306). Our path ascends gradually, at first through wood, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel du Montanvert* (R. 3-4, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,320′); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540′) and lower down the *Aig. d*

Bochard (8767′), to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,198′); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,797′), the *Mont Mallet* (13,085′), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,170′); and immediately to our right tower the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,293′) and *de Blaitière* (11,550′).

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (¼ hr.) the glacier. The passage of the glacier presents no difficulty (¼ hr.; guide from the Montanvert, unnecessary for experts, 3 fr., or to the Chapeau 6 fr.; woollen socks to draw over shoes unfurnished with nails, 1 fr.). At the edge of the glacier is the 'Englishmen's Stone', with the names of Pococke and Windham, 1741 (see p. 305). On the opposite side we ascend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (6065′; rfmts.), skirting which we descend to the giddy '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Lavancher (6 fr.; see below).

The ***Chapeau** (5280′; *Inn*), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard*, is much lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background, *Mont Mallet* (13,085′) and the *Dent du Géant* (13,170′); to the right, the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,293′), *de Blaitière* (11,550′), *du Plan* (12,050′), and *du Midi* (12,608′), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,610′).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (p. 312). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 312). The route to the Flégère crosses the Arve at the inn 'à la Mer de Glace', then leads to the left through wood and pastures to (20 min.) the foot of the zigzag path (see p. 307). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to Les Tines (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Source of the Arveyron* below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 311).

The **Jardin* (9830′; for experts only; guide 14 fr., incl. night at the Montanvert 16 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right to the (½ hr.) *Angle*; here we take to the Mer de Glace, and ascend its moraine, and then the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre (containing numerous crystals), to the foot of the *Couvercle*. We now ascend rapidly to the left by a good path (2 hrs. from the Angle) and skirt the rocks of the Aig. du Moine, above the *Séracs de Talèfre*, till we are opposite the huge rock of the Jardin. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the Jardin (1½-2 hrs.). Around

LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE. (1806 m).

us tower the Aig. du Moine, the Aig. Verte, the Droites, the Courtes, the Aig. de Triolet, the Aig. de Talèfre, and other snow-peaks. We descend to the (1/2 hr.) ruined refuge-hut on the *Pierre à Béranger* (8110′) and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs.

The **Aiguille Verte** (13,540′), the highest peak between the Mer de Glace and the Glacier d'Argentière, is ascended by good climbers from the Montanvert in 10-12 hrs. (difficult; guide 100 fr.). We follow the Jardin route as far as the *Couvercle* (see p. 306), ascend the Glacier de Talèfre, and by a long snow-conloir to the ridge between the Aig. Verte and Les Droites; hence to the left to the top. — The **Aiguille du Dru** (*Grand Dru* or *Pointe Est* 12,320′, guide 90 fr.; *Petit Dru* or *Pointe Charlet* 12,245′, guide 130 fr.), the **Aiguille de Blaitière** (11,550′; guide 80 fr.), and the **Aiguille des Charmoz** (11,293′; guide 80 fr.) are all difficult and fit for firstrate climbers only.

The ***Flégère** (6158′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 14 fr.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′), a peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The new bridle-path (5′ broad) diverges to the left from the Argentière road (p. 311), 2 min. above the last house in Chamonix (Chalet Vallot, with an observatory), beyond the confluence of the Arveyron and the Arve, crosses the meadows, and then ascends gradually through wood to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalet des Praz* (rfmts.), where it joins the bridle-path from *Les Praz*. [The latter turns to the left by the uppermost house in Les Praz (p. 311), 40 min. from Chamonix, crosses the Arve, and ascends the stony slope in long zigzags; after 35 min. it enters the wood to the right, and reaches the Chalet des Praz in 35 min. more]. We proceed hence, mostly through wood, to (50 min.) the *Croix de la Flégère* (Hôtel-Pension, R. 2 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.). The *View (comp. panorama) embraces the Mont Blanc chain, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left, the *Aiguille du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aiguille Verte;* to the right, the *Aiguilles des Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan*, and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is distinctly seen, but is less striking than the nearer peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. As the evening-light is most favourable, it is advisable to spend the night here.

From the Flégère the bridle-path goes on to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floriaz* (rfmts.), from which we may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9353′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′; 3 hrs.; 20 fr.), or the **Belvédère* (9730′), one of the highest peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges, affording a magnificent view (for adepts only; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.). — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière or to the Chapean may descend by a stony path direct to *Le Joux* (p. 312).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), the S.W. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet we see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Dauphiny Alps. The bridle-path (4 1/2 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary) leads to the W. from Chamonix, passing the hamlets of *La Molaz* and *Les Mossoux*, ascends

through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan Achat* (5160′; rfmts., dear), an admirable point of view, and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel Achat* (7067′; Restaurant, bed 2, D. 4 fr.), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, to the (1¼ hr.) top (unpretending restaurant, déj. 4 fr.).

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' to (3 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6772′; *Hôt. Planpraz, pens. 6-7 fr.); then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through the '*Cheminée*' to the (1¼ hr.) summit (guide 10 fr.). Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock; some of the former have, however, been torn away, so that a guide is advisable for novices, especially in descending. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the hillside, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) *Hôt. Planpraz.*

To the ***Glacier des Bossons**, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We may either take the electric railway to (2½ M.; 10 min.) *Les Bossons* (Hôtel de la Gare, pens. 5 fr., fair) and begin the walk there; or we follow the Geneva road to the W. (p. 301) past the small (1½ M.) *Pension du Lac*, cross the Arve by the (½ M.) *Pont de Perrolataz*, diverge to the left at the hamlet of *Les Bossons* by a good path, and ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Pavillon* on the left moraine (about 4430′; rfmts.). Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,608′) and *du Plan* (12,050′). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (85 yds. long; interesting; adm. and lights 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide, necessary, 2, from Chamonix 6 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping 1 fr.) to the (½ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (rfmt. hut). We now descend over débris and through wood viâ *Les Tissours* (see below) to (1 hr.) Chamonix.

The interesting excursion to the ***Plan de l'Aiguille** (7227′) takes 3½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 9 fr.; horse with attendant 18 fr.). Above (20 min.) *Les Tissours* (p. 309; finger-post) we ascend to the left through wood by a good bridle-path, affording fine views of the Chamonix valley and (farther up) of the Glacier des Bossons, the Aiguille and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, Aig. du Midi, and Glacier des Pèlerins. Beyond a refreshment-hut we ascend over pastures to the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalet du Plan de l'Aiguille* (restaurant, with beds). From this point a footpath ascends over a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the whole Mont Blanc chain, with the Glaciers des Bossons, des Pèlerins, de Blaitière, and others, and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 25 min. we reach a clear bluish-green lake at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, dominated by the *Aiguilles du Midi, du Plan*, and *de Blaitière*.

Experts (guide 10 fr.) may go from the Plan de l'Aiguille viâ the moraine and the crevassed end of the *Glacier des Pèlerins* to the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue*, or they may descend (guide 12 fr.) below the *Glacier de Blaitière* and the *Glacier des Nantillons* to the (3 hrs.) *Montanvert* (p. 305).

The ***Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue** (6723′; bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary; horse with attendant 16 fr.) is another favourite point. On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Les Praz Conduits*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left; 20 min.) *Les Tissours;* here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (cantine), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After a few minutes the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see p. 308.) We ascend to the left in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265′; rfmts.) and the (1¼ hr.) *Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue* (Restaurant, déj. 3½ fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7565′), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (¾ hr.; guide desirable; ascent to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Échelle** (7910′) is another fine point (1¼ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them, the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the background are the *Grands-Mulets* (p. 310), 2½ hrs. distant (guide necessary; 20 fr.). — The **Aiguille du Midi** (12,608′) may be ascended from the Pierre-Pointue viâ the Pierre à l'Echelle and the *Col du Midi* (a little above which is a refuge-hut, 11,660′) in about 8½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The *View is very fine. The descent may be made viâ the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Col du Géant* (p. 311). — From the Pierre-Pointue to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (see p. 308) 1¼ hr., fatiguing, guide necessary (10 fr.); to the *Grands-Mulets* (4 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 310.

Mont Blanc (15,782′), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,215′, Finsteraarhorn 14,025′, Ortler 12,800′; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170′), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of granite, and is shrouded with a stupendous mantle of perpetual snow. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have frequently occurred. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory in the ordinary sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can only descry the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines.

According to the regulations of the guides at Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc (ca. 13 hrs.) requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experts one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the

Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day we ascend by the *Pierre-Pointue* (p. 309) and the *Glacier des Bossons* to the (6-7 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,010′). The *Chalet-Hôtel des Grands-Mulets* (9908′), at the W. base of the rocks, contains eight rooms (bed 12, B. 3, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4 fr.; D. for guide 2½ fr., incl. wine, bed free; food and wine often poor). [Travellers crossing Mont Blanc from the Italian side should go on to the (2½ hrs.) Pierre-Pointue or to (2 hrs. more) Chamonix.] — On the second day we proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900′), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Col du Dôme* to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge Vallot*, on the *Rocher des Bosses* (14,312′; shelter-hut, with beds), near the *Observatoire du Mont-Blanc*, (both erected by Mr. Vallot of Paris), and thence by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′) and the *Rocher de la Tournette* (15,325′) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit *(Calotte)*. Another route leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* (with the *Cabane Janssen*, 14,790′), and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,390′) in 3-4 hrs. On the top of Mont Blanc is the *Observatoire Janssen*, built by Dr. Janssen in 1893, which rests entirely upon the snow, as borings failed to find the rock even at a depth of 40 ft. (admission to the Vallot and Janssen Observatories only by permission of the proprietors).

From St. Gervais (p. 300) we ascend by *Bionnay* and *Bionnassay* to the *Col de Voza* (p. 318) and the (3½ hrs.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 318), whence a good bridle-path leads viâ *Mt. Lachat* (6925′) to the saddle of the *Rognes*. From this point a footpath traverses the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse* (no crevasses) to the (4-5 hrs.) *Châlet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (10,300′; bed 6-8, B. 3, déj. incl. wine 5, D. incl. wine 6 fr.), with a magnificent though somewhat limited view. An interesting visit may be made to the tunnel in the Glacier de Tête-Rousse, made by the French government to prevent a recurrence of glacial outbreaks such as that of 1892 (p. 300; permission obtained from the manager). We now toil up along a long couloir and finally cross it (falling stones dangerous) to the (2½-3 hrs.) poor Cabane (12,530′) on the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,610′); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Vallot* (see above). — This route may also be used in ascending from Chamonix. We proceed to (4½ M.) *Les Houches* (p. 301) either by road or by electric railway (20 min.), and then ascend to the left by a new path viâ *Le Planet* to the workmen's hut on Mt. Lachat (p. 300) and the (6-7 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (see above). — From Courmayeur (p. 322), about 14 hrs. (guide 100, porter 60 fr.): from the *Combal Lake* (p. 321) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (ca. 10,235′) at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise;* thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the W. arête of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (5-7 hrs.; acc. to the season and number of crevasses) *Refuge Vallot* and the (1½ hr.) summit. — Another route leads from the Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the *Lower Refuge Hut* (10,194′) and the (7-8 hrs. from Courmayeur) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (11,055′), on the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7-8 hrs.; but in the middle of the day this route is exposed to stone avalanches and should be avoided as a descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Fresnay* as well as the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous. — From the Col du Géant (p. 311) the ascent takes 7½-8 hrs. We cross the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* to the (2½ hrs.) *Cabane* on the *Col du Midi* (11,490′; see p. 309); then skirt the ice-slopes of the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′) and the *Mont Maudit* (14,665′) to the *Rochers Rouges* (see above), and to (5-6 hrs.) the top. — The **Aiguille du Goûter** (12,610′; 3 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 40 fr.) and the ***Dôme du Goûter** (14,210′; 4½ hrs.; guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the Grands-Mulets or the Tête-Rousse without serious difficulty.

Tour du Mont-Blanc, see R. 75.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 12-13 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but highly interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 305)

we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul* or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which should be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940'), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170'; p. 323), and in about 6 hrs. reach the Col du Géant (11,040'), between the *Grand Flambeau* (11,660') on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,615') on the left, with the *Rifugio Torino* of the Ital. Alp. Club (*Inn in summer; adm. 1, bed 4 fr.) and a splendid view towards Italy. We then descend the rocks on the S. side by a steep path to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 323) and (1½ hr.) Courmayeur. — Other PASSES OVER THE MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for trained adepts only): the Col de Triolet (12,110'), at the head (S.E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Punta Isabella* (guide 50 fr.); the Col de Talèfre (11,730'), also at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, but farther to the W., to the E. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the Col de Pierre-Joseph (11,410'), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (60 fr.); the Col des Hirondelles (11,370'), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (60 fr.); and the Col de Miage (11,165'), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (60 fr.; not difficult for experts), with the *Refuge Charles Durier* of the French Alpine Club. — *Col Dolent*, see p. 312; *Col de Trélatête*, see p. 320. — To ORSIÈRES over the *Col du Chardonnet* and the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz*, or over the *Col d'Argentière*, see p. 312; *Col du Tour*, see p. 312.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 303. Over the *Buet*, see p. 302.

73. From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan.

TWO ROADS and a BRIDLE PATH connect the Chamonix Valley with the Valais. Road from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to (12½ M.) Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to (12½ M.) Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and (12 M.) Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges at Argentière to the right from the road, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny, which is practicable for four-seated carriages, is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, commands a superb view of the Chamonix Valley and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes, and is recommended to travellers from Martigny approaching Mont Blanc for the first time (comp. p. 317).

a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire.

25 M. OMNIBUS (with 3-4 seats) from Chamonix to Martigny, or vice versâ, in 9-10 hrs.; fare 16 fr. and fee of ¾-1 fr. to the driver (office of the Société des Voitures at Chamonix near the Hôtel Impérial, at Martigny in the Rue des Hôtels). Carriages are changed at the Tête-Noire or at the Col de Forclaz (stay of 1½-2 hrs. for dinner). — CARRIAGE and pair between Chamonix and Martigny for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, 4 pers. 60 fr. (charges sometimes lower). The drivers generally exchange passengers with those coming the other way either at the Tête-Noire, Trient, or the Col de Forclaz; it is advisable, therefore, to have a written agreement with the carriage-hirer so as to be protected against extra demands on arrival. WALKERS (8½ hrs.; guide, 12 fr., superfluous) may send their luggage by diligence.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the *Arve* between *Le Chable* (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 307) and (1½ M.) *Les Praz d'en-haut* (Splendide Hôtel, new; Chalet-Hôt. des Praz, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. National, R. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.).

The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At (1½ M.) *Les Tines* (3610′; A la Mer de Glace, pens. incl. wine 4½ fr., unpretending but good) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 306). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (¾ M.) *Lavancher* (3848′; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 10 min. above the road, pens. 4½-5 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 306. About ½ M. farther on a bridge crosses the Arve to *Le Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see pp. 304, 307.) Beyond the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grassonay*, and (1 M.) *Les Chazalets*, we cross the Arve. On the right the *Glacier d'Argentière* descends between the *Aiguille Verte* (right) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (left). — Then (¾ M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (4100′; **Couronne*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt. du Mont-Blanc et du Chardonnet*, R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; **Hôt. du Glacier*, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bellevue*, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of), a finely situated village, well adapted for a stay of some time.

Glacier d'Argentière. Bridle-path (guide 5, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* (6703′; Devouassoud's Inn); ¼ hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ½ hr. more (guide necessary, usually to be found at the inn) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*). The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noir, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805′), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — Excursions from the Pavillon de Lognan: *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540′; 7 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 65 fr.) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,820′; 8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), two difficult ascents. — To Orsières over the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,910′; 11 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), difficult, but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière and the Glacier du Chardonnet to (5½ hrs.) the col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière; then cross the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 330), and descend to (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (p. 330). — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,535′; 12 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noir* (12,585′) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,110′). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* to the chalets of *La Fouly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 323). — To Courmayeur over the **Col Dolent** (11,625′; 12 hrs. with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (12,543′) and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,715′), another difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier du Pré de Bar* to the *Col du Petit-Ferret* (p. 323). — To the Montanvert over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,635′; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious but very fine. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,457′) and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,827′; easily ascended from the col in ¼ hr.), at the head of the steep *Glacier des Rognons*. — From the Pavillon de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (see above).

From Argentière to Orsières over the Col du Tour. 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), toilsome, but not really difficult for experts. We diverge to the left from the Col de Balme route at (35 min.) *Le Tour* (p. 318) and ascend over the moraine of the *Glacier du Tour*, and farther on over the glacier itself, to the **Col du Tour** (10,762′), between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′) and the *Tête Blanche* (11,253′), both of which are easily climbed from the pass. We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, where we either take to the right over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′) to the

Cabane de Saleinaz (p. 330), or cross the *Col d'Orny* (10,230′) to the left to the *Cabanes d'Orny* (p. 329).

Beyond the village the Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Trélechamp* (4593′; Hôt. du Col des Montets, well spoken of) we look back at the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (¾ M.) *Col des Montets* (4740′) is the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends. 1 M. *Hôtel du Buet* (4385′). About 2 min. farther on, at a cantine, is a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard* or *à Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds ½ hr. to the walk (adm. 50 c.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200′), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 302; ascent by *Pierre à Bérard* in 5½-6 hrs., not difficult; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.).

Our road crosses the *Eau-Noire* and traverses a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′). In about a mile we reach the first houses of the scattered village of **Valorcine** (3975′). The valley contracts. The road descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and crosses it. The (1¾ M.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (now a gendarme-station) stands at the confluence of the two branches of the Eau-Noire. The main branch (l.) forms a fall here, and a finer one (*Cascade de Barberine*, 300′ high) ½ hr. higher up (adm. 1 fr.). — We cross (¼ M.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3680′), the boundary between France and Switzerland, and reach the *Hôt. Suisse du Châtelard* (R. 3-4, déj. 2½-3, D. 3½-4 fr.). About ¼ M. farther on, at the *Restaurant de la Madeleine*, opposite the Hôtel Royal du Châtelard (burned down in 1886), the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road viâ Salvan to Vernayaz (p. 314).

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO MARTIGNY (12½ M.). The road passes through a cutting, crosses to the right bank of the (½ M.) Eau-Noire, and ascends along the wooded cliffs to the (2 M.) tunnel of *La Roche-Percée*, through the rocks of the **Tête-Noire**. We next reach (½ M. from the tunnel; 3 hrs. from Argentière) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003′; R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 6-8 fr.). A wooden belvedere, which we pass 2 min. before the inn, overlooks the wild gorge of the Eau-Noire. To the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau (p. 314), and to the N.E. the Dent de Morcles and the Grand Mœveran.

A steep path descends by the hotel to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with waterfalls and a natural bridge (*'Pont Mystérieux'*). Tickets at the hotel (1 fr., incl. guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel takes ½ hr. — A path leads direct from the ravine across the Eau-Noire to Finhaut (see p. 314).

The road here turns to the right into the valley of the brawling

Trient (far below) and ascends through fine pine-forest to (1 1/2 M.) the village of **Trient** (4240′; *Grand-Hôtel de Trient*, R. 2-4, B 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2-4, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Midi*, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier de Trient*), situated in an expansion of the valley, a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from the Col de Balme (p. 317). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), with the fine *Glacier du Trient* (p. 317).

From Trient the road ascends in steep curves to the (2 M.) **Col de la Forclaz** (4987′; p. 316). View limited, but 1 1/2 M. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies *Martigny*, reached in 2 1/4 hrs. by the road (p. 316), or in 1 1/2 hr. by the steep old path. — 4 1/2 M. *Martigny*, see p. 280.

b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz by Finhaut and Salvan.

From Chamonix to Vernayaz or vice versâ, omnibus daily in 9 hrs., starting at 9 a.m. (from Vernayaz at 8 a.m.) and stopping for dinner (2 hrs.) at the Hôtel Suisse du Châtelard (fare 16 fr.; between Vernayaz and Châtelard the vehicle has only 3 seats). Carr. for 1-2 pers. 45 fr.; from Vernayaz to Chamonix and back by Salvan or the Tête-Noire in two days 55 fr., in three days 65 fr.; carr. and pair for 1-2 pers. 50 fr., 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr., there and back in 2 days 15 fr. extra, in 3 day 25 fr. extra. Light vehicle from Vernayaz to Salvan, 1 pers. 8, 2 pers. 10 fr.; to Finhaut 15 and 18 fr.

From Chamonix to (12 1/2 M.) *Le Châtelard*, see pp. 311-313.

From Le Chatelard to Vernayaz, 12 M. — The narrow road ascends to the left from the *Restaurant de la Madeleine* (see p. 313), partly by zigzags, for about 1 1/4 M., and turns to the right at a cross. About 1/4 M. to the left lies the village of *Gétroz* (4385′; Hôt. de Gétroz et Terminus, pens. 5-6 fr.), surrounded by woods, through which a pretty path ascends to the *Col de la Gueula* (2 hrs.; see below). The road continues at nearly the same level, commanding the valleys of the Eau-Noire and Trient, and then the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour, to —

2 M. **Finhaut.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel de Finshauts, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3-4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Fleuri, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Bel-Oiseau & Villa Victoria, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour, pens. 4 1/2-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Perron, pens. from 4 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc, pens. 6-8 fr.; Croix Fedérale, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Chalet Suisse & Pens. du Glacier de Trient, pens. 6 fr.

Finhaut or *Fins-Hauts* (4060′) is charmingly situated and much frequented. Engl. Church of the Transfiguration (serv. in summer).

Excursions. The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′; 4 hrs., with guide), *La Rebarmaz* (8115′; 3 1/2 hrs., with guide), and the *Fontanabran* (8849′; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide) are interesting and not difficult. — From Finhaut a good path ascends to the W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Col de la Gueula (6380′), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau (see above), where we enjoy a splendid view, across the Barberine Valley, of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, etc., and of the Bernese Alps to the E. The view is still better from the rocky knob of *Six Jeur (6745′), 20 min. to the S.E. of the col. A steep descent leads into the Eau-Noire Valley to the chalets of *Emosson*, whence we ascend through a rocky gorge on the right bank of the Eau-Noire to the chalets of *Barberine*

and the (1¼ hr.) Cahane de Barberine of the Swiss Alpine Club (6020′). This is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Bel-Oiseau* (p. 314; 2½ hrs.), the *Fontanabran* (p. 314; 2½ hrs.), *La Finive* (9440′; 3½ hrs.), the *Pointe des Rosses* (9725′; 3½ hrs.; all four easy), the *Pic de Tanneverge* (9785′; 4½ hrs., viâ the *Col de Tanneverge;* trying), the *Mont Ruan* (10,099′; 5½ hrs., viâ the *Glacier des Fonds* and the S.W. arête; rather difficult), and the *Tour Sallières* (10,588′; 7 hrs., viâ the S. arête; fatiguing; comp. p. 293). Over the *Col de Tanneverge* to *Sixt*, see p. 302 (descent sometimes difficult and not free from danger); by the *Col de Barberine* to *Emaney*, see p. 294.

A narrow path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads from Finhaut direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, and ascends to the left on the other bank, passing a house and the entrance to the Gouffre de la Tête-Noire (p. 313), to the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 313).

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes a Cantine, descends through wood in windings, and leads on the slope of the hill to the (2½ M.) hamlet of **Triquent** (3260′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Mont Rose*, pens. 4-5 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi*, pens. 3½-5 fr.). About ¼ M. farther on are the **Gorges du Trièg*e (restaurant at the bridge), with their picturesque waterfalls framed in rocks and dark pines (made accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). The road crosses the stream, ascends gradually for ½ M., and then descends, between interesting marks of glacier striation, to the **Hôt.-Pens. de la Creusaz* (pens. from 4 fr.). Above the road, to the left, is the village of *Marécottes* (3280-3575′; *Hôt. des Marécottes, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. de l'Avenir; Pens. Solémont; English Pension; Pens. de l'Espérance), a charmingly situated summer-resort.

1½ M. **Salvan.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Salvan et des Gorges du Trièg*e, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 4-6 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, unpretending but good, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Union, moderate; Hôt.-Pens. Mon Repos, at the N. end of the village, pens. 4-5 fr., well spoken of. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer.

Salvan (3035′) is much frequented as a summer-resort. In the village is a large erratic boulder; interesting prehistoric sculptures.

Excursions (guides, *Louis Gaspar* and *Fréd. Coquoz*, *Louis Délay*, *Joseph* and *Jean Louis Fournier*, and *Em. Revaz* of Salvan; *Maur. Decaillet* and *François Déay* in Marécottes). From (1 M.) *Marécottes* (see above) a direct path, affording a series of fine views, leads, largely through wood, viâ *La Crête* (4380′) and *Fenestral* (5888′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de la Gueula* (p. 314). — A good path leads by the hamlet of *Les Granges* (3425′; Hôt. des Gorges du Dalley) and the *Col de la Matze* (4210′) to the *Salanfe Valley* and (1½ hr.) *Van d'En Haut* (4430′; to the Salanfe Alp, see below). We may return through the fine **Gorges du Dalley* (made accessible by steps), at the end of which is the picturesque **Cascade du Dalley*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 280). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc., is obtained from the **Mayens de la Creusaz* (5790′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to which an attractive path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — A bridle-path leads viâ *Les Granges* and *Van d'En Haut* (see above) to the (3 hrs.) **Salanfe Alp* (6400′; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi*), an admirable point of view (ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see p. 316). — The Luisin (9140′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). From Salvan we proceed viâ the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Emaney* (6070′; accommodation) to the (2 hrs.) *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960′), and then ascend to the right by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. Superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Valais, and Bern. Descent in 2 hrs. to the *Salanfe*

Alp. — **Dent du Midi** (10,696′; 8 hrs.); guide 20, with descent to Champéry 25 fr.), a difficult but attractive expedition. From the (3 hrs.) *Salanfe Alp* (p. 315) we ascend to the *Col de Susanfe*, where our route is joined by that from Champéry (p. 293). Then by the S. arête to the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′) and the (5 hrs.) W. and highest peak. The other peaks are more difficult (comp. p. 293). — **Tour Sallières** (10,588′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), viâ Emaney (p. 315) and the S.E. side, difficult (better from the Barberine Hut, p. 315).

From Salvan the road, shaded by chestnut and walnut trees and crossing the brook nearly forty times, descends the steep slopes in many windings to (4 M.) *Vernayaz* (railway-station, p. 280).

Walkers have an agreeable alternative to the road by Salvan in the route, which leads on the right bank of the Trient from Vernayaz to the Tête-Noire (3 hrs.; guide advisable for novices). The path, beginning below the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 280), ascends the cliffs to the left to (½ hr.) *Gueuroz* (2200′), and continues through beech-woods to (¼ hr.) *La Taillat*, whence a path diverges through the valley of the Trient to (½ hr.) Salvan, joining the Finhaut and Vernayaz road at the Maison de la Commune at Salvan. Thence the path mounts steeply to (¾ hr.) the prettily situated *La Crête* (3385′; simple fare), and then runs level by *Plan à Jeur* (3670′) to (1 hr.) *L'Itroz* (3880′), lying high above the union of the Trient and Eau-Noire. We descend to the left into the valley of the Trient, cross the stream by a timber-bridge, and ascend to the road, reaching it a little above the (¾ hr.) *Tête-Noire Hotel* (p. 313).

74. From Martigny to Chamonix over the Col de Balme.

10½ hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Forclaz 3½, thence to the Col de Balme 3, to Chamonix 4 hrs. more. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by diligence (comp. p. 311). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr. (to the Col de Forclaz 12 fr.), but from the Col de Balme to Tour the path is unfit for riding. Carriages from Tour to Chamonix (p. 318) may be ordered at the hotel on the Col de Balme.

Martigny, see p. 280. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 281) to the *Drance Bridge* (1630′), and (10 min.) the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the steep old road to Chamonix, ascending to the right. Beyond (¼ hr.) the village of *Le Brocard* we ascend gradually to the right, through vineyards, orchards, meadows, and wood. The road is often crossed by the old one, and the two sometimes coincide. 20 min. *Les Rappes;* 25 min. *La Fontaine;* 35 min. *Sergnieux* (2810′); ¼ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here ascends to the right in wide bends (short-cut by the old path). Looking back from the (40 min.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (¼ hr.) *Les Chavans* (tavern), and an ascent of 35 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz**, or *Col de Trient* (4987′; *Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, R. 1½-2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., very fair; *Chalet de Repos*, well spoken of; *Hôt. de la Fougère*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., unpretending), 4 hrs. from Martigny (3½ hrs. by the old road). To the right, about 150 yds. from the col, is a point commanding a good view of the Trient Valley.

From the pass a nearly level path, laid with rails for the transportation of ice, leads to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier du Trient (lower end 5560′), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about ½ hr. up the left side). Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′) to *Champex*, 5½-6 hrs., with guide, see p. 329. — Another attractive route leads from Forclaz to the S.E. viâ *La Gîete* and over the N.E. shoulder of the (1¾ hr.) *Pointe de Bovine (7130′), commanding a grand view of the Bernese Alps and Grand Combin, to the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Bovine*. We then descend to the right in steep zigzags, past *La Guraz* (5310′), across the *Durnant*, and through wood to the *Plan de l'Eau* (4365′), then past the chalets of *Revis*, and across the *Champex* by the saw-mill, to the (2½ hrs.) *Lac de Champex* (p. 329). — *Arpille (6880′), ascended in 1½ hr. from the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 281. Fine view also from the (2 hrs.) *Croix de Prelayes* (7770′), to the S. of the col; grander from the *Pointe Ronde* (8710′; 4 hrs.; guide).

After a descent of ¼ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 314), and in 10 min. crosses the Trient opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 314). We ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier du Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', from *natare*, being the Savoyard for torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes (¼ hr.) the *Chanton des Arolles* (6223′) and (25 min.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (*Les Herbagères*, 6820′), and (½ hr.) reaches the ***Col de Balme** (7221′; *Hôtel Suisse*, R. 3, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr., well spoken of), 6½ hrs. from Martigny, the bonndary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, des Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; also of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the snow-clad Buet, the Aiguilles Ronges, and the Brévent. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland.

A still finer *View is obtained from the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7645′), about ½ hr. to the N.E. of the inn (guide not indispensable), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps; to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be made direct from this point to the Tour path.

FROM THE COL DE BALME TO THE TÊTE-NOIRE (2½ hrs.; no guide needed in fine weather), fatiguing, but interesting to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. The views are less striking in the reverse direction. To the W. of the col, behind the above-mentioned height with the cross, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible, to the right of which the path reappears. The chalets of *Catogne* (6560′) are left to the right as we descend. The path next crosses the stream, and descends abruptly along the right bank to a lower plateau, then bends to the N.E., and reaches (40 min.) the chalets of *Grangettes*.

By the northernmost chalet, beyond the stream, are two boulders, conspicuous by their light colour, between which the path descends to the N., steep and stony at places, but easily traced, to the scattered chalets of *Les Jeurs* and (1¼ hr.) the *Tête-Noire* (p. 313).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers (often marshy in wet weather). On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 305), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass to the right of (¾ hr.) the chalets of *Charmillon* (5965′), and reach (½ hr.) **Le Tour** (4695′), where the carriage-road begins. To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. (Over the *Col du Tour* to Orsières, see p. 312.) One-horse carr. from Tour to Chamonix 10, two-horse 15 fr. The fragments of slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than it otherwise would. Beyond Le Tour (¼ M.) we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach (¼ M.) *Argentière* (p. 312).

75. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Bridle Path. Three days: 1st, by the Col de Voza or the Pavillon de Bellevue to Contamines 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant, 7¾ hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borrant, 6-6½ hrs. by the Col des Fours, or 7 hrs. by Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur 6½ hrs. — Or, omitting the Pav. de Bellevue, we may drive in the afternoon from Chamonix viâ St. Gervais to Les Contamines, in which case Mottets is easily reached on the second day and Courmayeur on the third. — Guide (not needed in fine weather, but advisable over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The ***Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret. Good walkers go from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt. (In the opposite direction, from Zermatt, the route is less interesting.) Note that the Italian and French custom-house officers sometimes ask for passports.

We proceed by the electric railway (p. 301) in 20 min. to (5 M.) the station for *Les Houches*, ½ M. to the N. of the village; or we follow the Geneva road from Chamonix to (3½ M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left by an iron cross, and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Griaz* to (¾ M.) *Les Houches*, with a picturesquely situated church. A tolerable path, hardly to be mistaken, diverges to the left beyond the church and the brook (guide-post; to the left is the direct route to the Tête Rousse, p. 310) and ascends, turning to the right ½ hr. farther on, to the (1½ hr.) **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5843′; *Hôt.-Pens.*, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 3-3½ fr.), on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (p. 319), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley and the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter).

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 18 min. beyond Les Houches, and ascends in 1½ hr. to the **Col de Voza**

(5495'; inn closed; poor fare at the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926') and the *Prarion* (p. 300), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. Descent on the right bank of the Torrent de Bionnassay by *Bionnassay* to *Bionnay* (3190'), on the road from St. Gervais to Contamines.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue to the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse*, see p. 310; to *St. Gervais* by the *Col de Voza* and the *Pavillon du Prarion*, see p. 300.

From the Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,340', rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay*. The burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse which destroyed St. Gervais-les-Bains in 1892 (p. 300) descended by the Bionnassay valley. Beyond the *Chalets de la Pierre*, on the other side of the stream, our route, now a tolerable bridle-path, descends on the left side of the valley to (1¼ hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joly* (see below), with the *Mont Roselette* (7845') in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. de Tricot*, *de Trélatête*, etc.). Beyond (18 min.) *La Villette* the path joins (6 min.) the road from St. Gervais (p. 300), which we follow to the left, crossing the *Torrent de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse*. (To the right, on the slope of Mont Joly, stands the church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*.) The road then ascends high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *La Chapelle*, *Champellet*, and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3927'; *Hôt. de l'Union*, *Hôt. du Bonhomme*. both very fair, R. 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a large village with a handsome church.

Instead of descending through the valley of the *Bionnassay*, we may ascend to the right at the end of the Glacier de Bionnassay (see above) to the *Chalets de Tricot* and the (2½-3 hrs. from the Pav. de Bellevue) **Col de Tricot** (7000'; *Chalet-Auberge des Deux Frères*), between the *Pointe de Tricot* and *Mt. Vorassay*. We then descend to the chalets of *Miage*, which afford a fine view to the S. of the *Glacier de Miage*, the *Dôme de Miage* (12,100'), the *Col de Miage* (p. 311), and the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (13,340'). Hence we follow the left bank of the Miage to *Tresse*, on the road to (2½ hrs.) *Contamines* (see above; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.).

The ***Mont Joly** (8290') is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The *Pavillon de Trélatête* (p. 320) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trélatête to Nant-Borrant, 4 hrs., interesting.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the Bon-Nant, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre Dame de la Gorge* the road ends. The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge (which is not to be crossed) and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and (½ hr.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant; 10 min. **Chalets of Nant-Borrant** (4780'; *Inn*, very fair, R. 3-4,

D. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge beyond them, and ascend on the left bank. On the left the séracs of the large *Glacier de Trélatête* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguilles de Varens (p. 299).

From Nant-Borrant (7 hrs.), or better from Contamines (p. 319; 8½ hrs.), we may reach Mottets or the Col de la Seigne by the **Col du Mont Tondu** (9500′); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Trélatête* (6548′; small inn, often closed), which overlooks the *Trélatête Glacier*, and skirt the stony slopes on the E. side of the glacier, finally crossing it to the pass, between *Mont Tondu* (10,485′) on the right and the *Pointe de la Lanchette* (10,130′) on the left (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to *Mottets* (p. 321), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 321). — Over the **Col de Trélatête** (11,424′), to the W. of the Aignille de Trélatête, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 321), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627′), a plain inn, situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or late in the evening, a guide should be taken from this point to the top of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Chapieux 8-10, Mottets 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (Croix du Bonhomme, see below). Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Croix 8 fr.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (½ hr.) *Plan Jovet* (6437′), with a few chalets. (To Mottets over the Col d'Enclave, see p. 321.) On the (½ hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6745′) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the shelter-hut on the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680′; open shelter), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*, while behind us is a pretty retrospect of the valley of Montjoie. Two curious rocks, the *Tête du Bonhomme* and the slightly lower *Femme du Bonhomme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), passing an excellent spring (good resting-place), and next reach (¾ hr.) the **Col de la Croix du Bonhomme** (8147′), with a stone shelter-hut and a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the beautiful snow-peak of *Mont Pourri* (12,428′). Here the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over débris, to (1¾ hr.) —

Les Chapieux or *Chapiu* (4950′; *Soleil*, well spoken of; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), in the *Val des Glaciers*, 1¾ hr. below Mottets.

From Chapieux to Pré St. Didier over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in douhtful weather). The new road to (9½ M.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* (diligence in summer daily at 4 p.m. in 2 hrs., 1 fr. 50 c.) descends the narrow valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, past *Le Crey* and (5½ M.) *Bonneval-les-Bains*. From *Bourg-St-Maurice* to *Pré St. Didier*, see p. 324.

The direct route to Mottets (2½ hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, rarely free from snow (guide advisable for novices) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8735′), to the left of which is the *Cime des Fours* (9060′; ¼ hr.), a splendid point of view. Then a steep descent over slate-detritus and pastures to (1½ hr.) a group of chalets (6573′) and the (½ hr.) *Chalets des Glaciers*, where the path from Chapieux comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840′) over the Torrent des Glaciers, and ascend the left bank to (½ hr.) the houses of —

Les Mottets (6227′; *Veuve Fort's Inn*, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; mnle to the Col de la Seigne, 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,580′), with the *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Over the *Col du Mont Tondu* to *Contamines*, see p. 320. Another route to Mottets (4-4½ hrs. from Nant-Borrant; trying) leads from the *Plan Jovet* (p. 320), past the small *Lac Jovet* (7140′), and over the **Col d'Enclave** (8813′), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclave.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the (¾ hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8240′; open shelter-hut), where a cross marks the frontier of Italy. *View of the **Allée Blanche**, a long Alpine valley, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of Mont Blanc.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580′) and *Aig. de Trélatête* (12,830′); then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Mont Brouillard* (13,298′), the bold *Aiguille Blanche de Péteret* (13,482′; ascended for the first time in 1885 by Mr. Seymour King) and the *Aiguille Noire de Pétéret* (12,402′). Farther to the right, in the distance, rise the *Mt. Vélan*, *Grand Combin*, etc.

Beyond the pass we descend over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastnres, to the (½ hr.) npper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7235′; occupied for a few weeks in summer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135′; 2 beds), at the end of a level stretch. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, with a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*, and descend to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which (¾ hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6365′), bonnded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issnes from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild, rock-strewn ravine. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. The *Cantine de la Visaille* (5423′; rfmts. and beds), 5 min. farther on, commands a splendid survey of the valley, with the Jorasses and the Dent du Géant towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing (¾ hr.) the *Chalets de Pertud* (4894′; cantine, on the left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre Dame de Berrier* (4875′), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the whole Brenva Glacier; on the left are the Aiguilles de Pétéret with the snowy summit

of Mont Blanc towering above them; on the right, the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (p. 323) and the tooth-shaped Dent du Géant (p. 323). By the chapel of *Notre Dame de Guérison* or *de Berrier* (4710′), 5 min. farther on, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (1/2 hr.) we cross the Dora, pass the (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel du Montblanc*, and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Royal; Hôt. Angelo, at these R. 4-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Union, R. 3-4, B. 1½, déj. with wine 3, D. with wine 4½, pens. 8½-10 fr.; *Mont Blanc, ½ M. to the N. of the village, R. 2½-4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10½ fr.; Hôt.-Restaurant Savoie, pens. 7 fr. — *Café du Mont-Blanc.* — Diligence to Aosta, see p. 323; one-horse carriage to Aosta 15, two-horse 25 fr. (return-vehicles cheaper). — There is a society of guides here with regulations similar to those at Chamonix (see p. 304). *J. A. Berthod, Laurent, Alexis, David*, and *Julien Proment, J. Petigax, J. Gadin, L. Bertholier, Fab., Jos.*, and *Laur. Croux, P.* and *L. Revel, Al. Fenoillet, Henri Rey, Cés. Ollier*, and *L. Truchet* are recommended. Arrangements should be discussed, not only with the Guide-Chef, but with the guides themselves.

Courmayeur (4015′; 540 inhab.), an important village, with mineral springs, finely situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix (by 600′), the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer. Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7685′), but is seen from the Pré St. Didier road, 1/2 M. to the S.

Excursions. From the village of **Dolonne**, opposite Courmayeur, at the base of Mont Chétif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (1/2 hr.). — A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dolonne to the W. to the (2 hrs.) **Col de Chécouri** (6430′), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chétif* (7685′; ascended in 1 hr. without serious difficulty), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may descend to the (2½ hrs.) *Lac de Combal* and return by the Val Veni; p. 321.

The ***Mont de la Saxe** (7735′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by *La Saxe* (see above) and *Le Villair*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6480′) and the (1 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets du Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The ***Crammont** (8980′), commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc, is best ascended from **Pré St. Didier** (see p. 324).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 310; guide 100 fr., with descent to the Pierre-Pointue, and return viâ Montanvert and the Col du Géant 130 fr. (porter 70 fr.). — The **Grandes Jorasses** (13,797′), 11-14 hrs., with two guides (70 fr. each), are difficult, and dangerous after fresh snow. We ascend on the right bank of the Doire, passing *Entrèves*, in the Ferret valley, and the chalets of *Mayen* (4944′), and then proceed through wood and over grassy slopes, snow, and rocks (extremely steep and difficult at last), to the (5½-6 hrs.) *Cabane des Grandes Jorasses* of the I. A. C. (9200′), whence we reach the summit by the *Glacier de Planpansière* and the *Rocher du Reposoir* in 5-6 hrs.

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 310), 11-12 hrs. (guide 40, porter 25, in two days 50 and 30 fr.; as far as the col and back, guide

15, in two days 20 fr.). Bridle-path viâ *Entrèves* (see below) to (2½ hrs.; guide, 6 fr., not indispensable) the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (7130'; small inn; fine view); then a steep ascent of 3-3½ hrs. to the **Col du Géant**, Ital. *Colle del Gigante* (11,060'), with the *Rifugio Torino* (°Inn in summer), whence we descend the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Montanvert* in 4-5 hrs. (comp. p. 311). Superb view from the col. The ascent of the **Aiguille or Dent du Géant** (13,170'), from the Col du Géant in 3½ hrs., is very difficult, and only for experts with steady heads (guide from Courmayeur 70 fr.). The route crosses the Glacier du Géant in 1½ hr. to the foot of the Aiguille, whence a very steep ascent (wire-rope) brings us to the top in ca. 2 hrs.

FROM COURMAYEUR TO ORSIÈRES OVER THE COL FERRET (10½ hrs.); cart-road to Gruetta, thence bridle-path (guide to the Chalets de Ferret advisable, 15 fr.). From Courmayeur we follow the road viâ *La Saxe* (p. 322) to the (35 min.) village of *Entrèves* and ascend the narrow **Val Ferret**, on the right bank of the Doire, past the chalets of *La Palus*, *Le Pont*, and *Prà Sec*. By the (1 hr.) chalets of *La Vachey* (5364') we cross to the left bank of the stream. Farther up we pass the poor huts of *Feraché* (5795'), *Gruetta* (5782'), and *Sagivan* (6370'); to the left are the moraines of the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Monts Rouges* is the *Cabane de Triolet* of the I. A. C. (8478'; 6 hrs. from Courmayeur), the starting-point for the difficult *Aig. de Triolet* (12,727'; 7-8 hrs.; gnide 50 fr.), the *Col de Triolet*, *Col de Talèfre*, *Col de Pierre-Joseph*, *Col de Leschaux*, etc. (see p. 311). The last chalets are those of (2½ hrs.) *Pré de Bar* (6756', milk), at the base of the glacier of that name (p. 312), which descends from Mont Dolent (see below). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) **Col du Grand Ferret** (8310'), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers, of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [The *Col du Petit Ferret* (8166'), farther to the N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view. The *Mont Dolent* (12,540') is best ascended from the Col du Petit Ferret by the *Glacier de Pré-de-Bar* (for adepts only); a more difficult ascent leads from the chalets of *La Neuvaz* (see below), by the *Glacier du Mont Dolent*.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peutaz* (6840'), below which we cross the *Drance* and (½ hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4 hrs.; comp. p. 332.) The path then descends to the left to the (½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Ferret* (5553; Restaurant du Col Ferret, with 16 beds, clean and moderate), whence a good cart-road leads through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* or *Ferrex* to (½ hr.) *La Fouly* (5229'), with the chalets of *La Neuvaz* above it, on the left (p. 312). Then (½ hr.) *La Seiloz* (4911'), (1¼ hr.) *Praz de Fort* (3775'; hence to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* 4-4½ hrs., see p. 330), *Vitte d'Issert*, *Somta Proz*, and (1¼ hr.) *Orsières* (p. 330). Good walkers starting from Courmayeur at 3 or 4 a.m. may catch the afternoon-diligence for Martigny at Orsières.

76. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea.

65 M. From Courmayeur to (23 M.) *Aosta* an OMNIBUS plies thrice a day in July & Aug. in 4½ hrs. (in the reverse direction 5 hrs.; fare 7 fr., banquette 7½ fr.; each large piece of luggage 1 fr.); one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr. — From Aosta to (42 M.) *Ivrea*, RAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 40 c.). The railway is a triumph of engineering; the scenery very picturesque.

Courmayeur, p. 322. — The road to Aosta (23 M.; second half not interesting enough to walk) winds down to the Doire and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. Passing (2½ M.) *Palesieux*, we cross the *Doire* to (¾ M.) **Pré St. Didier** (3250'; **Hôt. de l'Univers*, R. 3, B. 1¼, déj. incl. wine 3½, D. incl. wine

4½, pens. 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres*), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (¼ M. lower) the *Thuile* forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jos. Barmaz*, *Cipr. Savoye*.) The ascent of the *Tête de Crammont (8980'; 3½-4 hrs.) is highly interesting (riding practicable to within 1 hr. from the top; mule 12 fr.). Following the St. Bernard road to the first tunnel (½ hr.; shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right in numerous zigzags to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Chanton* (5970'), whence we reach the top in 1½ hr. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. About 5 min. below the top is the *Cabane De Saussure*, a refuge-hut of the I. A. C. Another route (easier) diverges to the right from the St. Bernard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré St. Didier, joining the above route at Chanton. Experts may dispense with a guide.

To Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 27 M., a route preferred by some to the Col de la Seigne (p. 321). Diligence from Courmayeur to the Hospice daily in summer in 5½ hrs. (fare 5 fr.), from the Hospice to Bourg-St-Maurice every afternoon in 3 hrs. (5 fr.). The fine new road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* viâ *Balme* to (6 M.) *La Thuile* (4726'; two small inns; guide, M. Bognier), where we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* (11,435'), which may be ascended hence. [Interesting excursion viâ *La Joux* and past the beautiful **Rutor Waterfalls* to the (3½ hrs.) *Rifugio di Santa Margherita* (about 7940') on the *Lago del Rutor*; from the height 5 min. to the S.W. (8085') splendid *View of the whole chain of Mont Blanc, the Testa del Rutor with its neighbours, etc.] Thence the road ascends, passing (3½ M.) *Pont Serrand* (5415') and the *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6140'), to the (4½ M.) pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7176'). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, ¾ M. beyond the summit, and near a *Hospice* (7080') affording fair quarters (simple fare free, better dishes at a fixed tariff). Near it is a bronze statue, erected in 1902, of *St. Bernard of Menthon* (p. 333), 15' high, on a pedestal 39' high. [The *Mt. Valésan* (9453'), 3½ hrs. to the S.E., the *Belvédère* (8665'), 1½ hr. to the E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605'), 3 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère (*La Tarentaise*) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to *St. Germain*, *Séez*, and (12 M.) **Bourg-St-Maurice** (2805'; **Hôt. Mayet*, R. 3½, D. 3 fr.), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs twice daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise*; see *Baedeker's Southern France*. — From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Chapieux*, see p. 320.

Below Pré St. Didier we again cross the Doire, looking back to get a grand view of Mont Blanc, visible as far as Avise. We follow the lofty slope for some way, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,018'). On a hill to the left of (2½ M.) **Morgex** (3017'; *Chêne Vert; Ange*) is the picturesque ruined château of *Châtelar* (3840'); farther on is *La Salle*, with the ruins of a castle. On the right bank is the pretty *Cascade de Derby*, in several leaps. The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (4½ M.) *Pont d'Equilive* (2570'), and leads through a wild defile (*Pierre Taillée*) to *Ruinaz* (2580'; Croix, poor). Opposite lies *Avise*, with a ruin and an old church. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near (2½ M.) **Liverogne** (2395'; *Hôt. du Col du Mont*) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche*, and see the first chestnut-trees. Behind us is the snowy *Rutor*

(11,435′); to the left, the church of *St. Nicolas* (3922′), on an abrupt rock. Beyond (¾ M.) *Arvier* (2545′; Croce Bianca) we descend rapidly and cross the *Savaranche;* to the right, on the hill, are the château and church of *Introd.* Then (3 M.) **Villeneuve** (2132′; *Cervo*), beautifnlly situated, and commanded by the ruin of *Argent* on a lofty rock.

Excursions from Liverogne and Villeneuve, see *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

We ascend a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful view, behind us, of the three-peaked Rutor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite *St. Pierre* (2168′), with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S.; on the right bank lies *Aymaville*, with deserted iron-foundries and a château with four towers. The road passes the handsome royal château of *Sarre* (2154′), and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (6 M.) —

23 M. **Aosta.** — Hotels. *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, to the W. of the town, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel Royal Victoria, at the station, R. from 3¾, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr. (both closed in winter). — Hôt. de la Poste, in the Hôt. de Ville, in the chief piazza; Corona, R. 2½, D. with wine 3½, pens. 8-10 fr., opposite the last; good cuisine at both; Hôt.-Pens. Centoz, Piazza Carlo Alberto, R. 2-2½, déj. 2-2½, D. 3-4, pens. 7 fr., well spoken of. — *Caffè Nazionale*, in the Hôt. de Ville (variety performance in the evening); beer at *Zimmermann's*, near the Hôt. de Ville; *Rail. Restaurant*, poor. — Carr. to Courmayeur with one horse 18, with two horses 30 fr.; to St. Rhémy 15 or 25 fr. Omnibus to Courmayeur, see p. 323 (office in the market-place, with rooms, 3 fr.); to St. Rhémy, see p. 329.

Aosta (1913′; pop. 6370), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buthier* and the *Doire* or *Dora Baltea*. Its antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period.

Near the railway-station, on the S. side of the town, stands a bronze **Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, 'roi chasseur', by Tortone, on a lofty rock pedestal. The ancient *Town Walls*, which are flanked with strong towers, enclosing a rectangle, 790 yds. long by 650 yds. broad, still exist in their entire circuit. On the S.W. side the flat coping and the cornice are still intact.

From the market-place, where the chief streets intersect, we see to the N.E., above the houses, the walls of the old *Theatre* and the arcades of the *Amphitheatre*.

The principal street, running to the E., passes through the ancient *Porta Prætoria to the (¼ M.) *Triumphal Arch of Augustus, with its ten Corinthian pilasters, then crosses the Buthier, which has left its ancient channel, to the massy arch of a Roman *Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.

In the suburb is the church of St. Ours, the crypt of which is borne by Roman columns; in the choir are the tombstone of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls. The cloisters of the abbey have interesting early-Romanesque columns (12th cent.). Ad-

joining the church is a 12th cent. *Tower*, built of Roman hewn stones. Opposite are portions of two antique columns in front of a chapel. — The *Priory of St. Ours*, in the same place, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta decoration, and an octagonal tower. Good wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior.

The CATHEDRAL (14th cent.) has a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, and in the interior two mosaics of the 10th cent., and early Renaissance carved stalls. The treasury contains two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent., a cameo of a Roman empress in a setting of the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the Emperor Honorius.

By the S. gate is the tower known as *Bramafam* (12th cent.) in which a count of Challant is said to have starved his wife to death; and on the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's tales), which witnessed the sufferings of a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica (d. 1791). In front of the Bramafam are the recently excavated remains of the *Porta Principalis Dextra.* — Cretinism is sadly prevalent in Aosta.

EXCURSIONS. The *Becca di Nona (*Pic Carrel*, 10,305'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 16 fr.; provisions necessary; tolerable nightquarters at the Comboé Alp, see below) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and mounts to the village of *Charvensod* (2445'; guide Grégoire Comé), traverses a wood, and goes on past the hermitage of *St. Grat* (5815') and the chalets of *Chamolé* to the (4¼ hrs.) *Col de Plan Fenêtre* (7300'). [The *Signal Sismonda* (7700'), to the S., 20 min. above the Col Plan Fenêtre, affords an excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps.] From the col we reach in ¼ hr. the *Alp Comboé* (6960'), in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona, and in 2½ hrs. more the top. A few yards below it is the *Rifugio Budden* of the I.A.C. Superb *View (panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. — In descending we may, for variety, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Comboé*. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.

Mont Emilius (11,675'; for experts; guide 30 fr.) may be ascended from Comboé in 4½ hrs. We follow the Col d'Arbole route (a pass to *Cogne*) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200'); then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. View more extensive than from the Becca.

Mont Fallère (10,045'; 7 hrs.; guide, needless, 8 fr.) is easily ascended from Aosta by a new bridle-path, viâ *Ville-sur-Sarre*. Splendid view of the Pennine and Graian chains. On the arête, ¼ hr. below the top, is the small *Capanna Regina Margherita* (9740') of the I. A. C.

FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 367), interesting but fatiguing, through the *Val Pellina*, and over the Col de Valpelline (11,680'), in two days. To the chalets of *Prarayé* (p. 357) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the pass, to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300'), and down the *Stock* and *Zmutt* glaciers to (10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) *Zermatt* (comp. p. 357). — From Bionaz (p. 357), 3 hrs. above Valpelline and 5 hrs. from Aosta, the **Becca di Luseney** (11,500'), a grand point of view, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (difficult, for experts only, guide 20 fr.). — Several passes lead from the Val Pellina to the *Val St. Barthélemy* (see p. 327).

From Aosta to *Evolena* over the *Col de Collon*, see p. 357; over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 338; over the *Great St. Bernard* to *Martigny*, see R. 77.

From Aosta to *Cogne (Graian Alps)*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

Leaving Aosta, the RAILWAY crosses the *Buthier* and the *Bagnère*, and nears the *Dora*, with its numerous islands. As we look back, we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius, to the N. the Grand Combin and Mt. Vélan, and to the W. the Rutor (p. 324). Near the station of (5 M.) *Quart-Villefranche* (1755′) is the château of *Quart* (2486′), on a hill to the left. The train crosses the Dora, and beyond (7 M.) *St. Marcel* it returns to the left bank. On the slope above St. Marcel is the pilgrim-resort of *Plou*. Near (8 M.) *Nus* (1755′; Croce d'Oro), with its ruined castle, the *Val St. Barthélemy* opens on the N.

A good bridle-path ascends from Nus through the picturesque **Val St. Barthélemy** to (3½ hrs.) the village of *Lignan*, with the beautifully situated *Albergo Alpino* (ca. 5250′), whence we may ascend the *Becca di Luseney* (11,500′; see p. 326), the *Becca del Merlo* (10,600′), *Mont Redessau* (10,925′), and other peaks. Passes lead hence over the *Fenêtre di Cian* (ca. 9020′) to *Breuil* (p. 386); over the *Col Fenêtre* (7165′) to *Valtournanche* (p. 385); and over the *Colle di St. Barthélemy* (8695′), the *Colle Montagnaia* (9415′), or the *Col di Livournéa* (9335′) to *Val Pellina* (p. 326).

The line once more crosses and recrosses the Dora. To the right appears the picturesque château of *Fénis*, at the mouth of the *Clavalité Valley*, above which towers the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva* (11,525′). We now intersect, near *Diemoz*, a large deposit of débris and traverse a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1623′), noted for its wine, where we obtain for the last time a retrospect as far as the Rutor.

The valley contracts. The train runs between river and cliff, through two tunnels, a deep cutting, and a deposit of débris, and crosses the *Matmoire* or *Marmore*, descending from the Val Tournanche.

15½ M. **Châtillon** (1805′; pop. 2900; **Hôt. de Londres*, R. 3½, déj. incl. wine 3½, D. incl. wine 4½, pens. 8-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, both in the village, near the bridge; *Hôt.-Restaurant du Nord; Caffé-Ristorante Alpino*, beyond the bridge; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station), with a castle of the ancient counts of Challant, is beautifully situated, 1 M. above the station (1480′), at the mouth of the *Val Tournanche*. The deep wooded gorge of the Matmoire, picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of the village by an imposing one-arched bridge. — To *Valtournanche* and over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*, see R. 87.

From Châtillon the train follows the left bank of the Dora. On a steep hill to the right is the old château of *Ussel*, once owned by the Challants. Beyond two short tunnels is (16½ M.) **St. Vincent** (1415′), the station for the village of that name (1885′; **Lion d'Or; Corona*), situated 1 M. to the left. About ¾ M. higher up (cable-tramway) are a mineral spring and the new *Grand-Hôtel*. We next enter the **Montjovet Defile**, the most striking part of the journey. A series of tunnels and cuttings, with massive retaining walls and buttresses, carry us through the narrow rocky gorge, while

far below rushes the foaming Dora in cascades. High above the exit of the pass, on the left, is the ruin of *Montjovet* or *St. Germain*. We cross the Dora by an imposing viaduct, and pass through a tunnel. Beyond (20 M.) *Montjovet* the valley again expands. Extensive vineyards appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Then, on the slope, the village of *Champ de Praz*, at the mouth of the *Val Chalame*, whose torrent has bestrewn the valley of the Dora with débris. The train crosses the Dora and the *Evançon* and reaches —

23½ M. **Verrés** (1207′). The village (1051 inhab.; *Italia; Ecu de France*), with a dilapidated château of the former counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Challant* (p. 384). *Issogne*, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has another old château of the same family. To the N.E. appears the rocky pyramid of the *Becca di Vlou* (9947′).

25½ M. *Arnaz* (1170′), with a ruined castle. The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit and crosses the Dora. 28 M. *Hône-Bard*, in a superb situation. To the right, the *Val Champorcher*, with its picturesque rocky peaks; to the N.W., the *Becca di Luseney* (p. 327). On a steep rock on the left bank of the Dora rises **Fort Bard** (1250′), captured in 1242 after a long siege by Count Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and gallantly defended in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, by 400 Austrians against the French army. Beyond this point Italian only is spoken.

The train crosses the river and passes under the fortress by a tunnel of 650 yds. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (30 M.) *Donnaz* (1056′; Rosa) and over the wild *Lys* torrent to (31 M.) **Pont St. Martin**. The village (1030′; *Cavallo Bianco*, very fair; *Rosa Rossa*, poor) is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Lys Valley*, with a ruined castle, foundries, and an ancient Roman bridge across the *Lys*. (Road to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*, 20½ M.; see p. 383.)

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the village of *Carema*, amidst vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) *Quincinetto*, on the left bank is the ruin of *Cesnola*. 35 M. *Tavagnasco* (918′). Opposite, at the foot of the *Colma di Mombarone* (7773′), is the larger village of *Settimo Vittone*. The lower terraces of the hills enclosing the picturesque and highly cultivated valley are covered with vines; higher up are woods of walnut and chestnut trees, above which rise bare rocky peaks. We cross the Dora again at *Montestrutto*, pass (on the left) *Torrazza*, and reach (37½ M.) *Borgofranco* (840′), an ancient town of 1930 inhab., prettily situated 1¼ M. from the station.

The mountains recede. 39 M. *Montalto-Dora*, with a pinnacled ruin on a rocky hill. The train threads a tunnel, 1¼ M. long, and crosses the Dora. — 42 M. **Ivrea** (775′; pop. 6023; **Scudo di Francia; Universo; Corona d'Italia*), a town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

77. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

47 M. Diligence twice daily in summer from Martigny (station) to (13½ M.) Orsières in 3½ hrs. (back, in the afternoon, in 2½ hrs.; 2 fr. 70 c.); from Orsières to the Great St. Bernard (16½ M.) daily in 7¾ hrs. (6 fr. 50 c.). Carriage from Martigny or Vernayaz to Orsières 15, with two horses 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 30 or 40, Great St. Bernard 40 or 60 fr. The road from the hospice to St. Rhémy is expected to be finished in 1904. Omnibus from St. Rhémy to Aosta daily in 2½ hrs. (4 fr.), returning in 4 hrs. One-horse carr. from St. Rhémy to Aosta, 1-2 pers. 12-15 fr.

The **Great St. Bernard Route**, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, presents some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return by the Col de Fenêtre (p. 334) and the Val Ferret. — Walkers from Martigny to the Hospice require 12, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 10 hrs.).

From *Martigny* (p. 280) viâ *Martigny-Bourg* to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Drance*, see p. 316. — Beyond the bridge lies the hamlet of (¾ M.) *La Croix* (p. 316). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, by *Le Brocard* (where the route to Chamonix diverges to the right; comp. p. 316) and *Le Borgeau*, to (3½ M.) *Les Valettes* (1978′; restaurant).

***Gorge of the Durnant** (from Martigny and back 4 hrs.; one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery ½ M. long; adm. 1 fr.; inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the bridle-path to Champex (see below). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888′, see below), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in ½ hr., by a shady path.

From Les Valettes to Orsières viâ Champex, 4 hrs., an attractive route. From Les Valettes the bridle-path ascends to the right (or we may go through the Gorge of the Durnant), and ascends gradually through pastures and wood, viâ *Lombard* (see above), *Crettet*, *Les Grangettes*, and *Mariotty* to (2½ hrs.) the village of *Champex* (4485′; restaurant). Thence across the pass (4890′) to the (½ hr.) pretty **Lac Champex** (4820′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 5-7 fr., Eugl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier; Pens. D. Crettex; Pens. E. Crettex; Pens. Biselx*), a frequented summer-resort, with a fine view of the Combin group. — Excursions from Lac Champex (guides, Onésime Crettez, A. Crettez, L. Tissière; F. Biselx, Joseph Capt, Alfred Joris): to the *Grand Plan* (6560′; 2 hrs.); *La Breyaz* (7800′; 3 hrs.); *Catogne* (8527′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.); *Clocher d'Arpette* (9248′; 2½ hrs.; 6 fr.); *Six Carro* (9278′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.). More difficult are the *Pointe des Ecandies* (9140′; 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) and the *Pointe de Zennepi* (9168′; 3½ hrs.; 10 fr.). A bridle-path ascends through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the (4 hrs.) *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′), to the N. of the Pointe des Ecandies, affording a survey of the beautiful *Glacier du Trient* (p. 316), whence we may descend to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 316; 2 hrs.). A more difficult route leads over the *Col des Ecandies* (9183′), to the S. of the Pointe des Ecandies (to Trient 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). To the Col de la Forclaz viâ *Bovine*, see p. 317. — From the lake a road descends to the left viâ *Biollay* to (1 hr.) *Orsières*, and a footpath to the right to (1½ hr.) *Ville d'Issert* (p. 323).

To the W. of Champex a footpath (guide 5 fr., not necessary) ascends to the left at the chalets of *Arpette* viâ the *Col de la Breyaz* (7900′) to the (4½ hrs.) **Cabanes d'Orny** (8820′), finely situated at the upper end of the *Combe d'Orny*, near the glacier of the same name. A monument here commemorates the Alpine authority Em. Javelle (d. 1883). Excursions hence (guides, see above): *Aiguille d'Arpette* (10,043′; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.); *Aiguille d'Orny* (10,289′; 2 hrs.; 6 fr.); *Pointe d'Orny* (10,742′; 2½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.),

none of these difficult; *Portalet* (10,975′; 3½ hrs.; 12 fr.); **Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), by the *Glacier* and *Col d'Orny* and *Glacier du Trient* in 4 hrs., not difficult for adepts and highly interesting (guide 12 fr.); *Grande Fourche* (11,844′; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.). The seven *Aiguilles Dorées*, viz. *Tête Crettez* (11,220′), *Aig. de Javelle* (11,265′), *Trident* (11,253), *Tête Biselx* (11,520′), *Aiguilles Penchées* (11,480′), *Aig. de la Varappe* (11,550′), and *Aig. de la Fenêtre* (11,190′), ascended in 4-5 hrs. each (guide 15-20 fr.), are all difficult. Fine view from the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′), between the *Petite Fourche* (11,506′) and the Aiguilles Dorées (3 hrs.; not difficult; guide 6 fr., with descent across the *Saleinaz Glacier* to the *Cabane de Saleinaz*, 10 fr.). — Over the *Col du Tour* to *Argentière* (5-6 hrs.; 15 fr.), see p. 312.

The **Cabane de Saleinaz** (8830′), 6 hrs. from Champex, is another excellent starting-point for mountain-tours. To reach it we follow the Ferret route to (1¾ hr.) *Praz de Fort* (Hôt. de Saleinaz; see p. 323) and here diverge to the right, along the left bank of the *Saleinaz*. We then cross to the right bank, traverse the moraine of the *Saleinaz Glacier*, and ascend a steep path to the left, which ascends round the rocky towers of the *Clochers de Planereuse* (9220′) to the (5 hrs.) well-equipped Club Hut. Ascents: *Petit Clocher de Planereuse* (8837′; 1 hr.; with guide), a difficult but interesting climb. — *Pointes de Planereuse* (2 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), not difficult; the best plan is first to ascend the (1¼ hr.) *Petite Pointe* (9740′), and then to cross the arête to the top of the *Grande Pointe* (10,345′). — *Grand Darreï* (11,530′), viâ the *Pètit Darreï* (11,505) in 5 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); interesting and not difficult. — ***Tour Noir** (12,565′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), very interesting and not difficult for experts; we ascend to the *Col de la Grande Luis* (11,084′), between the Petit Darreï and the Grande Luis, then proceed to the N.W. over the arête to the *Col de la Neuvaz* (11,205′), skirt the Aiguille de la Neuvaz to the *Col Supérieur du Tour Noir* (11,615′), and then cross the N. arête to the summit. The direct ascent to the Col de la Neuvaz from the Saleinaz Glacier is extremely steep and difficult. — The **Aiguille d'Argentière** (12,815′; 7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), not difficult for experts, may be ascended either viâ the *Col du Chardonnet* (10,905′) and through the *Grand Couloir d'Argentière*, or by the E. slope through the *Couloir Barbey*. — The **Aiguille du Chardonnet** (12,535′; 8-10 hrs.), difficult, is scaled either viâ the *Col du Chardonnet*, and then through the S. couloirs (guide 50 fr.), or viâ the *Fenêtre du Tour* (11,005′) and the *Glacier du Tour*, and over the N.E. slope (guide 40 fr.). — To the *Cabanes d'Orny* over the *Col des Plines* (10,640′; 5 hrs.; 8 fr.) or the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′; 7 hrs.; 10 fr.), see above. To *Argentière* viâ the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* and the *Col du Tour* (7 hrs.; 18 fr.), see p. 312; over the *Col du Chardonnet* (7 hrs.; 18 fr.), see p. 312. Over the *Col de Planereuse* (9954′) to the *Val Ferret* (to Orsières 6½ hrs.; 13 fr.), not difficult for the experienced.

Beyond (¾ M.) *Bovernier* (2037′) the Drance traverses a rocky and wooded gorge. At the (2 M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362′), a tunnel 70 yds. long, a great fall of rock was caused in 1818 by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 336). At (1½ M.) — 10 M. **Sembrancher** (2360′; *Croix*) the *Drance d'Entremont* (see below) unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 335). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the S.W. rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8527′).

From Martigny to Sembrancher, over the **Mont Chemin**, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the road ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786′; to the *Hôt. de la Pierre à Voir*, see p. 281), whence a bridle-path leads to the right, past iron-mines, to *Vence* (3701′), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 281).

The road enters the *Val d'Entremont* to the S., crosses the Drance twice, and leads by the left bank viâ *La Donay* to —

0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer 1:150.000 0 ½ 1 2 3 Engl. Miles

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

13¾ M. **Orsières** (2910′; pop. 2215; *Restaurant du Col Ferret*, with 30 beds, carriages for hire; *Hôt. des Alpes*, déj. 3 fr.), at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 323), with a curious old tower.

From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 323. — Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 312.

*Mont Brûlé (8450′), from Orsières 4½ hrs. (guide 6 fr.), easy and attractive. The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the Lake of Geneva and the Jura in the background; in the foreground the Dent du Midi, the Orny and Trient chain, Grand Combin, etc. The ascent is also made from Liddes (see below; 4 hrs.) or Chable (p. 335; 5 hrs.). — To Chable over the *Six Blanc* (7 hrs.), see p. 335.

The road crosses the Drance, seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the rough and unpleasant old bridle-path cuts off). Entering the upper part of the valley, we obtain an admirable view of *Mont Vélan* (p. 332), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3800′) and *Rive Haute* (4010′) the road describes a long curve which walkers cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches —

18½ M. **Liddes** (4390′; *Hôt. du Grand St. Bernard*, D. 4 fr.; *Union; Angleterre*), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403′) and the *Aiguille des Maisons Blanches* (12,137′). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne* (4520′). At *Allèves* (4924′) we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, and at the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Lorette* (5365′) we cross the *Torrent de la Croix*.

22 M. **Bourg-St-Pierre**, or *St. Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358′; *Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*, very fair), a village (pop. 355) at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, with a church of the 11th century. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.) On a hill to the left of the road is the '*Linnaea*' Alpine garden, with a botanical laboratory, laid out by the Geneva 'Société pour la Protection des Plantes' (adm. 50 c.; key at the 'Déjeuner de Napoléon'; keeper, Charles Dorsaz). The Swiss customs examination takes place here.

Excursions. (Guides, *Daniel*, *Jules*, *Auguste*, and *Omer Balleys*, and *Michel Genoud*.) The *Tête de Bois* (ca. 8200′; guide 6 fr.; mules also), 2½ hrs. to the E., commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below. — *Le Mourin* (9085′; 4 hrs.; 8 fr.), to the S.W., is another good point of view.

A good path leads through the interesting **Valsorey**, on the right bank of the *Valsorey*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190′), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, with that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand Combin, to its left, and that of *Tzeudet* to its right. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Vélan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the *Col du Sonadon* (11,445′) to the Val de Bagnes (p. 337; to Chanrion, 9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), or the *Col de Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213′) to the Val Ollomont (p. 338; to Aosta 9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

The **Grand Combin** (14,164′) may be ascended from Bourg-St-Pierre in 10-11 hrs. (grand, but difficult; for experts only; guide 60 fr.). We follow the Valsorey route to a point above the *Chalets d'Aval* (left bank), whence

we ascend to the left in windings to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Cabane de Valsorey* of the S. A. C. on the *Six du Meiten* (10,170.). Hence we have a fatiguing scramble over the crumbling rocks on the N. side of the small glacier to reach the (1 hr.) *Col des Maisons Blanches* (11,240′; see p. 337). From the last we may proceed by the W. arête and the *Combin de Valsorey* (13,600′) to the (4½-5½ hrs.) summit (*Aig. du Croissant*, 14,173′), or we may pass round the N.W. side of the Grand Combin to the N. base, where we strike the route ascending from the Panossière Hut viâ the *Corridor* and the *Graffeneire* (14,103′). — The best starting-point for the Grand Combin is the *Cabane de Panossière* (4½ hrs. from Fionney, see p. 336), which is reached from Bourg-St-Pierre direct in 8-9 hrs. by the *Col de Pannosseyre* (ca. 11,150′) and the *Glacier de Corbassière* (guide 25 fr.).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a fine waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men, 15th-21st May, 1800, met with the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. 3 M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982′), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*. To the E. rises the snow-clad *Mont Vélan*, from which descends the *Glacier de Proz*, with its extensive moraines.

For ***Mont Vélan** (12,353′; 6-7 hrs.; difficult; for experts only; guide 30 fr.) the starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, very steep at places), or the *Chalets d'Amont* (p. 331; ascent rather longer, but easier). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper part of the glacier; cross it to its E. angle, and ascend over snow-slopes (with large crevasses) to the (6-7 hrs.) snowy dome of the summit. Magnificent view: N., to the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Close to us, W., towers Mont Blanc; N.E., the Grand Combin.

The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the Plan de Proz, past the dilapidated *Cantine d'en Haut* on the right, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and passes (2 M.) *Hospitalet* (6890′), two stone chalets and a dairy in a broader part of the valley, beyond the stream, to the right. It next (1 M.) crosses the Drance, here an inconsiderable brook, by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336′), and ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old route) on the W. side of the dreary *Combe des Morts*, finally passing through an avalanche-gallery, to the (2 M.) —

30 M. **Hospice of the Great St. Bernard** (8110′), on the pass, consisting of two buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and rooms for travellers (175 beds); the other (on the site of the former Hôtel St. Louis) is a newly erected inn (200 beds), connected with the old building by a covered passage. On arriving, strangers ring the bell in the porch of the old building, and are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6, 7, or 8.30; Friday is a 'jour maigre'). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but none should deposit in the alms-box ('offrandes pour l'hospice', in the church, first pillar on the left) *less* than they would have paid at a hotel. Adjacent is a small *Restaurant*.

In 962 St. Bernard de Mentbon founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustine monks and 7 attendants *(maroniers)*, whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they were aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose keen sense of smell enabled them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom were rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct, and Newfoundland dogs are now employed. The kennels are worth visiting. Shelters in telephonic communication with the Hospice are placed at various points of the road, so that exhausted travellers or those overtaken by bad weather may summon aid.

The brotherhood consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 344); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. Next to the fourth Cantoniera Santa Maria on the Stelvio Pass (p. 468), the St. Bernard Hospice is the highest winter habitation in the Alps (annual mean temperature, 29° Fahr.).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the Emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion. Of late years 20-25,000 travellers have been annually entertained, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. Expenses are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 334), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800 the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 332). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present older edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus, see p. 334, after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. In the church, to the left of the entrance, is the monument

of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800 (relief by Moitte).

Near the hospice is the *Morgue* (now closed), a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake, to the W. of the monastery, is sometimes frozen over even on summer-mornings. On the hillside to the right is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants. — To the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped *Mont Vélan* (12,353′), adjoined on the left by the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′).

The *Chenalette (9479′; 1½ hr.; steep at places; guide necessary), to the N. of the Hospice; the **Pointe des Lacerandes** (*Pic de Dronaz*; 9676′; 2½ hrs., with guide; trying), to the N.W.; and the **Mont Mort** (9403′), 2½ hrs. to the S.E., all command magnificent views of Mont Blanc to the W., the Graian Alps to the S., and the Mont Vélan and Grand Combin to the E.

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; guide necessary), recommended as a return-route from the Hospice to Martigny. At the (20 min.) Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right, to the (1 hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (9095′; fine view). It descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* and through the Drance valley, where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret, to (1 hr.) *Ferret* (p. 323). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the *Ban d'Arrey*, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col Ferret until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 323; from the Hospice to the col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The new road rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to the *Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with two chalets, and the *Cantine* (7270′; simple rfmts.), or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical *Pain de Sucre* (9515′). A shorter footpath, diverging to the left at a cross, before the above-mentioned angle of rock, rejoins the road here. The road zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1½ hr.; 34 M.) **St. Rhémy** (5355′; *Hôt. des Alpes Pennines*), the first Italian village (883 inhab.), protected against avalanches by a wood). The first house on the right is the custom-house. Carriages, see p. 329. Mule and attendant to the Hospice, 4½ fr.

From St. Rhémy to Courmayeur over the **Col Serena** (7580′), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. (From the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret, preferable, see above.)

The deep and narrow *Combe des Bosses* diverges from the valley of St. Bernard beyond St. Rhémy. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (36½ M.) *St. Oyen* (4515′), and becomes richer at (37½ M.) **Etroubles** (4200′; *Croix Blanche*, unpretending). The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. 38½ M. *Les Echevenoz* (4050′); 1½ M. farther, *La Cluse* (3940′), a solitary house. Opposite, on the

slope, is the church of *Allain*. By (41¼ M.) the village of *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long *Val Pellina*, with the snow-clad *Dent d'Hérens* in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Vélan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand Combin*. The road descends in long windings to (42½ M.) **Gignod** (3260′; *Tavern*), with a tower of the 14th cent., picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the Val Pellina, from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline* (p. 338).

The scenery assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends, viâ *Cré* and *Variney*. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mary* (9430′). Beyond (45 M.) *Signayes*, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Rutor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius;* to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa.

47 M. *Aosta*, see p. 325.

78. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin 8½ hrs. (Sembrancher 3, Chable 1½, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Fionnay 1, Mauvoisin 1½ hr.). To Fionnay a good road (20½ M.); diligence from Martigny to (13 M.) Chable twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs.; to (17 M.) Lourtier daily in 5¼ hrs. (3 fr. 25 c.); one-horse carr. to Chable 15, two-horse 20, to Lourtier 20 and 30 fr.). There is no passenger-conveyance from Lourtier to Fionnay (mules may be had), but luggage may be sent by post. — Travellers going to Aosta over the *Col de Fenêtre* (from Mauvoisin 11½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chanrion, 3¼ hrs. farther up. From Chanrion to the pass 1½, Valpelline 3¾, Aosta 3 hrs. — Guides: *Justin, Louis*, and *Séraphin Bessard*, *Jean* and *Maurice Troillet*, *Maurice Fellay*, *Ch. Filliez*, and *Maurice Bruchez*.

To (10 M.) *Sembrancher* (2360′), see pp. 329, 330. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the Drance, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes* to (13 M.) **Chable** (2742′; **Hôt. du Giétroz*, pens. 4½-6½ fr.), the capital of the *Val de Bagnes*. picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. is the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,725′); to the left, *Mont Pleureur* (12,160′) and the *Glacier de Giétroz* (p. 336).

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) may be ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.; comp. p. 281). — *Mont Brûlé* (8450′) in 5 hrs.. viâ *Zeppelet* and *Mille* (guide 8 fr.; comp. p. 331). — **Six Blanc* (8036′), viâ *Combe*, *Mouye*, *Sur le Six*, and *Tzerzera*, in 4-4½ hrs. (easy and interesting; guide 8, to Orsières 10 fr.). — Over the *Col des Etablons* to *Sion* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 338.

We follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and *Champsec* (2965′). Here we cross the Drance to *Les Morgnes* (3458′) and (17 M.) **Lourtier** (3690′; **Hôtel de Lourtier et de la Poste*, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.). The road now ascends in steep curves.

The Drance forms several falls in its narrow valley; at (19 M.) *Granges Neuves* it receives the discharge of the *Glacier de Corbassière.*

20½ M. **Fionnay** (4910′; **Hôt.-Pens. Fionnay*, or *Carron.* R. 3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr., patronized by English travellers; **Hôt. du Grand-Combin*, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, pens. 4½-7 fr., well spoken of; *Pens. Chanrion;* Engl. Ch. Serv.), a finely situated village, well adapted for a prolonged stay.

Excursions (guides, see p. 335). A pleasant walk leads to the N. to the (2 hrs.) **Alpe de Louvie** (7220′), with a fine view of the Corbassière Glacier, the Grand Combin, and the Aiguilles of the Mont Blanc group. — To the **Cabane de Panossière** (8908′), a most interesting excursion, by the *Corbassière Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 8 fr., not indispensable). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for *Les Avolions* (10,268′; 3 hrs.; 15 fr.), the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′; 4 hrs.; 25 fr.), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′; 5-6 hrs.; 25 fr.), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (p. 337; to Bourg-St-Pierre 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), and the *Col de Panosseyre* (11,150′; to Bourg-St-Pierre 8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The *Grand Tavé* (10,348′) may also be scaled from the Cabane in 2 hrs. (guide from Fionnay 15 fr.), but is better ascended from Fionnay direct by the Alp Corbassière and the *Col des Otanes* (4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable for experts). — The **Grand Combin** (14,164′; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but requires experience and a steady head (guide 60 fr.). We cross the *Glacier de Corbassière* to (2½ hrs.) the N. base of the summit (ca. 11,800′), ascend viâ the *Corridor* (difficult and sometimes dangerous from ice-falls) to the N.E. peak or *Graffeneire* (14,108′) and to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Aiguille du Croissant.* Comp. pp. 331, 337.

Passes. To the E. of Fionnay a fatigning route crosses the *Alp Le Crêt* (7575′) to the **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,700′); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (6-7 hrs.) Alp *La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1¼ hr. above *Pralong*, p. 355). A similar pass is the **Col de Sevreu** (10,335′), between the *Parrain* and the *Rosa Blanche;* ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the Col du Crêt, or Col du Sevreu, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 20 fr.). — Two other passes (trying; for experts only; guide 18 fr.) lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert.* One of these is the **Col de Cleuson** (9565′), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr.; comp. p. 355), the other the **Col de Louvie** (9640′), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925′). Descent from the Grand Désert glacier to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975′) in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 339). Or from the Col de Cleuson we may cross the Grand Désert, to the N.E., and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9705′) to the Val des Dix (p. 355).

Above Fionnay the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by *Bonatchesse* to the (1 hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin** (5570′), spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. On the opposite bank, ¼ hr. higher, is the *Hôtel Mauvoisin* (5984′; R. 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 6½ fr.).

On the right side of the valley, 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, is the *Cascade du Giétroz*, the discharge of the **Glacier de Giétroz.** The ice has receded much of late. A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), reached in 1¾-2 hrs. (guide 8 fr., not indispensable). We ascend to the right from the route through the valley, at a point ½ M. to the S. of the hotel, and pass the chalets of *La Liaz* (6960′). Edelweiss abundant. — In the winter of 1817-18 masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a large lake was formed above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet of water burst its barriers and wrought terrible havoc throughout the Val de Bagnes as far as Sembrancher and Martigny.

The path (to Chanrion 3½-4 hrs.) again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It first skirts the left bank, and then crosses the second bridge to the right bank, which it follows as far as the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Vingt-huit*. Recrossing the Drance to the *Alp Boussine*, we bear to the left to the (½ hr.) bridge of *Lancey* (6714′) and thence ascend in windings to the (1 hr.) **Cabane de Chanrion** (8070′; bed 1 fr., members of the S.A.C. 50 c.), a club-hut beautifully situated at the W. foot of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), above the small *Lac de Chanrion*. Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is seen the large *Glacier du Mont Durand*, encircled by the *Grand Combin* (14,164′), *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), *Amianthe* (11,812′), *Tête de By* (11,424′), *Mont Avril* (10,960′), and *Mont Gelé* (11,540′).

Excursions (guides, see p. 335; to Chanrion 8 fr.). ***Mont Avril** (10,960′), viâ *Grande-Chermontane* and the *Col de Fenêtre*, 3½ hrs., easy (see p. 338; gnide 15 fr.). — **Mont Blanc de Seïlon** (12,700′), from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Breney*, 7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), toilsome; magnificent view. — **Mont Pleureur** (12,160′), from Mauvoisin by the *Glacier de Giétroz*, 7-8 hrs. (gnide 22 fr.), not very difficult. — The following peaks also may be ascended from this point (guides at Chable and Fionnay only): *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), from Chanrion in 4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); *Bec d'Epicoun* (11,570′), from Chanrion in 6-7 hrs. (25 fr.); *La Sciassa* (12,071′), from Chanrion in 6 hrs. (25 fr.); *La Sengla* (12,145′), from Chanrion in 7-8 hrs. (30 fr.); **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), from Chanrion viâ the *Col de Breney* in 7 hrs. (30 fr.; not difficult, comp. p. 357); *La Luette* (11,625′), from Mauvoisin by the *Col du Giétroz* in 6-7 hrs. (20 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110′), from Chanrion 6-7 hrs. (25 fr.); *Ruinette* (12,725′), from Chanrion in 4½-5 hrs. (30 fr.); *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), 7-9 hrs. (30 fr.), difficult; and the *Grand Combin* (14,164′), 10-11 hrs., by the *Col du Sonadon* and the S.E. arête (60 fr.), difficult (see pp. 331, 336).

Passes. Over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,445′) to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs.; gnide 30 fr.). From Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the *Valsorey* and *Bourg-St-Pierre* (p. 331). — Over the **Col des Maisons-Blanches** (11,240′), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionnay to Bourg-St-Pierre, grand but difficnlt (gnide 25 fr.; 7 hrs. from the *Cabane Panossière*, p. 336). The ascent of the *Grand Combin* may be combined with either of these passes (see pp. 331, 336, and above). — To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre (p. 338), another route crosses the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9475′), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, to the *Val Pellina* (from Chanrion to Valpelline 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the **Col de Seïlon** (10,500′; 5¾ hrs. from Manvoisin to Liappey, 6¼ hrs. to Arolla; guide 25 fr.), by the *Glacier de Giétroz* and the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seïlon*, fatiguing (better from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Lyrerose* and the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 358). Over the **Col de Serpentine** (11,634′; guide 33 fr.) or the **Col de Breney** (11,975′; 30 fr.; 7-8 hrs. from Chanrion to the *Alp Seïlon*, p. 357), laborious. From the Col de Breney the **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), a superb point, may be ascended in ½ hr. (see above and p. 357). From the Glacier de Durand or Seïlon we may cross the *Pas de Chèvres* to the E. to *Arolla* (see p. 358). — Over the **Col de Vasevey** (10,705′; 6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey; 20 fr.), interesting, not difficult. — To Arolla over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (8 hrs. from Chanrion; guide 25 fr.), see p. 358; *Col de l'Evêque* (9 hrs.; 30 fr.), see p. 358. — From the npper Glacier d'Otemma over the *Col d'Otemma* (11,034′) or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,635′) to Valpelline, difficnlt (8-9 hrs. from Chanrion to Prarayé; guide 25 fr.).

The path from Chanrion to the Col de Fenêtre descends to the (1/2 hr.) *Grande-Chermontane Alp* (7310′), and then ascends, at first over turf, afterwards over débris and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col Fenêtre de Balme** (9140′), the Italian boundary. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540′), to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,960′), a splendid point of view (1 1/2-2 hrs. from the pass; see p. 337). The col commands the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps. On the S. side are three small lakes, in the uppermost of which floating lumps of ice are often seen. A bridle-path descends through patches of edelweiss, and, farther on, past the chalets of *Fenêtre*, *Balme*, *Vaux*, and *Rey* (Rosset's Inn) to (3 hrs.) *Ollomont* (4385′), with the remains of a Roman aqueduct, and (3/4 hr.) *Valpelline* (3130′; Lion d'Or; Croix Blanche, both plain), whence a good road leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 325).

79. From Martigny to Domodossola over the Simplon.

89 M. Railway from Martigny to (49 M.) Brigue in 1 hr. 54 min.-2 1/2 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10 c. (from Lausanne to Brigue in 3 3/4-5 1/2 hrs., fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 70, 7 fr. 60 c.; from Geneva to Brigue in 5 3/4-8 1/2 hrs., fares 21 fr. 55, 15 fr. 15, 10 fr. 80 c.). — Diligence from Brigue to Domodossola (40 M.) twice daily in summer, in 9 hrs. (in the reverse direction 10 hrs.); fare 16 fr. 5, coupé 19 fr. 90 c. Simplon, where the diligence halts 1/2 hr. for dinner, is reached from either starting-point in 5 1/2 hrs. — Extra-post with two horses (landaus) from Brigue to Domodossola in 8-8 1/2 hrs., 91 fr. 30 c. (horses being changed thrice); preferable to the carriages provided by the Brigue hotels.

A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower Rhone valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

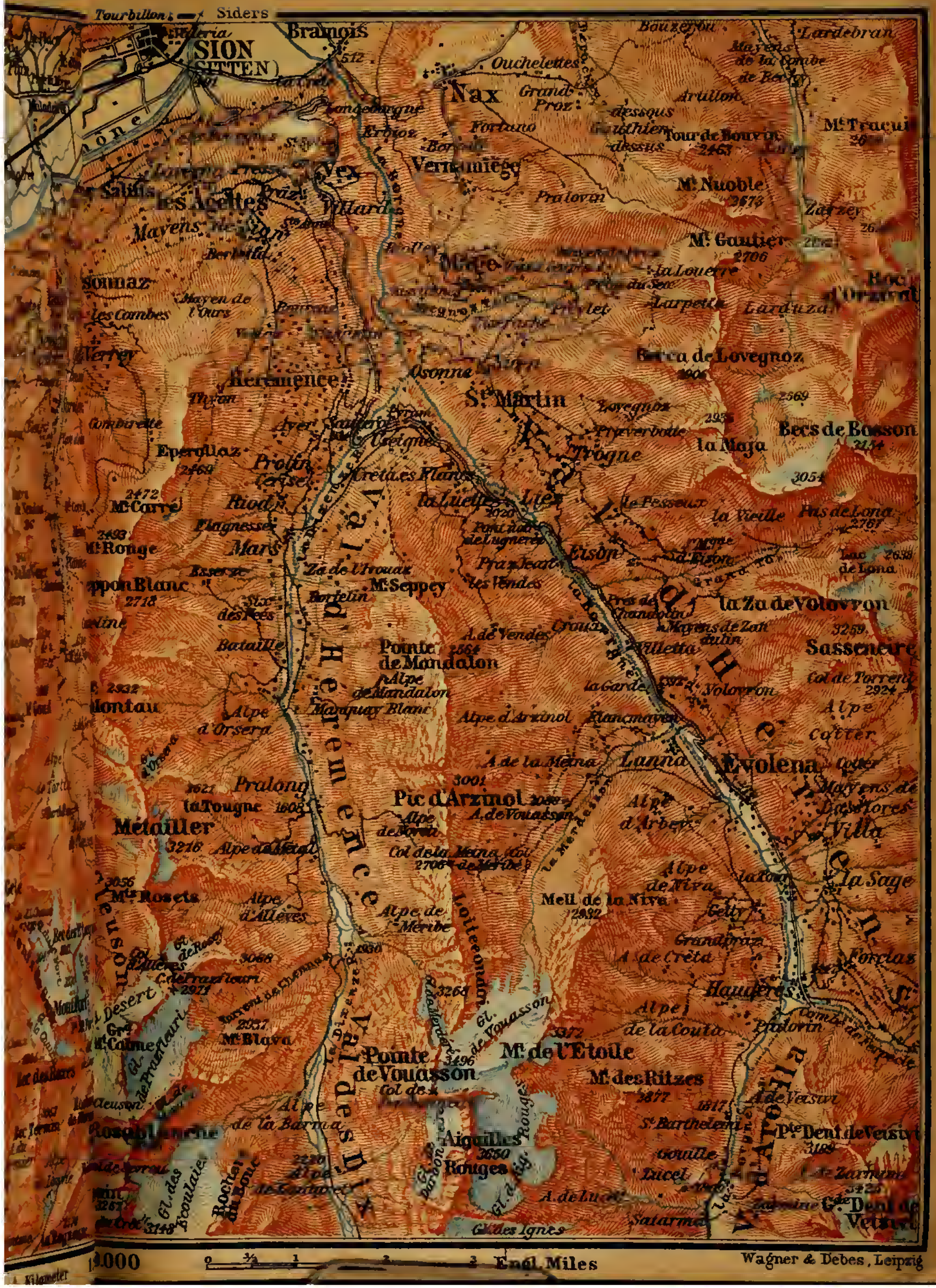
Martigny (1560′), see p. 280. — The wide *Rhone Valley* is enclosed by lofty mountain-chains, whose lower slopes, as far as Leuk, are covered with vineyards. The rectification of the river-channel has reclaimed much of the valley which used to be covered with gravel and débris. — 3 M. *Charrat-Fully*.

5 1/2 M. **Saxon** (1570′; *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*, only for visitors undergoing the cure; *Hôt. de la Pierre-à-Voir*, at the station) has iodine springs. The Baths lie 1/4 M. to the right of the station. The village, with its ruined castle, is picturesquely situated, 1 M. above the station, in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) from Saxon in 5-6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.); see p. 281. The **Grand-Hôtel de la Pierre-à-Voir* (p. 281) on the *Col du Len* (5250′) is reached from Saxon by a good bridle-path in 2 1/2 hrs. (road from Martigny in 5 hrs., see p. 281). — To Chable in the Val de Bagnes (p. 335) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the **Col des Etablons** (7130′; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

On a hill on the right bank is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1570′) beyond (8 1/2 M.) *Riddes*, and the *Lizerne* at (12 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt. des Gorges de la Lizerne, pens. 3 1/2-5 fr.). Ardon, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all yielding excellent wine (p. 288), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the *Morge*.

Geogr. Anstalt von



Siders
SION
SITTEN
Bramois
Nax
Vernamiège
Vex
les Agettes
Salins
Mayens
Nendaz
Mt. Nuoble
Tour de Bouvin
Mt. Gautier
Bec d'Orzival
Larpette
Becca de Lovegnoz
Hérémence
Osonne
St. Martin
Eison
Trogne
la Maja
Becs de Bosson
Eperollaz
Prolin
Mars
Mt. Carré
Mt. Rouge
Mt. Seppey
Pointe de Mandalon
Alpe de Mandalon
Val d'Hérémence
Val d'Hérens
la Zu de Volovron
Sasseneire
Col de Torrent
Alpe Cotter
Alpe d'Arzinol
Lanna
Evolena
Villa
la Sage
Pralong
Métailler
Pic d'Arzinol
Col de la Meina
Alpe d'Arbey
Alpe de Niva
Mell de la Niva
Mts. Rosets
Alpe de Méribe
Haudères
Pralovin
Mt. Blava
Pointe de Vouasson
Mt. de l'Etoile
Mt. des Ritzes
Val d'Arolla
Val des Dix
Alpe de la Barma
Aiguilles Rouges
Pte. Dent de Veisivi
Gde. Dent de Veisivi
Satarma
A. de Luce
Gl. des Ignes
Gl. des Ecoulaies
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

16 M. **Sion.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel de Sion et Terminus, near the station, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Midi, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare, at the station, with garden, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Suisse, Avenue de la Gare. — *Café du Grand Pont*, near the Hôtel de Ville; *Café-Restaurant Planta*, with shady garden.

Sion (1710′), Ger. *Sitten*, with 6050 inhab., the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel, below the *Rue du Grandpont*, now the principal street. From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2150′), erected in 1294 and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria* (2040′), surrounded by towers and other buildings, among which is the *Church of Notre Dame de Valère* (9-13th cent.; now in restoration), with interesting capitals, pictures, carved choir-stalls, etc. (ring; fee). The cantonal *Antiquarian Museum* occupies an adjacent room (adm. 50 c.). — Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of *Majoria*, also burned down in 1788. Part of it is now a barrack.

In the town itself the Gothic *Cathedral* (end of 15th cent.; tower of 9th cent.) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are noteworthy. In the old mansion of the *Supersaxo* family, in the Gundisgasse, is a fine hall with an artistically carved Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

From Sion over the *Rawyl* to *Lenk*, see R. 57; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Gryon*, see R. 69; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig*, see p. 282 (the *Hôtel Theiler* at *Zanfleuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.). — To the *Mayens de Sion* and *Evolena*, see R. 82. — In the deep ravine of the Borgne, about 1 M. from *Bramois* (p. 355; 3 M. to the E. of Sion), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 354), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. Near (20 M.) *St. Léonard* we cross the *Rière*, which rises on the Rawyl. 22 M. *Granges-Lens;* Granges, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, ½ M. to the S.

26 M. **Sierre**, Ger. *Siders* (1765′; pop. 1833; **Hôt.-Pens. Château Bellevue*, with garden, frequented by the English, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10 fr., good cuisine; *Poste*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Terminus*, R. 2¾, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill.

On the side next the Rhone is the *Tour de Goubin*, or *Schinderthurm*, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers. On a rock above the Rhone, ½ M. to the S., is the *Géronde* (2043′), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a deaf and dumb asylum, with two little lakes (baths).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the Hôtel du Parc-Montana, to

which a road (10 M.; carr. 15, with two horses 25 fr.) leads viâ *Veyras*, *Venthône*, and *Randogne*, passing farther up the ***Sanatorium de Beauregard** (4920′; R. 3½-9, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens., for a stay of 4 weeks, 8-18 fr.), a winter health-resort in a sheltered situation near a wood. Walkers from Sierre follow the road towards the W. and beyond the (7 min.) first bridge (finger-post) turn to the right to (8 min.) *Villa*. At the church they ascend the path to the left, passing *Darmona*, and at the cross on the hill they again turn to the left and ascend through wood to the hamlet of *Blüsch* and the (2¼ hrs.) **Hôtel du Parc-Montana** (5085′; pens. 8-15 fr; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), pleasantly situated in *Crans*, near extensive pine-woods and several small lakes, and commanding a magnificent view of the W. Valaisian Alps from the Weisshorn to Mont Blanc. Excursions (mule 5 fr. per hr., 3 fr. each addit. hr.): to the *Pointe de Vermala* (¾ hr.), *Pointe de Mentahry* (4983′; 1½ hr.), *Pépinet* (6500′; 2 hrs.), *Mont Lachaud* (7294′; 2 hrs.), *Col de Pochet* (8195′; 3 hrs.), *Mont Tubang* (9356′; 4 hrs), *Mont Bonvin* (9843′; 5 hrs.), *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* (4 hrs., to the Gemmi 9 hrs.; guide 25 fr), *Wildstrubel* (8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), etc. (Postal address: Hôt. du Parc, *Crans sur Sierre*).

From *Sierre* to the *Val d'Anniviers* (*St. Luc*, *Zinal*, etc.) and passes thence to the *Turtmann Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 82b.

Beyond Sierre, a short tunnel and a deep cutting. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rhone, is the *Forest of Pfin*, a range of pine-clad hills. The village of *Pfin*, Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*, is the boundary between the French and German languages. — 27½ M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen*. The line, hewn in the rock at places, approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala* (view to the left), pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

31½ M. **Leuk-Susten,** Fr. *Louèche-Souste* (2045′; *Hôtel de la Souste*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Restaurant*, opposite the station). The small and ancient town of **Leuk,** Fr. *Louèche-Ville* (2470′; pop. 1600; **Poste et Couronne*, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 fr.), with its castle and towers, lies 1 M. distant, on the right bank, high above the Rhone (cab from the station 3, to the station 1 fr.).

One-horse carr. from the station to the *Baths of Leuk*, 10-15, two-horse 25 fr.; diligence daily in 4 hrs. Walkers reach the Baths (p. 218) in 3-3½ hrs. by turning to the left (finger-post) beyond the church in the town, crossing the bridge over the Dala (p. 219), and following the old bridle-path to the right a few hundred paces farther on.

As the train leaves Leuk-Susten we look back, to the right, at the *Illgraben* or *Höllengraben* (p. 361), a vast semicircular basin with bleak, yellowish slopes. The line passes the château of Baron Werra (on the right), and is carried by an embankment along the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) **Turtmann** (2080′), Fr. *Tourtemagne*. The village (*Poste*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; *Soleil*, both plain) lies ½ M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley*. The torrent forms a fine fall, 85′ high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

Through the *Turtmann Valley* to *Meiden* (4 hrs.; guide or porter 5-6 fr.), see p. 365. Good walkers will find it enjoyable to go viâ Meiden and *Schwarzhorn* to *St. Niklaus* (11 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) or viâ *Pas du Boeuf* and *Bella Tola* to *St. Luc* (11½ hrs.; 15 fr.). Comp. pp. 364, 365.

37½ M. *Gampel*. The village lies on the right bank, 1 M. off, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschen-Thal* (p. 220), through which

peeps the snowy *Petersgrat* (p. 192). Near *Niedergestelen* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. — 39½ M. *Raron*. On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. — We cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

44 M. **Visp**, or *Vispach*, Fr. *Viège* (2160′; pop. 950; **Post*, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; **Sonne*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 1½-3, D. 3½ fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with beds; *Restaurant du Dome*), a picturesque but decayed village at the month of the *Visp Valley* (p. 365), has several old mansion-houses and interesting churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the Visp Valley is the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′; p. 377), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Nicolai. — Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 365.

Above Visp we traverse the stony tract at the influx of the *Gamsen*, which descends from the *Nanzer-Thal*. To the right is the pilgrim-resort of *Glis*, with a large church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8290′); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (p. 343). — We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to —

49 M. **Brigue.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Couronne et Poste, R. 3-5, déj. 3, D. 4½ fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre, R. 3-4½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus & Rail. Restaurant, R. 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de Londres, similar charges; Hôt. du Pont et Pension Suisse, R. 1½-3, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. At *Naters* (p. 352), ¾ M. from the station, *Hôt. des Alpes, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.

Brigue, Ger. *Brig* or *Brieg* (2245′), a small town with 2182 inhab., is the present terminus of the railway. The turreted *Stockalper Château* (17th cent.), containing an interesting inner court, a large hall, etc., is the largest private residence in Switzerland (special permission necessary for admission). Kaspar Stockalper (d. 1691), who built it, dominated the trade over the Simplon, which he protected by a guard of 70 men. The terrace in front of the old Jesuits' monastery commands a fine view. The fine snow-mountain to the S.E. is the Wasenhorn; to the N., the Sparrhorn, Belalp, and Eggishorn.

On the left bank of the Rhone, below Thermen and about 1½ M. above Brigue, is the N. end of the great **Simplon Tunnel**, the construction of which, begun at both the Swiss and Italian ends in Nov., 1898, is expected to be finished in 1904, at an estimated cost of 69,500,000 fr. (2,780,000*l.*). This tunnel, which is to be 12¼ M. in length (St. Gothard 9¼ M., Mont Cenis 7½ M., Arlberg 6⅓ M.), consists of two parallel tunnels (each 16′ wide and 17½′ high), 56′ apart and connected at distances of 220 yds. by cross-shafts. One tunnel only (single track) is being completed at present, the other being used for ventilation, for the supply of water, and for the conveyance of the materials and workmen. From the N. entrance (2255′) the tunnel ascends to the S.E. at a gradient of 2:100 to its (5¾ M.) culminating point (2312′), which lies 7000′ below the crest of the mountains (between the Furggenbaumhorn and Wasenhorn). It then remains level for about ¼ M. and afterwards descends at a gradient of 7:100 to the (6¼ M.) S. entrance (2155′), at Iselle in the Diveria Valley (p. 346). About a dozen of the Brandt hydraulic boring

machines are at work at each end. At the beginning of 1903 over 9 M. of the tunnel had been excavated. Visitors are admitted to the works on Tues. and Frid., 3-5 p.m. (tickets at the office at the entrance to the tunnel).

FROM BRIGUE TO BELALP, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.; porter 5-6, horse 15 fr.). Just before (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 352), on the right bank of the Rhone, we ascend to the left (finger-post) by a bridle-path, almost shadeless in the forenoon and steep at places, viâ *Geimen* (3440'), to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (4396'; rustic inn); then through wood and over the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps* to the (2¼ hrs.) —

Hôtel Belalp (7110'; R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; English Church), situated on the *Lüsgen-Alp* at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belonged to Prof. Tyndall (d. 1893). A pleasant walk may be taken on the hillside, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735'), to (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675'; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view.

To the ***Upper Aletsch Glacier**, very attractive (3 hrs. to the club-hut; guide 8 fr.; provisions should be taken). Bridle-path from the hotel to the (1½ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc., as far as the (1½ hr.) *Ober-Aletsch Hut* of the S. A. C. on the E. side (8760'), at the foot of the *Fusshörner* (see below). We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Aletschhorn* (see below), or traverse the *Beichfirn* to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beich Pass* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all).

***Sparrhorn** (*Belalphorn*, 9890'), 2-2½ hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 5 fr., needless for adepts). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Great Aletschhorn is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. To the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunneggh orn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

The *Aletschhorn* (13,720'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 40 fr.; see p. 349); *Nesthorn* (12,530'; 5-6 hrs.; 30 fr.; grand view); *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (12,410'; 5-6 hrs.; 25 fr.); *Fusshörner* (11,900'; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.; an interesting but rather difficult climb); *Sattelhorn* (12,290'; 4½ hrs.; 20 fr.); and *Schienhorn* (12,420'; 6-7 hrs., very difficult; 35 fr.) may be ascended from the Ober-Aletsch Hut (by experts only).

From the Belalp to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (5½ hrs.), see p. 350. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

FROM BELALP TO RIED OVER THE BEICH PASS, toilsome, but very interesting (8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Upper Aletsch Glacier* and the *Beichfirn* to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Beich Pass** (10,235'), between the *Schienhorn* and the *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (see above); then descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* to the beautiful *Gletscherstaffel Alp*, the *Faffer Alp*, and (3½-4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 220).

The *Upper Valais*, and the *Grimsel*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 80, 52, 35, 81.

The *SIMPLON ROAD, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-1806, quits the Rhone Valley at Brigue. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking. The road is kept open for carriages in winter also (diligences, etc., see p. 338).

The easy gradients and constantly varying scenery on the Simplon road render it highly attractive to PEDESTRIANS, at least as far as Iselle (29 M.

Kilometer
1:150000
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

from Brigue), beyond which walking is at present unpleasant owing to the tunnel-operations. Walkers should allow: from Brigue to Bérisal 3¼ hrs. by the road, 2¾ hrs. by the short-cuts; from Bérisal to the Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Simplon 1¾ hr.; Algaby 40 min. (path in 20 min.); Gondo 1¼ hr.; Iselle 50 min.; Domodossola 3½ hrs. In the reverse direction: from Domodossola to Iselle 4 hrs.; Gondo 1 hr.; Algaby 1¾ hr.; Simplon ¾ hr. (by the path); Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Bérisal 1¾ hr.; Brigue 2½ hrs. (or 1¾ hr. by the path).

A steepish path diverging to the left outside Brigue, then turning to the right, following the telegraph-wires and part of the old bridle-path, and rejoining the road ½ M. before the second refuge, is a considerable short-cut. It, however, includes a very awkward corner between a wall of rock and a precipice, where caution and a steady head are necessary.

The diligence starts from the rail. station and calls at (½ M.) the post-office (2320′) at Brigne. The road is soon joined (¾ M.) by the old road from *Glis* (p. 341), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by the lofty *Pont Napoléon* (2485′). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8290′). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn* (8840′). Fine view behind us of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the (1½ M.) diligence-station of *Ried* (2935′) near tbe hamlet of *Lauenen* (3205′), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings past the (2 M.) *First Refuge* (3510′), affording splendid views. Beyond the *Bleike Capelle* (4110′) it again nears the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the (2 M.) *Second*, or *Schallberg, Refuge* (4330′; auberge), beyond which we come in sight of the pass with the hotel, two brooks from the *Staldhorn*, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which *(Ganter-Thal)* now tnrns to the E. Fine view of the pictnresqnely gronped valleys, and of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road follows the Ganter-Thal to the (1½ M.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820′) and ascends in a wide cnrve (steep short-cut to the left) to (¾ M.) —

9 M. **Bérisal,** the *Third Refuge* (5005′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bérisal*, with restaurant, R. from 2½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.), finely situated in wooded environs, and frequented as a bealth-resort (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer).

Excursions (guides, *Aloys Eyer*, *Eman.* and *Jos. Gentinetta*, *M. Ruppen*, etc.). — *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona;* 9812′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting and not difficult. — *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio;* 10,512′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Bortel Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier*, laborious. — To *Binn* over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153′; 8 hrs.; 10 fr.) or the *Saflisch-Joch* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 10 fr.), not difficult (see p. 351).

From Bérisal to Iselle viâ Veglia, 8-9 hrs., with guide, attractive, but fatiguing. We either ascend viâ the *Bortel Alp* and the glacier on the N. side of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona*, 9812′) to the **Forca del Rebbio** (9040′), and descend over rocks, débris, and grassy slopes to the *Alp Veglia* (p. 351); or we may go by the *Laub Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Passo di Forchetta* or *Forca d'Aurona;* 8826′), between the Furggenbaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia we descend to

Trasquera and (3 hrs.) *Iselle*, see p. 346. — From the Alp Veglia over the *Passo di Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Passo di Buscagna* (7743′) to *Devero* (p. 351), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From Veglia over the *Kaltwasser Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Aurona*; 9250′) and the *Kaltwasser Glacier* to the Simplon, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

About 3 M. farther on is the *Fourth Refuge* (5645′). To the right the top of the pass is again visible; above it rise the Rauthorn with the Raut Glacier and the finely shaped Fletschhorn with the Rossboden Glacier; beautiful view, looking back, of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (1¼ M.) *Kapfloch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (½ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schallbett, Refuge* (6345′). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the season of avalanches and storms. Over the (½ M.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460′) dashes the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*. To the left is *Monte Leone* (see below). The road then passes through the *Old Gallery* and the long *Joseph Gallery*. The (¾ M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540′) commands a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps. About 5 min. farther on we reach the **Simplon Pass** (6590′; **Hôt. Bellevue*, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.), ½ M. beyond which is the (15 M.) *Simplon Hospice* (6565′; accommodation, see p. 332), founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, but not completed until 1825, when it became the property of the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard.

Excursions. **Hübschhorn** or *Schönhorn* (10,485′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), laborious hut interesting. — ***Monte Leone** (11,683′; 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), from the Hôt. Bellevue by the *Hohmatten Glacier*, the *Breithorn Pass* (10,990′), and the *Alpien Glacier*, not very difficult for experts. Magnificent panorama. — From the village of Simplon we ascend through the *Hohmatten-Thal* and join the above route at the Hohmatten Glacier (to the top 7½ hrs.). Or we may descend the Simplon road to *Algaby* (p. 345) and mount thence viâ *Alpien* to the huts of the *Schwarze Balmen* (6890′; 3½-4 hrs. from the village of Simplon), where the night is spent. A rapid ascent, passing two pretty little lakes, leads thence up to the S.E. corner of the *Alpien Glacier*, from which the top may be gained by either the S. or the S.W. arête (4½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.). — From Simplon to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (guide 12 fr.; mule-track), see p. 366; to *Saas*, see p. 345.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the pass. The hardy rhododendron alone thrives here. The (1¼ M.) *Old Hospice* (5700′), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. 1 M. *Seventh Refuge*, by the *Engeloch* (5855′). Farther down we cross the (1½ M.) *Krummbach* (5305′) and pass the chalets of (½ M.) *Eggen* (5250′), close to the mouth of the *Rossboden Valley*, which was devastated in March, 1901, by a terrible landslip caused by the bursting of the *Rossboden Glacier* at its head. — 1 M. —

20 M. **Simplon** (4852′), Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (**Hôt. de la Poste et du Simplon*, R. 2½-3, D. 3-3½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôt. Fletschhorn*, R. 2½-4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Croix Blanche*), situated among pastures, at the N.E. base of the *Fletschhorn* (p. 345), is the dinner-station of the diligence.

From Simplon to Saas, several routes. The finest is across the ***Rossboden Pass** (9-10 hrs.; difficult, fit for adepts only; guide 20 fr., *Jos. Dorsaz* and son of Simplon). At the (25 min.) chalets of ***Eggen*** (p. 344) we diverge to the left from the Simplon road and ascend over débris and through wood to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden Alp* (6360′), with view of the Rossboden Glacier and of the landslip of 1901. Farther on we mount grassy slopes and débris of moraine to the *Griesseren Glacier*, beyond which we climb a steep rocky wall to the (4 hrs.) pass (about 10,500′), to the S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,725′). Splendid view. To the right below us is the Gamsen Glacier. We descend to the *Mattwald Glacier*, cross a rocky ridge to the left to the *Gruben Glacier*, and thence round the *Jägerhörner* to the *Hôtel Weissmies* (p. 376). — Other grand, but still more difficult passes are the **Laquin-Joch** (11,474′), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (11-12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), and the **Fletschjoch** (12,050′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), between the *Fletschhorn* (13,126′) and the *Laquinhorn* (13,140′), each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1-1¼ hr. Descent to the Hôt. Weissmies and to Saas-Grund (p. 376).

To Saas over the Sirwolten and Simeli Passes (or the Gamser Joch), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the (1 hr.) Seventh Refuge (p. 344) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatten Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the *Sirwolten Lake* to the left), to the (3 hrs.) **Sirwolten Pass** (8744′), between the *Sirwoltenhorn* (9344′) and *Galenhorn* (9150′); view limited. Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamser-Thal*, into which the *Gamsen Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually, to the S.W., towards an arête coming down from the Magenhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (9935′); to the left to the **Gamser-Joch** (about 9840′; each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirwolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,243′), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the ***Mattwaldhorn** (10,673′), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in ¾ hour. Toilsome descent from the Gamser-Joch over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9025′), on the E. side of the *Aeusser-Rothhorn* (10,354′), and to the *Hofers Alp* (6854′). The path now improves and leads by *Bodmen* to (3½ hrs.) *Saas-Grund* (p. 376).

The **Fletschhorn** (*Rossbodenhorn;* 13,128′), 9-10 hrs. from Simplon (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing and difficult. One route follows the N.E. arête, another ascends from the Rossboden Pass by the N. arête, a third approaches from the S. viâ the Fletschjoch (see above). The ascent from Saas-Grund (Hôt. Weissmies) is easier (see p. 376).

Beyond the (½ M.) *Lauibach* the road forms a wide bend and enters the *Laquin-Thal*. At the (2 M.) hamlet of **Algaby** or *Gstein* (4042′; *Hôt. Weissmies*) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this the brook is named the *Diveria*. Beyond the (¼ M.) *Gallery of Algaby* begins the ***Ravine of Gondo,** one of the wildest and most interesting gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate overhang the road. The road passes the (1½ M.) *Eighth Refuge* (3841′), beyond which the path to *Alpien* (p. 344) diverges on the left, and crosses the Diveria by (½ M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747′), and by another bridge near the (¾ M.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514′). A huge mass of rock, which seems to block the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo,** a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the

inscription, '*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*' At the farther end of the gallery the *Alpienbach* forms a fall, crossed by a slender bridge; another fine waterfall is seen on the right. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000′). On the right bank is a new fort. We now descend in windings to (1½ M.) —

27 M. **Gondo** (2815′), the last Swiss village (custom-house). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made. Opposite are the *Hôtel-Restaurant Jordan* (plain) and two other inns under the same management.

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Vaira* or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, from which we may cross the toilsome **Zwischbergen Pass** (10,657′), between the *Weissmies* (p. 376) and the *Portjengrat* (*Pizzo d'Andolla*; 12,008′), to *Saas-Grund* (p. 376; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

A granite obelisk on the left, ½ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy (2610′). The first Italian village is (¼ M.) *Paglino*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next pass through a tunnel, noticing a beautiful waterfall on the right, and reach (¾ M.) —

29 M. **Iselle** (2155′; *Hôt. de la Poste*, R. 2½, B. 1½ fr.; two *Restaurants*, with beds), where luggage is examined. Below Iselle, to the left, is the S. portal of the large Simplon Tunnel (p. 342), with large machine-houses and the canteens of the tunnel workmen (during the tunnel-operations the road from here to Domo is unpleasant to walkers). Below the church of *Trasquera*, which stands on the hill to the left, the road crosses the (2¼ M.) *Cairasca* or *Cherasca*. (To the Rhone Valley by the *Alp Veglia*, see pp. 344, 351.) Near *Varzo* (1865′; inn), a large village on the left, the vegetation becomes richer (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine and the (4½ M.) *Gallery of Crevŏla* (1286′), we descend past the village of **Crevola** (1100′) to the (1 M.) *Albergo Ristorante della Stella*, where for the last time we cross the Diveria by a bridge 100′ high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Antigorio* (p. 353). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian. We next reach (2¾ M.) —

40 M. **Domodossŏla** (912′; pop. 3842; *Hôt. Ville et Poste*, R. 3½, déj. 3, D. 4½ fr., with a café; **Hôt. Terminus et d'Espagne*, R. 2½-4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; **Hôt. Milan & Suisse*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The *Palazzo Silva* (16th cent.) contains a few antiquities; the *Museo Galetti* a library and cabinet of coins. In the Via Garibaldi is a bust of Garibaldi (1890). The **Mount Calvary*, 20 min. to the S., commands a superb view.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 481. Diligence to (10½ M.; fare 3 fr.) *Santa Maria Maggiore*, daily, at 5 p.m. — On the W. opens the **Val Bognanco**, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *A[illegible] Valley* (see above and p. 347).

RAILWAY to *Gravellona* (Pallanza, Stresa), *Orta*, *Novara*, R. 109.

From (3½ M.) *Villadossola*, the first station, an interesting route leads over the ANTRONA PASS to SAAS (12-13 hrs., without guide). A carriage-road ascends the **Val Antrona**, at first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the *Ovesca*, viâ *Viganella* and *Schieranco*, to (10 M.) *Antronapiana* (2955′; Savoni's and Marani's inns). Footpath thence, past the charming little *Antrona Lake* (3550′), formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* (8360′) in 1632, to the (3½ hrs.) *Cingino Alps* (6660′) and along the slopes of the *Jazzihorn* or *Pizzo Cingino* (10,596′), far above the little *Lago Cingino* (7190′), to the (2½ hrs.) **Saas** or **Antrona Pass** (9330′), between the Jazzihorn on the left and the *Latelhorn* or *Punta di Saas* (10,525′; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 377) on the right. Descent on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggen-Thal*, *Almagell*, and (3 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 376). — To MATTMARK from Antrona a direct but rough route crosses the **Antigine** or **Ofenthal Pass** (9300′). From the ascent to the Cingino Alp (see above) we diverge to the left to the *Lombraoro Alp*, whence a steep ascent leads viâ the *Laugera di Sopra Alp* to the pass, between the *Jazzihorn* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* or *Spähnhorn* (10,480′; a fine point, 1¼ hr. from the pass); descent through the wild *Ofen-Thal* to the *Mattmark Alp* (8-9 hrs. from Antronapiana; p. 378).

At the third station, (6¾ M.) *Piedimulera* (p. 490), the picturesque *Valle Anzasca* opens to the right (to *Macugnaga* and over the *Moro Pass* to *Saas*, see p. 379).

80. From the Rhone Glacier to Brigue. The Eggishorn.

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brigue twice daily in 5¼ hrs. (10 fr. 25, coupé 12 fr. 75 c.; to Fiesch in 3⅓ hrs.; 6 fr. 50, coupé 8 fr. 5 c.). From Münster onwards the diligence is preferable to walking. In the reverse direction the diligence takes 7½ hrs. — One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Münster 10, two-horse 20 fr.; to Fiesch 18 or 35, to Brigue 30 or 60 fr.; from Brigue to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, to the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60 fr.; from Fiesch to the Rhone Glacier one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 35 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to Göschenen 30 or 60, Grimsel Hospice 10 or 15, Meiringen 30 or 60 fr.

The ***Rhone Glacier**, imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450′) and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500′) on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), and *Dammastock* (11,920′) on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M. A few centuries ago this glacier, from which issues the *Rhone*, filled more than half of the *Gletschboden*, the valley covered partly with débris, partly with grass, lying at the junction of the three great roads from the *Furka* (Andermatt, p. 143), the *Grimsel* (Meiringen, p. 213), and the *Rhone Valley* (see below). Here stands the diligence-station of **Gletsch** (5776′), with the **Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône* (R. 2½-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.). Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer.

From the hotel the glacier is reached in ½ hr. by a path ascending the right bank of the *Rhone* and then (5 min.) crossing the bridge. The river issues from a beautiful vault of blue ice (an ice-grotto, hewn in the glacier, is worth seeing; ½ fr.). — The natives give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three tepid springs rising at the back of the hotel, to the W., which they regard as the source of the river.

A short way from the hotel, and farther on, the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below. It then descends in long windings through pine-woods on the right bank to (4 M.) **Oberwald** (4495′; *Hôtel Furka*, plain but good, R.

1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3½, pens. 4½-7 fr.), at the bottom of the *Upper Valais*, a broad green valley, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and, beyond Ulrichen, behind us the Galenstock. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending down to Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below that point. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion.

From the wild **Geren-Thal**, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Siedlen Glacier* and the *Geren Pass* (8865′) to the *Alp Cruina* and *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr., Jos. Ign. Bellwalder and Seb. Hischier of Oberwald).

5¾ M. *Obergestĕlen* (4450′; footpath to the Grimsel, see p. 213). Opposite (7¼ M.) **Ulrichen** (4380′; *Hôt. zum Griesgletscher*, plain but good), with a new church, is the mouth of the *Eginen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 352.)

To Airolo over the Nufenen Pass (8½ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path (guide, necessary, 18 fr.; horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 352. At (2¼ hrs.) *Altstaffel* (p. 352) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1¼ hr.) **Nufĕnen Pass** (*Passo di Novena*, 8005′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400′) on the right, to the **Val Bedretto**. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* on the left bank, to the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5265′; unpretending inn; route over the *San Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 353). The lofty Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Our path frequently crosses the tracks of avalanches. 1 hr. Hamlet of *Bedretto* (4610′; rustic inn); 20 min. *Villa* (4442′; very poor inn; over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realp*, see p. 142), where a rough cart-road begins. Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4365′; Albergo delle Alpi; rustic but dear) the road crosses the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* (4135′), to the right, is the wild *Val Ruvino* with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 130).

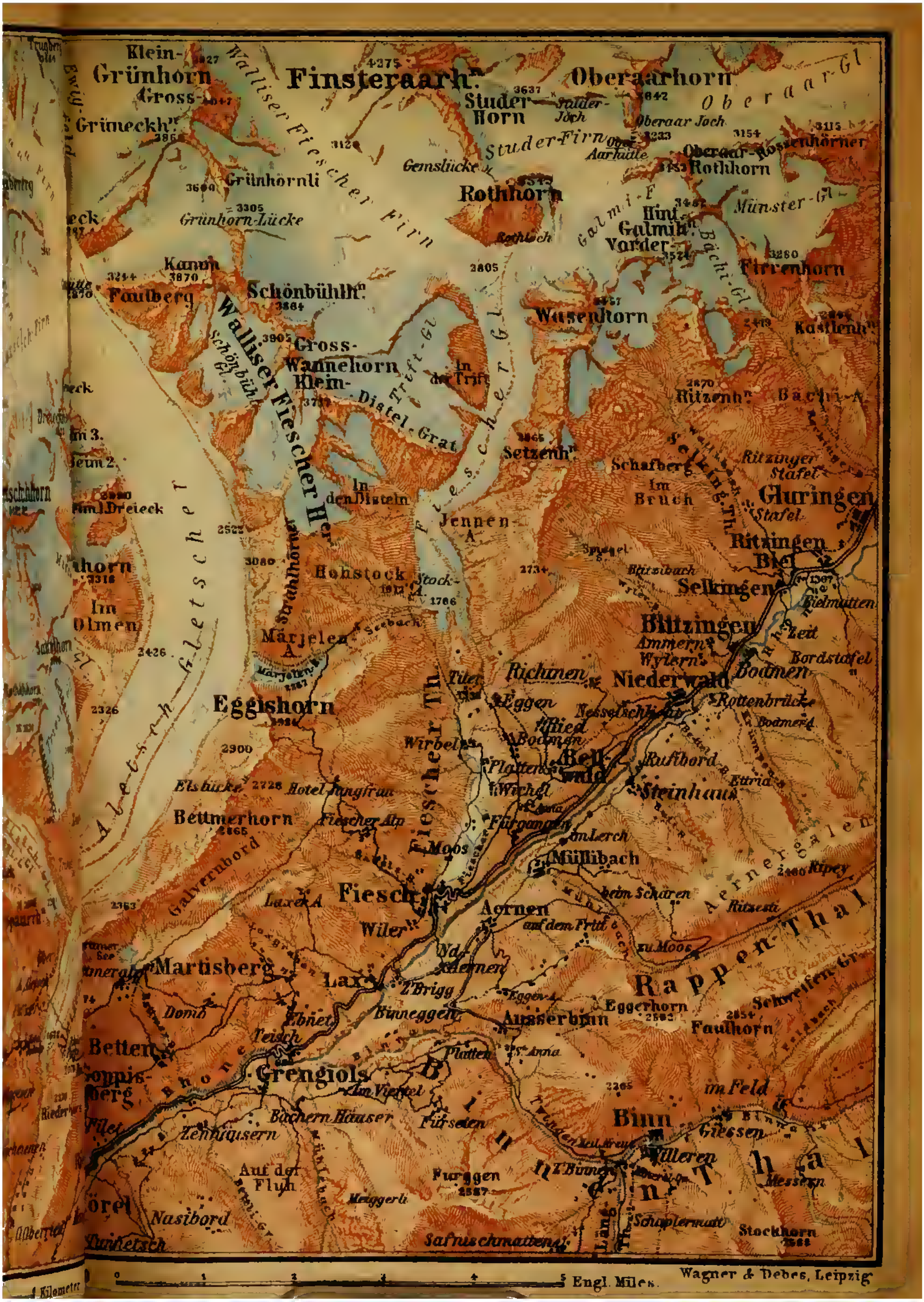
The following villages are (8½ M.) *Geschenen* (4395′) and —

9¾ M. **Münster** (4528′; **Croix d'Or*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, pens. 5-7 fr.; one-horse carr. to Brigue 18 fr. and fee), the chief place of the Upper Valais (pop. 417). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

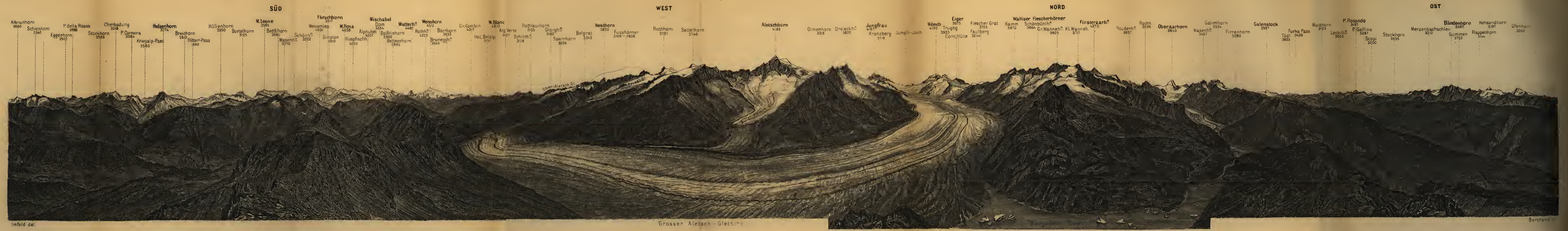
The **Löffelhorn** (10,140′; 4½ hrs., fatiguing; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Münster through the *Münster-Thal* and past the (1½ hr.) *Grossboden Alp* (6070′), and then to the right by the S.E. arête. View like that from the Eggishorn (p. 349), with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground. — The **Blindenhorn** (11,095′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is very attractive. From *Reckingen* (see below) a good path leads through the *Blinden-Thal* to the *Lerchstafel Alp*, at the end of the *Blinden Glacier*. Thence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hohlauwibach* and across the *Sulz Glacier* to the *Griesgletscher Pass* (10,585′), and reach the summit by a steep ascent to the right. Magnificent view. The ascent from the *Gries Pass* (p. 352) viâ the *Gries Glacier* (4½ hrs.) is easier.

To the left, over the *Blinden-Thal* (see above), appears the *Rappenhorn* or *Mittaghorn* (10,374′), adjoined on the left by the *Blindenhorn* (see above). The next villages are *Reckingen* (Pens.-Restaurant Müller), with the finest church in the valley, *Gluringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and (14½ M.) *Blitzingen* (*Pens. Seiler, 4-5 fr.; Inn zum Guten Freund). Beyond (18 M.) *Niederwald* (4050′) the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank, high above the river (to the right,

Geograph. Anstalt von



Klein-Grünhorn
Gross-Grünhorn
Grüneckh.
Finsteraarh.
Oberaarhorn
Oberaar-Gl.
Walliser Fiescher Firn
Studer Horn
Studer-Firn
Oberaar Joch
Grünhörnli
Grünhorn-Lücke
Gemslücke
Rothhorn
Oberaar-Rothhorn
Münster-Gl.
Galmi-F.
Hint.-Galmih.
Vorder
Firrenhorn
Faulberg
Kamm
Schönbühlh.
Wasenhorn
Kastlenh.
Gross-Wannehorn
Klein-
Walliser Fiescher Gl.
Distel-Grat
Trift-Gl.
In der Trift
Fiescher Gl.
Ritzenh.
Setzenh.
Schafberg
Im Bruch
Ritzinger Stafel
Gluringen
In den Disteln
Jennen-A.
Ritzingen
Biel
Selkingen
Hohstock
Strahlhorn
Im Olmen
Märjelen A.
Blitzingen
Ammern
Wylern
Niederwald
Bodmen
Aletsch Gletscher
Eggishorn
Richinen
Eggen
Ried
Bodmen
Bellwald
Wirbel
Steinhaus
Elsbücke
Hotel Jungfrau
Bettmerhorn
Fiescher Alp
Fürgangen
Moos
Mühlibach
Galvernbord
Fiesch
Aernen
Wiler
Martisberg
Lax
Rappen Thal
Ausserbinn
Binnegge
Eggerhorn
Faulhorn
Betten
Grengiols
Rhone
Im Feld
Binn
Giessen
Binn Thal
Zenhäusern
Auf der Fluh
Furggen
Nasibord
Safnischmatten
Stockhorn
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



PANORAMA vom EGGISHORN. (2934 m)

above, is *Bellwald*), and finally descends through wood in two great curves.

19½ M. **Fiesch** (3460′; **Hôt.-Pens. Glacier et Poste*, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2½-4, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.), prettily situated at the influx of the *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

ASCENT OF THE EGGISHORN, very interesting (5 hrs.; without guide; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). From the bridge the good bridle-path ascends to the right, rather steeply, chiefly through wood, past (1½ hr.) the little *Firnegarten Inn* (5285′; R. 1½ fr.) and several earth-pyramids lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210′); then over pastures (where the direct path follows the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep and viewless) to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau* (7195′; R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 7½-12 fr.), a favourite English resort (English Church) and suitable for a stay (often crowded; rooms should be secured in advance). From the hotel to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 5 fr., not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after ½ hr. to the left (the path to the right leads to the Märjelen-See; see below). After ¾ hr. more the bridle-path ends. We ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (½ hr.) summit of the ***Eggishorn** (9625′), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the *Great Aletsch Glacier* from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps (see annexed panorama by *Imfeld*).

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Joh. Albrecht*, *Aloys Imhassli*, *Ed. Müller*, *Clem. Eyholzer*, *A. Schwery*, *J. Walker*, etc.). From the Hôtel Jungfrau a good path leads to the N., at first nearly level and afterwards undulating, skirting the slope above the *Fiesch Valley* and affording an excellent survey of the beautiful ice-fall of the *Fiesch Glacier*, and then crosses the *Thaelligrat* to the left to the **Märjelen-See** (7710′), on which floating ice, showing gorgeous colour-effects, is frequently seen. On the left bank of the *Seebach*, emerging from the lake, is the (2 hrs.) *Märjelen Alp*. [The Fiesch Glacier may be visited hence by a path descending to the right to the *Stock Alp*.] On the N. side of the Märjelen-See a path leads in 25 min. to the margin of the *Great Aletsch Glacier*. Hence to the **Pavilion-Hotel Cathrein** (9415′; R. 6, with two beds 10 fr.), a beautiful glacier-walk of 2½-3 hrs. (4½-5 hrs. from the Jungfrau Hotel; guide 10, if spending the night 15 fr.). The pavilion is grandly situated on the *Concordia-Platz*; near it is the *Concordia Hut* of the S.A.C. (restored in 1899). From the hut to the (3½ hrs.) *Jungfrau-Joch* (p. 200), with splendid view, not difficult for experts (guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* (7 hrs.; 60 fr.), see p. 195; *Finsteraarhorn* (8 hrs.; 60 fr.), p. 213. — The **Aletschhorn** (13,720′; guide 50 fr.), the highest but one of the Bernese peaks (first scaled by Mr. F. F. Tuckett in 1859), is ascended either from the Concordia Pavilion (in 7 hrs.) or from the Oberaletsch Hut (p. 342; in 6½ hrs.); difficult, for experts only. — The *Gross-Grünhorn* (13,275′; 5 hrs.; difficult); the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,284′; 5 hrs.; less difficult); and the *Trugberg* (12,904′; 5-6 hrs.; difficult) may also be ascended from the Concordia Pavilion by experts with able guides.

From the Eggishorn Hotel to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, 18 hrs. (difficult; guide 60 fr.), see p. 200; to the *Grimsel Hospice* over the *Grünhorn-Lücke* and *Oberaar-Joch*, 12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), see p. 213 (not difficult

for adepts with good guides). — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauithor* or *Ebnefluh-Joch*, see p. 192.

FROM THE EGGISHORN HOTEL viâ THE LÖTSCHENLÜCKE TO RIED, 13-14 hrs., a grand though fatigning glacier-route (guide 40 fr.). We ascend the *Aletsch Glacier* to the **Lötschenlücke** (10,515′), between the *Sattelhorn* (12,290′) and the *Anengrat* (11,750′), and descend the crevassed *Lötschen Glacier* to the *Fafler Alp* and *Ried* in the Lötschen-Thal (p. 220).

FROM THE EGGISHORN HOTEL TO THE RIEDERALP AND BELALP (guide, needed only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier, 8 fr., from the Riederalp 5 fr.), 5½ hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone Valley, leads over the *Bettmer Alp* (6415′), with its little lake (6530′; abounding in fish), and the *Goppisberg Alp*, and turns to the right at the cross to the (2½ hrs.) Riederalp (6315′; **Hôt.-Pens. Riederalp*, R. 2-3, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-9 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The beautiful situation and mild climate of this Alp adapt it for a stay. Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820′; *Pens. Rieder Furka), whence we may scale the **Riederhorn* (7343′; ½ hr.), a very fine point of view. The walk from the Rieder-Furka to the *Aletschwald*, above the E. edge of the Aletsch Glacier, is attractive. The *Bettmerhorn* (9400′), ascended from the Rieder Furka viâ the *Moosfluh* (7645′) in 2½ 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), is not difficult; experts may go on by the arête towards the Eggishorn, and descend by the *Elslücke* (8950′) to the Hôtel Jungfrau (a grand but rough route; guide desirable). Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (½ hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (5485′), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide; riding impracticable) to *Aletschbord;* then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Hôtel Belalp* (p. 342). — FROM THE RIEDERALP TO MÖREL, 2-2½ hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not needed). A bridle-path, at first across pastures, then through wood, makes a long sweep to the right (steep paths to the left to be avoided) and crosses pastures again (very hot about midday), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. It then descends to *Ried* (3390′), a finely situated village, and *Mörel* (p. 351; from Mörel to the Riederalp 3-3½ hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). — FROM THE RIEDERALP TO BRIGUE viâ OBERRIED, 3¾ hrs. A pleasant wood-path (path to the left, to Ried, to be avoided; see above) descends to (2 hrs.) *Oberried* (5118′), affording fine views of the Fletschhorn, Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Mte. Leone. Thence a steep zigzag leads through wood to *Bitsch* (2944′) and over meadows to the (1 hr.) highroad in the Rhone Valley, which it reaches at the Massa bridge (p. 352), 2 M. from *Brigue* (p. 341).

The **Binnen-Thal**, which opens to the S.E. of Fiesch, deserves a visit and is particularly interesting to mineralogists. A good bridle-path (mule to Binn 10-12, mountain-carriage 15, porter 6 fr.) leads by *Ernen* and the (1½ hr.) *Binnegg* (4440′; small inn), with a fine view of the Binnen-Thal and Valais, to *Ausser-Binn* and through the rocky ravine of the *Twingen* to (1¾ hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or **Binn** (4720′; **Hôt. Ofenhorn*, finely situated, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the chief village of the valley, with an attractive church. Prehistoric remains have been found here. — EXCURSIONS (guides, *Theophil* and *Wilhelm Schmid*, *Otto Kiechler*, *Clemens Hug*, of Binn; *Ad. Walpen*, of Imfeld; *Ed. Kraig*, of Aernen). The **Eggerhorn* (8202′), by the *Meili Alp* in 2½ hrs., is easy and repaying (gnide, unnecessary, 5 fr.; horse 10 fr.). — The **Bettlihorn* (9720′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is easily ascended from Binn by the *Saflisch-Thal* and the *Tanzboden*. — Another easy ascent is that of the **Mittaghorn* or *Rappenhorn* (10,415′; 5½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.), viâ *Feldbach* and the *Rappen Glacier*. — **Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola;* 10,637′), 6-7 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not difficult for experts. We may either diverge at the *Ochsenfeld* (p. 351) from the Alhrun Pass route and ascend by the *Eggerofen Valley* to the *Ofenjoch*, whence the summit is gained by the S.W. arête; or (preferable) we may ascend from the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′; easy glacier-pass from Binn to the Tosa Falls, 9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), by the N. arête. — *Helsenhorn*

(10,742'), by the *Ritter Pass* in 6½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not difficult (see below). — *Hüllehorn* (10,450'), by the *Mätti-Thal* and the *Rämi Glacier* in 6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult, for experts only.

From Binn to Bérisal over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153'; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) or over the *Saflisch Pass* (8648'; 7 hrs.; 14 fr.), two fairly easy routes. With the latter may be combined the ascent of the *Bettlihorn* (p. 350).

From Binn over the Albrun Pass to Baceno, 8½ hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable, to Ponte 15 fr.). Bridle-path from Binn on the left bank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, and past the waterfall of the *Feldbach*, to (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (5145'). Crossing to the right bank, we traverse (¼ hr.) a pine-wood, pass the hamlets of *Eggern*, *Brunnenbiel*, *Jennigenkeller*, and *Tschampigenkeller* ('Keller', *i.e.* cellars for storing the esteemed Binnen-Thal cheese), and reach (2 hrs.) the huts *Auf dem Platt* (6925'; chalybeate spring). Then to the right past the huts in the *Ochsenfeld* (7200') to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910'), between the *Ofenhorn* (p. 350) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450') on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055'), and by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Al Ponte* (6270'; poor inn), near the green basin of the *Devero Alp* (picturesque cascades of the Devero) and (2½ hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 354). From Al Ponte over the *Buscagna Pass* and the *Valtendra Pass* to the *Alp Veglia*, see p. 344. — To the Tosa Falls (10 hrs. from Binn; guide 20 fr.). From the Albrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp;* then over the *Scatta Minojo* (8520') by a bad path to the *Lago di Lebendun* (*Lago Vannino;* 7065'), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook to *Zum Steg* in the *Val Formazza* and re-ascend to *Auf der Frutt*. In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Pass* is preferable (see pp. 350, 353).

From Binn to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass, 8 hrs., a fine route (guide to Ponte 15 fr.). At (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (see above) we diverge to the right to the *Messern Alp* (6175') and ascend past the *Geisspfad Lake* (7975') to the (3 hrs.) **Geisspfad Pass** (8365'); then cross the rock-strewn plateau to the (½ hr.) *Bocca Rossa* and descend a steep rock-wall into the *Val Rossa*, to (1½-2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (see above).

From Binn to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass, 9 hrs., toilsome and of little interest (guide to Ponte 15 fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S. through the *Längthal* to (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (4862') and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Thal* to the (3½ hrs.) **Kriegalp Pass** (*Passo di Cornera;* 8465'), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo Cornera;* 10,115') and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742'; ascent from here difficult, see below). Descent to the *Val Buscagna* and to (2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (see above).

From Binn to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 10½ hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide to Veglia 18 fr.). From (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see above) we proceed to the S. through the *Längthal* to the (4 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo Boccareccio;* 8832'), between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (10,450') and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742'; easily ascended, with guide, in 1½ hr. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated *Alp di Veglia* (5800'; *Alb. del Monte Leone, unpretending) in the *Val Cairasca*, and by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 346).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing *Ernen* on the hill opposite (see p. 350), to (21 M.) **Lax** (3425'; *Kreuz*), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 3½ hrs. It then winds down to the (23½ M.) bridge of *Grengiols* (2905'; inn), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by *Grengiols* in 5 hrs. to *Binn*, p. 350.) We recross to the right bank by the *Kästenbaum Bridge* (2670'), and reach (26 M.) **Mörel** (2525'; **Hôt. Eggishorn*, R. & B. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-5 fr.). — To the *Riederalp*, 3½ hrs., see p. 350.

The river dashes wildly over sharp slate-rocks; above, on the

right, is the water-conduit for the Simplon Tunnel. On a bold rock below Mörel rises the picturesque (27 M.) *Hochfluh-Kirche*. We cross the *Massa*, the discharge of the Great Aletsch Glacier, which issues from a fine gorge 3/4 M. from the road. On the left bank we see the mouth of the *Simplon Tunnel* (p. 341), with large offices and machine-houses. The road leads between numerous canteens and the houses of the tunnel workmen, most of whom are Italians, to (30 M.) **Naters** (2235′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, see p. 341), a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax*. To the right a finger-post indicates the route to the *Belalp*, see p. 342. We then cross the Rhone to the station of —

31 M. *Brigue* (see p. 341).

81. From Ulrichen to Domodossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (6½ hrs.); thence to Foppiano a bridle-track (3 hrs.). Guide (to the Tosa Falls 15 fr.) not needed in fine weather; otherwise advisable to the other side of the glacier (8 fr.); essential in the reverse direction (porter 10, horse 20 fr.). No refreshments can be obtained short of the Tosa Falls. — Road from Foppiano to Domodossola, 21 M.; diligence from Crodo to Domodossola daily. One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Porter from the Falls to Foppiano 6-8 fr.; horse to Domodossola (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano) 30 fr.

At *Ulrichen* (4380′; p. 348) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (1/4 hr.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the **Eginen-Thal**. The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Atp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9400′). In 1/2 hr. (taking care to avoid the path leading straight on) we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the chalets of *Im Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585′), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 348). A steep ascent of 1 1/4 hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., to the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right. The **Gries Pass** (8070′), between the *Bettelmattenhorn* (9800′; right) and the *Grieshorn* (9600′; left), is the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and in clear weather commands a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 348.)

The S. side of the pass, as usual among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left (rich vegeta-

Grimsel
Furka
St. Gotthard
Göschenen
Oberwald
Gerendorf
Schafberg
Leckhorn
Wyttenwasserstock
Hühnerstock
Airolo
Pongio
Madrano
Brugnasco
Löffelhorn
Ulrichen Stock
Geschener Stock
Unterwasser
Suashörner
Pesciora
Ober-gesteln
Ulrichen
Blas-A.
Mettlihorn
Kühboden-Hp.
Rotondo
Fontana
Piota
Geschenen
Blasihorn
Ponte di Ruino
Bedretto
Ponte di Vespero
Ponte di Mezzodi
Pso Sassello
Münster
Gutthal
Pso Nero
Ponteone di Monigolo
Pso Folera
il Madone
Alpe di Casone
Campo la Torba
Reckingen
Brodelhorn
Nufenenstock
Pso Gularescio
Ponte dei Laghetti
Pso Ceresa
Faulhorn
Heigelhorn
Pso Cristallina
Zambuco
Stockhorn
Merzenbach
Sädelhorn
Gries-Pass
Rothenthal-Hp
Marchhorn
Cavallo del Torro
Pso di Rodi
Fusio
Ritzenhorner
Muttlezi-Hp
Merzenbachschien
Bettelmatten
Brunni-Hp
Pso del Piatto di Rodi
Siedel
Rothhorn
Zum Stock
Kastelhorn
Ghiacciajo del Basodino
Poncione di Broglia
Pso del Mascarpino
Blindenhorn
Himmel-Bg.
Pso del Pulpito
Kummen Hp
Bunhorn
Rappen-od. Mittaghorn
Basodino
Pso della Rossa
Pso di Castello
Veglia
Peccia
Holzlithorn
Hohsand-Hp
Tainier-Hp
Thalli-Hp
Sornico
Turben-Hp
Neufelgin-Hp
Pso della Medola
Sonlerio
Sovenedo
Prato
Holzerspitz
Ofenhorn (Pso d'Arbola)
Frutwald (Canza)
Ergeili-Hp
Gurf (Gurbella)
Fontanella
Pso Malura
Broglio
Albrun-Hp
Pso del Forno
Bedriot-Horn
Pso di Sologna
Roseto
Pso Brunescio
Clog Stafelberg
Laghi della Crosa
Foroglio
Ritorto
Albun-Hp
Pso Paruna
Koller-Hp
Schienhorn
M. Minojo
Pommat (S. Michele)
Mte di Formazzolo
Sabbione
Menzonio
Millebg.
Pso della Satta
M. Giove
Cazolithorn
Fontana
Brontallo
Andermatten (Alla Chiesa)
Hiralithorn
Cavergno
Orsalia
Pso Orsalietta
Domodossola
Bignasco
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Geograph. Anstalt von
Eng. Miles
Kilometer
1:150000
Bellinzona

tion). The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the Val Toggia. The upper part of the **Val Formazza,** or *Pommat Valley*, consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6900′; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlen*), *Morast* (or *Morasco;* 5840′) in the second, and *Kehrbächi* (or *Riale;* 5640′) and *Auf der Frut (Sopra la Frua)* in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending **Albergo della Cascata del Toce* (5490′; R. 2½-3, D. 3½ fr.). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa* falls in three cascades. The ***Tosa Falls,** or *Cascata della Frua*, 470′ high and 85′ broad, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for ¼ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.) The Italian customs examination takes place here.

The **Basodino* (10,745′) may be ascended by good climbers without difficulty by the *Giglen Alp* in 5 hrs. (the landlord, Ant. Zertanna, acts as guide). Splendid view. Descent to the Val Bavona, see p. 482.

From the Tosa Falls to Airolo, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (¾ hr.) upper reach of the seqnestered *Val Toggia;* ½ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos.* (To the right, the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia*, see below.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, ½ hr. farther on, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the right, and reach (½ hr.) the **San Giacomo Pass** (7570′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Below the pass on the N.E. side stands the (20 min.) chapel of *San Giacomo* (7370′). In descending we enjoy a beantiful view of the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend throngh a growth of rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1½ hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 348). Thence to *Airolo*, 3 hrs.

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (see above) we diverge to the right from the San Giacomo path and ascend over débris and rock to the Bocchetta di Val Maggia (8710′), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn;* we then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodino* on the right, see above) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through *Val Bavona* to *Bignasco* (p. 482).

From the Tosa Falls to *Binn* over the *Hohsand Pass* (a fine glacier expedition, 9 hrs., with guide), or over the *Albrun Pass* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 351.

Below the Tosa Falls in the Val Formazza (the upper part of which, as far as Foppiano, is German-speaking) are the villages of (½ hr.) *Frutwald* (*Canza;* 4755′), (10 min.) *Gurf* (*Grovella;* 4475′), (¼ hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Ponte;* 4200′), with the archives and town-hall of the valley, (¼ hr.) *Pommat* (*San Michele;* 4210′), where we cross the bridge (not straight on), and (½ hr.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa;* 4050′), with the church of the valley. Below (¼ hr.)

Fracchie (opposite *Staffelwald*, 4000′) the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At (3/4 hr.) **Foppiano** (3075′; *Valduga's Inn*, well spoken of), the first village where Italian is spoken, the carriage-road begins (see p. 352).

To THE VAL MAGGIA (p. 482), a toilsome route and lacking attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., with guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffel Alp* to the **Criner Furka** (7925′), consisting of two passes: the *Vordere Furka* (7820′), to the S. of the *Marchenspitz*, and the *Hintere Furka* (7945′), between the Marchenspitz and the *Wandfluhspitz*; descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bosco* and (3 1/2 hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 481). Guides: *Giov.* and *Luigi Matli* of Pommat, *C. Lani* and *Fil. Longhi* of Baceno.

The ROAD follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivasco* (2820′; inn) and (1 M.) *Passo* (2630′). The valley of the Tosa, called ***Val Antigorio** below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. Garnets are found in the slate-rocks between (1 1/2 M.) *San Rocco* and (3 3/4 M.) *Premia* (2620′; Agnello; Restaurant Antigorio, modest). At (1 1/2 M.) **Baceno** (2245′; *Alb. Devero*, moderate), at the mouth of the *Val Devero*, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (From Baceno to *Binn* over the *Albrun Pass* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see p. 351.) To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450′).

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Crodo* (1650′; inn), below which is (1 M.) a 'stabilimento di bagni'. Then by *Rencio* and the finely situated *Oira* ('il Giardino dell' Ossola') to (6 M.) *Crevŏla* on the Simplon route, and (2 1/4 M.) —

21 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 346.

82. The Southern Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley.)

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 83) may reach their destination by the following interesting mountain-route in 4 days, avoiding the Rhone Valley. 1st day. Railway to Sion, and walk or drive (preferable) through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 15 1/2 M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye or St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 9-10 hrs. — 3rd day. Viâ St. Luc to the Bella Tola, and across the Pas du Bœuf to Meiden in the Turtmann Valley, 8 1/2 hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augsthord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 6 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 7 1/2 hrs.), and thence to Zermatt by rail.

a. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (15 1/2 M.) a diligence with 6 seats runs twice daily in summer (June 15th to Sept. 15th) in 6 1/2 hrs., starting at 5.30 a.m and 12 30 p.m. (3 fr. 80 c.), returning at 5.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. in 3 1/2 hrs. The diligence goes on to Haudères (p. 356). One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena, 20-25 fr. (carriages from the Evolena hotels sometimes at the station). Porter to Evolena 8, to Arolla 12 fr. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 9 hrs. (guide 14, porter 10 fr.).

Sion, see p. 339. The Evolena road leads from the Rhone bridge (1625′) direct to the (1/2 M.) foot of the hill, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) To the left, below,

lie *Bramois* and *St. Léonard* (p. 339), the latter at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. Near the old cemetery chapel of (5¼ M.) **Vex** (3140′; *Inn*, rustic) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*.

A bridle-path ascends from Vex to the right, by *Presse* and *Les Agettes*, to the (1 hr.) **Mayens de Sion** ('Mayenberg', 4260′-4590′; **Hôt. de la Dent d'Hérens*, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt. Rosa-Blanche*, pens. 10-12 fr.; **Pens. des Mayens*, 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour*; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a summer-resort in a beautiful and healthy situation amid the woods, commanding a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. Still finer views, especially towards the S., are had from the *Crête de Thyon* (7543′; 3 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), and from the *Mont Carré* (8110′; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). From the Mayens to Hérémence (see below), ¾ hr.

The road, nearly level, follows the W. side of the valley, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides farther up: W. the *Val d'Hérémence* (see below), and E. the **Val d'Hérens**. The road passes the village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near (8¾ M.) *Sauterot* (3050′) crosses the *Dixenze*, which descends from the Val d'Hérémence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of **Earth Pyramids*, some of them roofed with stones like 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Hérémence. A cart-track leads from Vex (see above) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055′; quarters at the curé's); thence a bridle-path (letter and parcels post daily), viâ *Prolin*, to (3 hrs.) **Pralong** (5275′; **Hôt. du Mont Pleureur*, R. 2-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 7-9 fr.), charmingly situated among pine-woods. Rich flora. The following ascents may be made hence (guide, Jean Bournisseu): to the E., the **Pic d'Arzinol* (9845′; 3½ hrs.; easy and attractive; guide not indispensable), through wood and viâ the *Alp Noveli* (see p. 356), and the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470′; 6-7 hrs.; not difficult for adepts), viâ *Lautaret* (see below) and the *Col de Darboneire;* to the W., the *Métailler* (10,550′; 5 hrs.; with guide; for experts only, viâ the *Combe d'Allèves*), and the *Rosa Blanche* (10,655′; 5-6 hrs., with guide; not very difficult for adepts), viâ *La Barma* (see below). — Beyond Pralong we ascend the left bank of the Dixenze through the *Plaine des Morts*, and then mount rapidly to the upper part of the valley, known as the *Val des Dix*, in which are the alps of *La Barma*, *Lautaret*, *Seïlon*, and (4 hrs. from Pralong) *Liappey* (7630′; simple quarters), on the left bank. We here command a fine view of the head of the valley, enclosed by the Rosa Blanche, La Salle, Mont Pleureur, La Luette, Mont Blanc de Seïlon, Pigno d'Arolla, and the Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla. Abundant edelweiss. Ascents from Liappey: **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′; 7 hrs., with guide), not difficult for experts (see p. 357); *Mont Blanc de Seïlon* or *Cheïlon* (12,700′; 8 hrs., with guide), viâ the *Col de Seïlon*, trying (more difficult by the N. arête); *Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla* (11,975′), difficult and dangerous from falliug stones, and to be attempted by thorough adepts only (ascent of the Grande Aiguille, 7-8 hrs.; traversing the entire chain, very difficult, 15-16 hrs.). Passes lead from the Val des Dix over the *Col du Crêt* to Fionnay (p. 336); over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla* (Evolena), see p. 358; over the *Cols de Vasevay*, *de Seïlon*, *du Mont-Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 337.

We next reach (10 M.) *Euseigne* (3182′; wine at the post-station), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of

St. Martin (4550′). Beyond (11½ M.) the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345′) the road crosses the Borgne. We ascend on the right bank, below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to —

15½ M. **Evolena** (4520′; *Gr.-Hôt. Evolène*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent Blanche*, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue*, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the capital of the valley (1208 inhab.), in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*, and at the head of the valley the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche;* to the N., the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*, with the *Oldenhorn* (p. 283) behind it. The natives, especially the women, wear picturesque costumes on Sundays.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jean* and *Pierre Maître*, *Jos. Quinodoz*, *Jean* and *Laurent Gaudin*, *Pierre* and *Jean Beytrison*, *Ant. Bovier* and son, *Jean-Bapt.* and *Jos. Métrailler*, *Jos.*, *Maur.*, and *Pierre Gaspoz*, *J.* and *M. Vuignier*, *M. Pralong*, *M. Chevrier*, etc.) *Arolla* (p. 357) and *Ferpècle* (p. 358) are the starting-points for the ascents. Mule and guide *(Jean Morand)* 10 fr. per day. — Pleasant walk (shade early in the morning) to Villa, returning viâ La Sage (2¼-2½ hrs.). About 12 min. to the S. of Evolena we diverge to the left from the road to Haudères (see below) and ascend a steep footpath to (¾ hr.) *Villa* (5655′; fine view); before reaching the (2 min.) village-fountain we turn to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col de Torrent, see p. 360) and in 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. *La Sage* (5482′); descend to the right at the church (to the left to Forclaz, p. 358); 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. carriage-road; 22 min. Evolena. — **Sasseneire* (10,693′; guide 10 fr.), 5 hrs., see p. 360. The *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380′; 5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *La Sage* and *Alp Bréonna*, is also interesting. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; guide 15 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 360.

W. side: The *Alpe de Nivaz* (6625′), 2½ hrs.; superb survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The ***Pic d'Arzinol** (9845′; guide, 10 fr., desirable), ascended by the *Col de la Meina* in 4½-5 hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne, ascend to the left through wood (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), and cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de Vouasson, to the (½ hr.) *Alpe de Vouasson* (6850′). Thence we ascend pastures (keeping to the right) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Mériré* (8878′). Leaving the col on the left, we mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially to the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand Combin, Mont Vélan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and to the N. of the Bernese Alps. Descent to *Pralong*, see p. 355. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,065′; guide 12 fr.), by the alps *Nivaz* and *Cretaz* in 6 hrs., not difficult for adepts; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470′; guide 18 fr.), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (p. 357) and Arolla.

The Val d'Hérens divides at **Haudères** (4747′; *Hôt. du Mont Collon*, pens. 5-6 fr.), 1 hr. to the S. of Evolena: the W. branch is the *Combe d'Arolla*, the E. branch the *Combe de Ferpècle.*

(a.) ***Arolla.** The bridle-path (from Evolena to Arolla 3½ hrs.; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at (1 hr.) Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin.* It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemi*

(5960′), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, following the telegraph-poles, past the chalets of *Gouille*, *Satarma*, *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1½ hr.) chalets of **Arolla** (6570′; **Hôt. du Mont Collon*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt. Curhaus Arolla*, 10 min. higher up, also reached by a direct path from near Satarma, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 6-12 fr; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), amid stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,955′), at the base of which the *Glaciers d'Arolla* (r.) and *de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,150′) and the snow-clad *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*, which is again beginning to advance.

Excursions (guides, see p. 356; tariff reckoned from Arolla). To the **Lac Bleu de Lucel**, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At *Satarma*, 50 min. from Arolla, a steep ascent to the left (N.W.) to the chalets of *Lucel* (6820′), just beyond which is the crystal-clear little lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Superb view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the *Aiguilles Rouges* (p. 355); to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, issuing from the Glacier des Ignes.

Mont Dolin (9762′), 2¼ hrs.; interesting (edelweiss abundant). — The **Roussette** (10,700′; guide 10 fr.), round the W. slope of *Mt. Dolin* in 3 hrs., or from the W. viâ the chalets of *Prazgras* and the *Glacier des Ignes* in 4 hrs., not difficult; view very attractive. — The **Pigno d'Arolla** (12,470′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Chanrion 35, to Mauvoisin 40 fr.) is ascended by the *Glacier de Pièce* and the *Col de la Vuignette* (10,334′); very grand and not difficult for experts; comp. pp. 337, 355. — The **Aiguille de la Za** (12,050′; 4½-5½ hrs.), an interesting ascent for experts, with good guide (25-30 fr.), is made either direct from the W., by the *Glacier de la Za* (step-cutting for 2-3 hrs.), or from the S. by the *Glacier* and *Col Nord de Bertol*. Either route brings us in 5-6 hrs. to the foot of the last peak; lastly ½ hr. of steep rock-climbing. Descent only by the Glacier de Bertol. — The *Grande Dent* (11,237′; guide 20 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi**, may be scaled by experts without serious difficulty in 7 hrs. viâ the *Alp* and *Col de Zarmine* or *de Veisivi* (10,045′). The *Petite Dent* (10,465′; 6 hrs.; 15 fr.) is more difficult. — The **Mont Collon** (11,955′; 6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is fit only for adepts with steady heads; the **Evêque** (12,265′; 7 hrs.; 25 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon, is less difficult. — The **Dent Perroc** (N. peak 11,990′; 7 hrs.; 35 fr.; S. peak or *Pointe des Genevois* 12,070′; 6 hrs.; 30 fr.) and the **Dent des Bouquetins** (central peak 12,625′; 8 hrs.; 50 fr.) involve difficult climbing but have been materially facilitated by the erection of the *Cabane de Bertol* on the *Col Sud de Bertol* (see p. 358). (This hut is also useful for the *Aig. de la Za*, *Dent Blanche*, and other ascents.)

Passes. To Prarayé over the Col de Collon, a grand route and not difficult (6-7 hrs. from Arolla to Prarayé; two guides, 25 fr. each). We ascend the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Collon*, noted for their echoes, to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the (3½-4 hrs.) **Col de Collon** (10,270′), to the S.E. of the Evêque (see above). View not extensive. Descent on the W. slope of the *Becca Vannetta* (11,085′) to the profound *Combe d'Oren* and (3 hrs.) *Prarayé* (6540′; Auberge Rousset), grandly situated in the upper *Val Pellina*, and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (5250′; beds at the curé's), and thence viâ (1 hr.) *Oyace* (4485′; cantine) to (1½ hr.) *Valpelline* (p. 338). — From the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (see above) we may ascend to the left (steep) to the **Col Sud du Mont Brûlé** or the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (10,925′), to the N.E. of *Mont Brûlé* (11,880′); descent, steep and difficult, to the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* (see p. 358) and *Prarayé*.

To the Val d'Hérémence from Arolla, two passes, close together: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567′; 4½ hrs. to Pralong), and to the S. of it the **Pas de Chèvres** (9355′; rather more difficult; 5 hrs. to Pralong; guide 20 fr.). On the descent from the latter (2½ hrs. from Arolla), we traverse a narrow ledge along a perpendicular wall of rock (rope necessary), and cross the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seïlon* (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the chalets of *Seïlon* (7455′), opposite *Liappey* (p. 357). (The Riedmatten route does not touch the glacier, but leads over the slopes of débris and turf on its right side.) Then down the *Val des Dix* to (2½ hrs.) *Pralong*, see p. 357. — Or, from the Durand or Seïlon Glacier (see above) we may ascend to the *Col de Seïlon* (10.665′; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 337), and then either descend the *Glacier de Giétroz* to (2½ hrs.) *Mauvoisin* (p. 336; guide 25 fr.), or cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960′) and descend the *Glacier de Lyrerose* to (3½ hrs.) *Chanrion* (p. 337; guide 25 fr.).

To Chanrion over the Col de Chermontane, 7½-8 brs., a somewhat dull glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Glacier de Pièce*, or *Torgnon*, to the *Col de la Vuignette* (10,334′), at the E. base of the *Pigne d'Arolla* (p. 357); then by the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,120′), between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630′) and the Pigne d'Arolla. Striking view. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chanrion* (p. 337). — A similar pass is the **Col de l'Evêque** (11,485′; 8½-9 hrs. to Chanrion; guide 30 fr.). Over the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the (4 hrs.) *Col de Collon*, see above; here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Col de l'Evêque* (11,130′), lying to the S.W. of the *Evêque* (see p. 357), cross a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,155′) and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (see above) to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and descend as above to (3½-4 hrs.) Chanrion.

To Zermatt over the Col de Bertol and the Col d'Hérens, 10-11 hrs., fatigning but repaying (guide 30 fr.). A new path ascends on the E. side of the valley, skirting the moraine of the *Arolla Glacier*, then ascends to the left in steep zigzags to the (2½ hrs.) *Plan de Bertol* (8580′), whence we climb over the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the (2½ brs.) **Col Sud de Bertol** (11,120′), with the *Cabane de Bertol* of the Neuchâtel section of the Swiss Alpine Club (11,155′) We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes ½ hr. more to ascend; see p. 359), to the (1¼ hr.) *Col d'Hérens* (p. 359). — Over the Col du Mont Brûlé and the Col de Valpelline, another grand route, 11-12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the **Col Nord du Mont Brûlé** (10,900′), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Col des Bouquetins*, p. 359), and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,685′), between the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; ascended from the col in ¾ hr.; splendid view) and the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510′). Then a steep descent by the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (p. 359).

(b.) ***Ferpècle.** (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (1 hr.) *Haudères*, by the third house, before the bridge (p. 356), we diverge to the left, ascend gradually, then more rapidly, passing four, and beyond them six chalets. Beyond the next rocky height we ascend to the left to (¾ hr.) *Sepey* (5580′), where the bridle-path from Evolena viâ *La Sage* and *Forclaz* (see p. 356; ¼ hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the (10 min.) chalets of *Prazfleuri*, the second group beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or **Ferpècle** (5910′; *Hôt. du Col d'Hérens*, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½-7 fr.), splendidly situated opposite the *Mont Miné* and *Ferpècle Glaciers*.

Just above the inn a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to (1½ hr.) ***Alp Bricolla** (7960′), a superb

point of view. At our feet lies the huge Ferpècle Glacier, overtopped by the snow-clad Wandfluh; to the left rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. To the right, separated from the Ferpècle Glacier by Mont Miné, is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

ASCENTS. **Dents de Veisivi** (*Grande Dent*, 11,237', viâ the *Col de Zarmine* in 5½-6 hrs., not difficult for experts; *Petite Dent*, 10,465', 6½-7 hrs., difficult, see p. 357). — **Pointe de Bricolla** (12,017'; 6-7 hrs.; 35 fr.), viâ the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* (see below), trying but remunerative. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020'), from Ferpècle by the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* and the W. arête in 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 35, with descent to Mountet 45 fr.). The route from the *Col du Grand Cornier* (see below) viâ the S. arête is much longer and more difficult. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318'; 10-12 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 80 fr.), very difficult viâ the W. arête; better by the Ferpècle Glacier to the top of the *Col d'Hérens*, then to the left up the *Wandfluhgrat*. The ascent is easier from Arolla, with a night spent in the *Cabane de Bertol* (p. 358; 7-8 hrs., in all 11-12 hrs.; guide 80 fr.).

PASSES. TO ZINAL OVER THE COL DU GRAND CORNIER, 10-11 hrs., not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see above) we turn to the E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3½ hrs.) **Col du Grand Cornier** (marked *Col de la Dent Blanche* on the Siegfried Map; 11,628'), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. We descend to the right, along the arête and over steep snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Mountet Club Hut* (p. 362) and (3½ hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 362). — OVER THE COL DE LA POINTE DE BRICOLLA, 10 hrs. to Zinal (guide 35 fr.), fatiguing. From (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see above) we ascend to the N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de la Pointe de Bricolla** (about 11,800'; splendid view), immediately to the E. of the *Pointe de Bricolla* (12,015'). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry*, and by the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Alp de l'Allée* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this excursion may be easily combined the ascents of the *Pte. de Bricolla*, the *Grand Cornier* (see above), the *Bouquetin* (11,430'), and the *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,168'). — Over the *Col de Couronne* and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 363.

TO ZERMATT OVER THE COL D'HÉRENS, 11-12 hrs., fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From (1½ hr.) *Bricolla* in 1 hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, passing to the E. of the rocky *Mottarotta* (10,740'), to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,418'), between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,304'; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; grand view; we may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 1¼-1½ hr. to the route; see p. 358, Col de Valpelline). To the E. towers the stupendous Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Stockje* (9052'), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (left) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (right). The club-hut was destroyed in 1891. We descend the stone-covered Zmutt Glacier (fatiguing), and regain a firm footing at the (2½ hrs.) *Staffel Inn* (p. 371). Thence to *Zermatt*, 1½ hr.

TO PRARAYÉ OVER THE COL DES BOUQUETINS (10-11 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), also fatiguing. Either by the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or by the left moraine along the *Mont Miné*, we ascend to the upper Mont Miné Glacier, and to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,215'), immediately to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625'). Descent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to *Prarayé* (p. 357).

FROM EVOLENA TO VISSOYE OVER THE COL DE TORRENT, bridle-path, 9 hrs. (guide, desirable, 14, horse 25 fr.). Walkers ascend direct to (1 hr.) *Villa* (p. 356). Riders follow the road to (22 min. from Evolena) a tall wooden cross, at which the bridle-path diverges to the left. 40 min. *La Sage* (5482'), where we turn to the left just above the church; ¼ hr. *Villa* (5645'), where we turn to the right

a few yards beyond the fountain. We next ascend the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags, and then across slate-débris, to the (3½ hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9593′), to the S. of the *Sasseneire* (see below). Splendid view of the Val d'Hérens and the grand mountains encircling it (from right to left: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mont Blanc de Seïlon, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Dents de Veisivi, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The ***Sasseneire** (10,693′), 1 hr. from the col (guide desirable), affords a magnificent panorama: to the N. the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 287); to the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the Dent Blanche, which is not visible from the col.

To the N. of the Sasseneire another attractive route crosses the **Pas de Lona** (9075′) to the Val d'Anniviers (from Evolena to Vissoye 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). The *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 1½-2 hrs. (with guide). — *Col du Zaté* and *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 363.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Nicolai valleys (Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent Alp* (7940′) and the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Zatelet-Praz* (7085′), in the *Val de Moiry* or *Val de Torrent*, watered by the *Gougra*.

Zinal (p. 362) may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. (instead of by the usual route viâ Grimentz, see p. 361) by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the **Col de Sorebois** (9269′). From the **Corne de Sorebois* (9590′), ¼ hr. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path to the right, or (shorter, with guide) direct, finally through wood, to *Zinal*.

We now traverse a level and monotonous valley, and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimentz* (5150′; see p. 361). Thence viâ *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) the bridge over the *Navigenze* (3743′) and to (¼ hr.) *Vissoye* (p. 361). — From Grimentz to (2 hrs.) *Zinal*, see p. 361.

b. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal.

Road to (12 M.) Vissoye (horse 10, one-horse carr. 12 fr.); thence bridle-path to (9 M.) Zinal.

Sierre, p. 339. We follow the road, to the E., to the (1¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1775′), and ½ M. beyond it we diverge to the right, and ascend rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies *Chippis*, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** (Ger. *Eivisch-Thal*; 3050′), with the deep, inaccessible gorge of the Navigenze to the right. To the S. the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Zinal-Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Lo Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Niouc* (Restaurant des Alpes) the road is carried by galleries across the two wild ravines of the *Pontis*.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the Sierre station, passes under the railway-embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the second house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze*; then, leaving the church to

Bad Leuk
Visp
St. Niklaus
Sion
Leuk (Loèche-Ville)
Varen
Salgesch
Miège
Venthône
Veyras
Siders (Sierre)
Chippis
Chalais
Vercorins
Granges
Grône
Lens
Montana
Randogne
Mollens
Turtmann
Agaren
Unterems
Oberems
Inden
Albinen
Feschel
Guttet
Erschmatt
Bratsch
Pfinwald
Rhône
Val d'Anniviers
Vissoye
St. Luc
St. Jean
Mission
Ayer
Grimenz
Chandolin
Illhorn
Bella Tola
Brunethorn
Meidenhorn
Turtmannthal
Turtmanngletscher
Zinal
Val de Zinal
Val de Moiry
Glacier de Moiry
Diablons
Weißhorn
Schallihorn
Besso
Zinal-Rothh.
Val d'Hérens
Evolena
Haudères
Forclaz
St. Martin
Mt. Noble
Mt. Gautier
Becca de Lovegnoz
Becs de Bosson
Roc d'Orzival
Bieshn. 4161
Dent d. Rosses
Pte. de Bricolla
Mt. de l'Etoile
Mt. des Ritzes
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
1:150.000
Engl. Miles

the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, freqnently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (1¼ hr.) *Nioue.*

A path, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see p. 360), leads from Nionc by *Sussillon* (4545′) in 3 hrs. to the village of **Chandolin** (6340′; **Hôt. de Chandolin*; Engl. Church), in a lofty but sbeltered situation (extensive woods near), commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps. From Chandolin a good path through pine-forest, with beautifnl views, descends to St. Luc in ¾ hr. — Pleasant walk, for the most part through wood, from Chandolin to the (¾ hr.) *Plaine Ste. Madeleine* (6608′), situated on the margin of the huge Illgraben (p. 340), high above the Rhone Valley. — The **Illhorn* (8935′), which overlooks the Illgraben, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is easily ascended from Chandolin in 2½ hrs.

To the right below the road (3½ M.) is the prettily situated village of *Fang.* (Travellers bound for St. Luc take the bridle-path to the left, ¼ hr. farther on; to St. Luc 1½ hr.; see p. 363.) The road follows the valley, crossing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec* (p. 361). — 3 M. —

12 M. **Vissoye** (4006′; **Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers*, R. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 4-5 fr., plain but very fair), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

Pleasant walk over the Navigenze (p. 360), and then to the left, to *St. Jean* and (1½ hr.) **Grimentz** (5150′; **Hôt.-Pens. des Becs de Bosson*, pens. 5 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.), a prettily situated village, well adapted for a sojourn. The (1¼ hr.) *Signal* affords a fine view of the entire Val d'Anniviers, extending on the S. to the Diablons, Weisshorn, and Rothhorn. Pleasant excursions may be made to the *Corne de Sorebois* (9590′; 3½ hrs.; guide); *Roc d'Orzival* (9288′; 3 hrs.; guide); *Glacier de Moiry* (4 hrs.); and *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; 5 hrs.; guide). Over the *Col de Torrent (Sasseneire)* or the *Pas de Lona* to *Evolena*, see p. 359. — To *Zinal* (2 hrs.). The path, most of which is shady, descends to the left at the church of Grimentz, crosses the turbulent Gougra (waterfalls), and traverses woods of larch and fir, at first along an irrigation ditch and then on the left bank of the Navigenze. After 1¼ hr. it joins the main route from Vissoye to Zinal (p. 362).

Another attractive walk ascends from the Navigenze bridge (p. 360) to the right, by *Mayoux* and *Frasse*, to (1 hr.) *Painsec* (4297′), a picturesquely situated village, with a fine view of the snow-mountains above Zinal. A good path leads thence to the N. to (2 hrs.) *Vercorins* (4400′), with a view of the mountains to the N. of the Rhone Valley, and then down to *Chippis* (p. 350) and (2 hrs.) *Sierre* (p. 339).

About 2½-3 hrs. above Vissoye (bridle-path, diverging to the left at the upper end of the village from the Zinal route, beyond the bridge over the Torrent de Moulin, and ascending mostly through wood) is the **Hôtel Weisshorn* (7694′; R. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), in an open situation on the *Tête à Fayaz*, a spur of the *Rochers de Nava*, with *View and rich flora. Excursions may be taken to the *Pointe de Nava* (9090′; 1¼ hr.); to the *Pte. Tounot* (9915′; 2½ hrs.); to the *Lac de Tounot* (8726′; 1½ hr.); to the *Pas de Forcletta* (p. 365; 2 hrs.); to the *Meiden Pass* (p. 364; 2 hrs.); to the *Bella Tola* (p. 364; 3 hrs.), etc.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1-1¼ hr. from Vissoye), see p. 363; thence to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* 1¾-2 hrs. To *Evolena* over the *Col de Torrent* (9½ hrs.; guide 14 fr.), see p. 359.

Beyond Vissoye the bridle-path to Zinal crosses the Torrent de Moulin (to the left diverges the path to the Hôtel Weisshorn, see above) and leads viâ *Quimet* to (50 min.) *Mission* (4288′), with a curious chapel, at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (p. 360),

and (40 min.) *Ayer* (4870′; Restaurant du Rothhorn), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 363.) The path ascends a little, crosses a torrent, and traverses (1/4 hr.) a stony chaos, the scene of a landslip. It then (25 min.) crosses the Navigenze by the *Pont du Bois* (5155′), passes the chapel of *St. Laurent* (5160′), on the left bank, recrosses by the (35 min.) second bridge to the right bank, and reaches (25 min.) —

9 M. **Zinal** (5505′; **Gr.-Hôt. des Diablons*, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 6-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Durand*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôt. du Besso*, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The valley ends towards the S. in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier*.

Excursions (guides: *Elie* and *Joachim Peter*, *Elie Cotter*, *Joseph Monnet*, *Jean-Bapt.*, *Daniel*, and *Pierre Epiney*, etc.). The ***Alpe de l'Allée** (7180′), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal (gnide, 5 fr., unnecessary), commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the *Besso* (12,058′). After 1/4 hr. we cross to the left bank, and traverse pastures, past the chalets of *Barma;* 1/2 hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall above; 3 min., a stone hut on the first mountain-terrace. Then a rather steep ascent to the right; 3/4 hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet.

The ***Alpe d'Arpitetta** (7420′), opposite the Alpe de l'Allée, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothhorn. We follow the path to the Alpe de l'Allée as far as the stone hut mentioned above; beyond it we take the path to the left, cross the terminal moraine of the Durand Glacier, and ascend to the (2¼ hrs.) chalets. — A still more imposing and complete view is gained from the ***Roc de la Vache** (8488′), ascended from the Alp in 1 hr. (guide 6 fr.). The descent may be made to Zinal viâ the *Tracuit Alp* in 1½ hr. (better in the reverse direction). — Good walkers should extend the excursion up the Durand Glacier to the **Constantia Club Hut** or *Cabane du Mountet* (9475′; inn in summer), at the S. base of the Besso (4 hrs. from Zinal; guide 10 fr.), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir** (10,263′), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in 1¼ hr. from the clnb-hnt (guide from Zinal 12 fr.).

Ascents. The ***Corne de Sorebois** (9590′), from Zinal in 3¾ hrs., with guide (6 fr.), easy and attractive, see p. 360. A much finer mountain-view is obtained from the **Garde de Bordon** (10,880′), reached in 1½ hr. from the (3½ hrs.) Col de Sorebois viâ the arête, for adepts only (guide 12 fr.). The direct ascent from Zinal is very steep. — **Pointe d'Arpitetta** (10,300′), from the Alp Arpitetta 3 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), laborious. — **Lo Besso** (*Obêche;* 12,058′), rather steep and toilsome, for experts only (3-4 hrs. from the Mountet Club Hut; gnide 30 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — **Pigno de l'Allée** (11,168′), from Zinal by the *Alp de l'Allée* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and **Bouquetin** (11,430′), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 7 hrs. (20 fr.), neither very difficult. — **Diablons** (11,828′), by the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs. (15 fr.), laborious. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020′; 50 fr.), from the Mountet Club Hut by the E. arête in 5-6 hrs., the last part difficult (p. 359). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** or **Moming** (13,855′; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous climb (from the Mountet Club Hut over the *Col du Blanc*, 12,080′, and the N.W. arête, or over the W. flank and the S.W. arête in 6-7 hrs.). — **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 70 fr.), from the Mountet Club Hut by the W. arête in 5½-6 hrs., also very difficult. Comp. p. 373. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), by the E. arête in 10 hrs. (guide 100 fr.), very hazardous and difficult (pp. 359, 374).

PASSES. To EVOLENA over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent*, see p. 359; by the *Col du Grand Cornier* and the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla*, see p. 359; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 360. — OVER THE COL DE L'ALLÉE AND THE COL DE COURONNE, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), trying, fit for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the **Col de l'Allée** (10,485'). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the **Col de Couronne** (9895'), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to the *Alp Bréonna*, and by *La Sage* to *Evolena* (p. 356). — Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross the *Col de Bréonna* (9575'), lying to the N., between the Couronne de Bréonna and the Serra Neire, or the *Col du Zaté* (9433'), between the Serra Neire and the Pointe du Zaté (both toilsome).

To MEIDEN in the Turtmann Valley over the *Pas de Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablons)*, see p. 364.

To ZERMATT OVER THE TRIFTJOCH, 11-12 hrs., difficult (guide 30 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) *Mountet Hut* (p. 362) we traverse the *Durand Glacier*, to the E., to the (1¾ hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Trifthorn* (12,260'), and clamber up, at first with the aid of an iron chain, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1½ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,615'), between the Trifthorn and the Wellenkuppe, affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 367).

To ZERMATT OVER THE COL DURAND, 12-13 hrs., also difficult (guide 35 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) Monntet Club Hut we ascend to the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (p. 362), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty (large 'bergschrund'), to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,393'), between *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*; 12,284') and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,487'), with a striking view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent, not direct over the *Hohwäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is much crevassed, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968'), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 371) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 367).

To RANDA over the **Moming Pass** (12,445'), between the Rothhorn and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), or over the **Schalli-Joch** (12,305'), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (13 hrs.; 50 fr.), both difficult and endangered by falling ice.

FROM ZINAL TO ST. LUC (3¼ hrs.). We return to (1½ hr.) *Ayer* (p. 362), ascend to the right, and skirt the hillside, traversing pastures and wood (guide, desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer). — From Zinal to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* (p. 361) direct in 4 hrs. (guide, desirable, 8 fr.).

c. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Drive from Sierre to Vissoye, 11 M.; walk up to St. Luc (good road), 1¼ hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 360). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½-4 hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Meiden over the Pas du Bœuf in 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); or from St. Luc direct over the Meiden Pass to Meiden in 5¼ hrs. From Meiden over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 6 (with Schwarzhorn 7½) hrs. (guide 15, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (5390'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bella Tola*, R. 2-3, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Cervin*, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), lying on a steep slope high above the Val d'Anniviers, commands a superb view of the valley and the snow-mountains at its head (Schallihorn, Lo Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, and Pointe de Zinal).

The *Pierre des Sauvages* (5623′), 1 M. above the village, is an ancient altar-stone, ascribed to the 'Druids'. — An easy and well-shaded bridle-path leads in 1¼ hr. from St. Luc to *Chandolin* (p. 361).

The ***Bella Tola** (9845′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., desirable for novices; horse 10 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. Fifty paces beyond the church the bridle-path ascends to the left, and (1 min.) again to the left (while the path to the right leads to the *Hôtel Weisshorn*, p. 361); 20 min., to the left; 35 min., cross two brooks; then ascend to the right towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut on the *Alp de Roua* (7135′), which we leave to the right (½ hr.); next to the left, up the pastures, straight towards the centre of the Bella Tola; 1¼ hr., we reach its base, and by a good zigzag path (1 hr.) the summit. This N.W. peak is marked by a metal vane. Another path ascends the (¼ hr.) S.E. peak (9935′). The *View embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemmi. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

To reach the Turtmann Valley we descend direct from the S.E. peak to the (½ hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9380′). Hence (keeping to the right) we follow the path over débris, denoted by red crosses, to (¾ hr.) the Meiden Pass route, above the small lake (see below), and to (1¾ hr.) Meiden (see below).

The direct bridle-path from St. Luc to Meiden crosses the **Meiden** or **Zmeiden Pass** (9095′; 5 hrs.; guide, hardly needed, 12 fr.). After about ½ hr. we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route, cross the stream, and proceed, occasionally through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Tounot* (7223′), where we enquire for the route to the pass. We ascend to the left, past a small lake (to the right, the *Pointe Tounot*, 9915′), and finally traverse rocky débris to (1¾ hr.) the pass. Fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, etc. We descend past a small lake (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9425′, on the right) to the *Upper* (7670′) and *Lower Meiden Alp* (7352′; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent, through larches and stone-pines, to the hamlet of (1¾ hr.) **Meiden** or **Gruben** (5900′; *Hôt. Schwarzhorn*, unpretending), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

The **Turtmann Valley** ends to the S. in the magnificent *Turtmann Glacier*, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,828′), *Weisshorn* (14,805′), *Brunnegghorn* (12,630′), and *Barrhorn* (11,880′). At its base lie the chalets of *Sennthum* (1½ hr. from Meiden). A toilsome but interesting route crosses this glacier and the **Col de Tracuit** or **des Diablons** (10,675′), between the Diablons and the Tête de Millon, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Meiden; guide 20 fr.). The *Tête de Millon* (12,130′), a good point of view, is easily ascended from the pass in 1¾ hr., with guide, and the *Diablons* (11,828′) by the S.E. arête, with more difficulty, in 2 hrs. (with guide; see p. 362).

FROM MEIDEN TO VISSOYE OVER THE PAS DE FORCLETTA, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 15 fr.). By the *Lower Plumatt Alp*, ½ hr. above Meiden, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Plumatt* (7355′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weiss-

Visp (Viege)
Brig
Gampel
Raron
Stalden
St. Niklaus
Randa
Täsch
Saas im Grund
Saas Fee
Almagell
Grächen
Zeneggen
Törbel
Visperterbinen
Eisten
Balen
Lalden
Brigerbad
Gamsen
Glis
Naters
Mund
Birgisch
Eggerberg
Baltschieder
Gesteien
Steg
Hohtenn
Unterbach
Bürchen
Eischol
Turtmann-Th.
Ginanzthal
Augstbord-Th.
Jungthal
Bietsch-Th.
Baltschieder-Th.
Gredetsch-Th.
Lötschen-Th.
Nanzer Th.
Gamser Th.
Dom
Täschhorn
Nadelhorn
Balfrinhorn
Ulrichshorn
Alphubel
Egginer
Mittaghorn
Fletschhorn
Weißhorn 4512
Schwarzhorn
Augstbordhorn
Dreizehnenhorn
Signalhorn
Ergischhorn
Brunnegghorn
Barrhorn
Stellihorn
Festihorn
Rothhorn
Gabelhorn
Seethalhorn
Seebodenhorn
Plattenhorn
Schilthorn
Fletschhorn
Jägihorn
Ochsenhorn
Galenhorn
Magenhorn
Glishorn
Faulhorn
Spitzhorn
Straffelgrat
Gebiedem
Riedgletscher
Feegletscher
Bies-gletscher
Turtmann-gletscher
Rhone
Zermatt
Sierre
Furka
Simplon
Mattmark
Kilometer
1:150 000
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

horn, etc. Then past the *Kallenberg Alp* (8152′) and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) **Pas de Forcletta** (9475′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête de Barneuza* (9997′). Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* and (4 hrs.) *Vissoye* (p. 361).

FROM MEIDEN TO TURTMANN, 3½ hrs. (guide, 6 fr., needless; mule 10 fr.). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, crossing to the left bank after ½ hr., recrossing to the right bank at (½ hr.) *Niggeling*, and to the left bank again by the (½ hr.) *Vollensteg*. Thence through the *Taubwald* or *Dubenwald*, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. At (1½ hr.) *Tummĕnen* (3200′) we recross the stream, by the second bridge; then descend the steep right bank of the brook to (½ hr.) *Turtmann* (p. 340).

From Meiden to St. Niklaus (6, with the Schwarzhorn 7½ hrs.; guide, desirable, 15 or 18 fr.) a bridle-path ascends the steep E. slope of the valley viâ the *Gruben Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490′), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,213′; S.) and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,512′; N.), affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn and Mischabel.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,512′; ¾-1 hr.) is easily ascended from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 361): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischahel; S., Mte. Rosa, Lyskamm, Brunneggborn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, etc.

The path descends over débris (bad for riding) into the *Augstbord Valley*. We then skirt the Steinthalgrat, to the right, to *Jungen* (6490′; splendid view of the Visp valley from the church: to the left, the Ried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn; to the right, the Brunneggborn and Weisshorn; in the centre, the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus* (p. 366).

From Meiden to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** (9822′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), farther to the S., interesting. — The **Barrjoch** (11,990′), **Brunnegg-Joch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′; difficult) are glacier-passes, fit for experts only, with able guides (40 fr.).

83. From Visp to Zermatt.

22½ M. RAILWAY in 2⅓-2½ hrs. (2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 10 fr., return-tickets 28 fr. 80 c. and 18 fr.) — The railway from Visp to Zermatt combines the ordinary and rack-and-pinion systems, and is worked by engines on Abt's system. Maximum gradient on the ordinary sections, 45:1000; on the rack-and-pinion sections 125:1000. Best views to the left.

ON FOOT: from Visp to Zermatt 9½ hrs. (Stalden 2 hrs., St. Niklaus 3 hrs., Randa 5½ M., Täsch 2½ M., Zermatt 3½ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.). — The route from Visp to Zermatt, with its picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls, is easy and attractive.

Visp (2160′), see p. 341. The railway makes a wide bend, to the S., towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*, and gradually ascends on the right bank of the stream. The train passes under the *Neubrücke* (2280′), crosses the river by an iron bridge, 40 yds. long, and ascends (rack-and-pinion section, 1050 yds. long) to (5 M.) **Stalden** (2635′; **Hôt. Stalden*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; *Café* near the church, with rooms to let), a pleasant village situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Saaser Visp*

and the *Matter Visp* unite. The valley divides. To the S., between the Nicolai Valley and the Saasthal, rises the snow-pyramid of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′). The culture of the vine extends 2 M. beyond Stalden.

From Stalden to (4½ hrs.) *Saas-Fee*, see p. 377.

To THE SIMPLON OVER THE BISTENEN PASS, 9-10 hrs., repaying (guide 15 fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of Stalden; horse 30 fr.). Bridle-path from Visp or Stalden to (2 hrs.) *Visperterminen* (4395′; *Hôt.-Pens. Gebüdem-Alpe, pens. 4-7 fr.), a village finely situated high above the Visp valley; thence through wood and pastures to (2 hrs.) a pass (about 7200′) to the S. of the **Gebüdem* (7640′; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in ¾ hr.) and to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Bististaffel* (6070′) in the upper *Gamser-Thal*; finally over the *Bistenen Pass* (7980′), on the N. side of the *Magenhorn* (8600′), to the Simplon road near the Old Hospice, and descent thence to (4 hrs.) *Simplon* (p. 344).

Beyond Stalden is another rack-and-pinion section, 1030 yds. long. The train ascends through a rock-cutting and a tunnel to the height of about 2940′, and runs level for a time, high on the left side of the deep valley of the Matter-Visp; ahead of us is the Brunnegghorn, with the Weisshorn to its right. Three short tunnels; an imposing viaduct (177′ long, 165′ high) over the *Mühlbach;* two more tunnels, and two other viaducts in the gorge of the *Faulkinn*. At (6½ M.) stat. *Kalpetran* (2905′) the floor of the valley is again reached. Above, on the shelving pastures to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd* (4450′). Another level section follows, after which the line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through the gorges of *Kipfen* and *Seeli*, close by the brawling Visp, which here forms a series of falls amidst huge blocks of gneiss. We return to the left bank (to the right, above, the church of *Jungen*, p. 365), and reach —

10½ M. **St. Niklaus** (3708′; pop. 922; *Buffet; *Gr.-Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lochmatter*, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel-Restaurant Monte Rosa*, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr., both well spoken of), formerly named *Gassen*, the chief place in the valley. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. — To Meiden over the *Augstbord Pass* or the *Jung Pass*, see p. 365; to *Saas* over the *Ried Pass* or *Windjoch*, see p. 378.

Beyond a short rack-and-pinion section the railway crosses the *Blattbach*, which descends from the Barrhorn on the right, and then returns by a skew-bridge to the right bank of the Visp. To the right, a lofty waterfall in several leaps. 13½ M. *Herbriggen* (4124′). Another steep gradient (1835 yds. long) begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, descending from the *Dom* (p. 373); to the right is the *Weisshorn* (p. 374), with the fissured *Bies Glacier;* and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*. Between (16 M.) **Randa** (4623′; **Hôt. Weisshorn*, R. 2-3, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.) and (18½ M.) **Täsch** (4728′) a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village is still traceable. A massive embankment carries the line along the right bank of the Visp. To the W. opens the *Schalli-*

English Miles 1:150000 Kilometer

Thal, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Zinal-Rothhorn;* to the E., the *Täschthal* (p. 378). By the chalets of *Zermettje* the line crosses the Visp for the last time, and then ascends a gradient, 970 yds. long, on the *Bühl*, high above the gorge of the boisterous Visp. We then enter a defile, scarcely broad enough for both road and railway. At its end, to the right, the stupendous *Matterhorn* suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier;* and above it stretches the vast *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The line then passes through a short tunnel and reaches (22½ M.) *Zermatt* (Railway Restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1¼ fr.).

Zermatt. — **Hotels.** *Hôtels Mont-Cervin, Zermatt, and Monte Rosa, all belonging to the *Seiler* family, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr. — Outside the village, near the railway-station: *Hôt. Terminus, R. 3½-6½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria & Hôt. d'Angleterre, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Schweizerhof, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. Gornergrat, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr. — In the village. Post, R. 2-3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens.-Restaurant Perren, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Pens.-Restaurant Bon-Repos, 5 min. from the station, with garden, R. 2-6, pens. 6-10 fr.; Pens. Waldesruhe, well situated on the right bank of the Visp, ½ hr. from Zermatt; Restaurant Alpenrose, pens. from 6 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp *(Seiler's)*, admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt (p. 368), R. 5-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-20 fr. (patronised by the English); Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. — *Hôt. Riffelberg or Riffelhaus *(Seiler's)*, 3 hrs. from Zermatt (p. 368), R. 4-6, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. — *Schwarzsee Hotel *(Seiler's)*, 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 371), R. 4-6, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-15 fr. The Seiler hotels issue conpons for lunch, etc., to their pension-guests, which may be used at the Riffelalp, Riffelhaus, and Schwarzsee with an additional payment of 50 c. *Visitors' Tax* at the Seiler hotels 1 fr. per week for each person, families of more than 3 pers. 3 fr.; for a shorter stay 20 c. daily for each person. — *Bavarian Beer* at the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Post and Telegraph Office near the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (*Alex., Alois, Franz*, and *Fridolin Burgener; Joseph* and *Fridolin Truffer; Peter Perren; Gabriel, Heinrich*, and *Rud. Taugwalder; Adolph Brantschen; Felix Julen; Joh. Aufdenblatten; Jos., Alois*, and *Peter Anton Biener; Elias Lauber; Felix, Friedrich, Joseph*, and *Ambros Imboden; Jos., Leo*, and *Robert Moser;* etc.). An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. On Sun. the guides do not start till after mass. — **Horse** to the Riffelalp 8, Riffelberg 10, Gorner Grat 15, Schwarzsee 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church *(St. Peter's)*, opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Biener*. — Tourists' Articles: *K. Knecht & Co.*

Zermātt (5315′; pop. 741), Piedmontese *Praborgne*, one of the most frequented spots in Switzerland, lying in a green valley surrounded by steep mountains, is commanded on the S.W. by the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn.

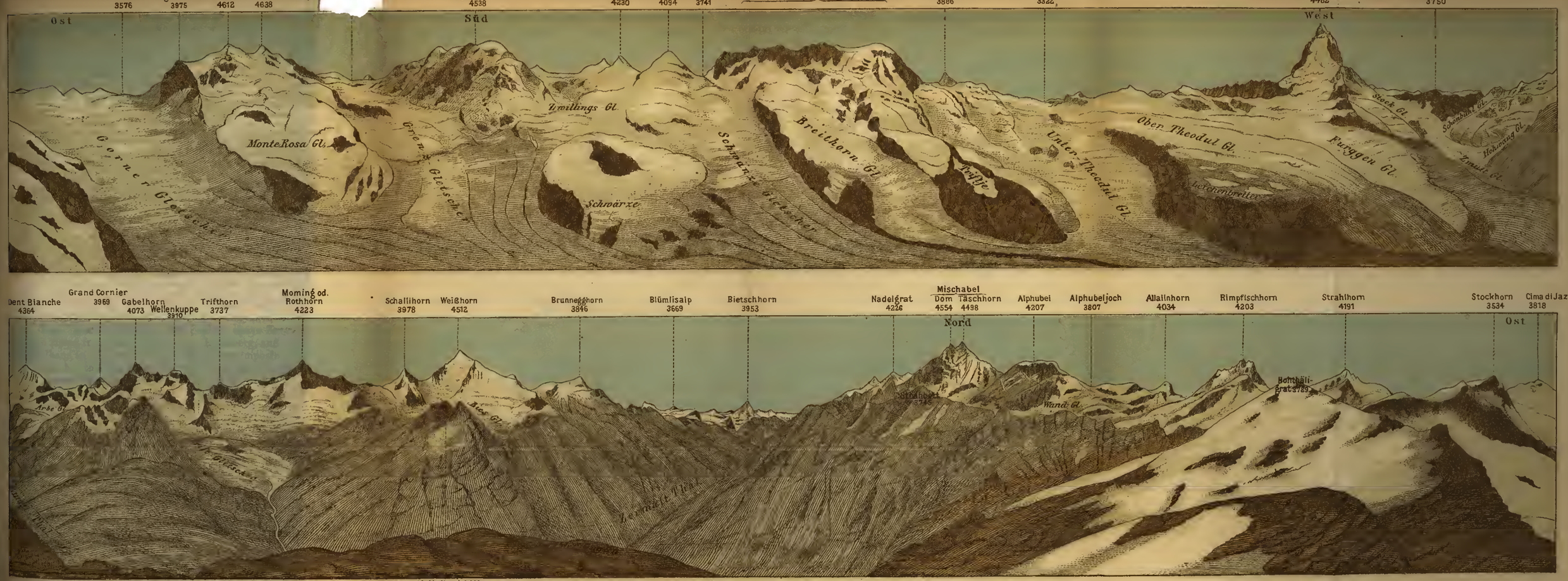
Zermatt surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although it is inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Grat,

in particular, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The *Museum* opposite the Hôt. Mont-Cervin contains an admirable **Relief of the Environs of Zermatt*, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, and another of the *Matterhorn* (scale: 1:5000), both by *Imfeld* (open free; gratuity). In the garden of the Hôtel Mont-Cervin is a monument (1902) commemorating *Alexander* and *Katherina Seiler*, 'founders of the tourist-resort of Zermatt'.

The *Churchyard* contains the tombstones of *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and (to the right of the church) *Michel Croz* (p. 374). By the English Church repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Excursions from Zermatt. Foremost among the attractions are the ***Riffelberg** and ****Gorner Grat**, easily visited by the electric mountain-railway in 1½ hr. or on foot (bridle-path) in 4½ hrs. — — The *Gornergrat Railway, opened in 1898 and the highest mountain-railway in Europe (Brienzer Rothhorn 7388′), is a rack-and-pinion line propelled by electricity (length 5½ M.; gradient 16-20 per cent.; fare 12 fr., there and back 18 fr., parties of not less than 5, 16 fr. each). The station is at the lower end of Zermatt, opposite the Visp station. The line (best views to the *right*) crosses the Matter-Visp and ascends to the right along the wooded E. slope of the valley. Opposite, on the right, are the Trift Glacier and the Trifthorn. It crosses the *Findelen Valley* by a viaduct, 92 yds. long and 197′ above the Findelenbach, on the left bank of which are a passing station and the power-house of the railway, fed by this stream. The overflow forms a beautiful cascade in descending into the valley. Farther on we thread three short tunnels on the *Schwarze Fluh*. To the right opens the view of the Zmutt Valley, with the Hohwäng Glacier, and of the rubble-strewn end of the Gorner Glacier. Above the *Fällistutz* (p. 369) the line bends back by means of the *Unteralp Tunnel* (218 yds. long); fine view to the left of the entire valley of the Visp. It next passes through a wood of stone-pines and reaches the station of (2½ M.) **Riffelalp** (7307′), which is about ½ M. from the *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp* (p. 367; electric railway in 3 min., 1 fr., there and back 1½ fr.) and commands a fine view to the N.W. of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, and Zinal-Rothhorn, with the Gabelhorn and Trift glaciers. Farther on we penetrate an old moraine (short tunnel), emerge from the wood, and ascend in a bold curve on the slope of the *Riffelberg*, with a steadily improving view of the Matterhorn. 4 M. Stat. **Riffelberg** (8480′), 3 min. above the *Hôt. Riffelberg* (p. 367). The line now traverses hilly pastures, crossing the old Gorner Grat route several times, to the *Rothe Boden* (to the right, the *Riffelhorn*, p. 373). We then proceed high above the *Gorner Glacier*, with a magnificent view of the huge ice-river and the mountains surrounding it (Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Zwillinge, Breithorn). The terminus of (5½ M.) **Gornergrat** (9908′) is ¼ hr. below the top of the *Gorner Grat* (see p. 369; chaises-á-porteurs at the station).

The Bridle Path to the Gorner Grat is still much used in spite of the opening of the railway (to the Riffelhaus 3 hrs., to the Gorner Grat



PANORAMA VOM GORNERGRAT. (3136m.)

4½ hrs.; guide needless; horse to the Riffelhaus 10, to the Gorner Grat 15 fr.). From the Hôtel du Mont-Rose we follow the road, leaving the church on the left, for 8 min., and cross the *Visp;* on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′). [A pleasanter route to this point leads to the E. from the Mont-Cervin Hotel, crosses the Visp, and ascends to the right over meadows.] We now turn to the right; 2 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach;* here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (8 min.) four huts, to the *Obere Moos* (guide-post to the Gorner Gorge, see p. 371). The path now ascends to the left on the *Fällistutz*, wooded with larches and stone-pines; 25 min., a hut above *Schwegmatten*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furgghach issuing from the Furgg Glacier, and in the Zmutt Valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier (p. 363); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′; rfmts.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends direct, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through stone-pines, and passes the (¼ hr.) *Hôtel Riffelalp (7307′; p. 367), affording a superb view of the colossal Matterhorn, the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Adjacent are an English and a Roman Catholic chapel, and about 5 min. to the N. is the station of the Gorner Grat Railway (p. 368). Above the hotel the two paths unite, but soon divide again, where we keep to the left (the level path to the right leading to the Gorner Glacier, see below). At the foot of the *Riffelberg* (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags (above, to the left, the Gorner Grat Railway) to the (40 min.) Hôtel Riffelberg (8429′; p. 367), where we enjoy a fine view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn, and to the N. of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger. The *Gugel* (8680′), a height 20 min. to the N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass. We now ascend to the left over pastures to the (¾ hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9125′), with the small *Riffelhorn Lakes*, at the foot of the abrupt *Riffelhorn* (p. 373). Lastly, a winding ascent over débris to the (¾-1 hr.) summit of the Gorner Grat.

The ****Gorner Grat** (10,290′; 4975′ above Zermatt) is a rocky ridge rising from the plateau of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in 1½ hr. It commands a most imposing view (see Panorama), but this has been sadly marred by the erection of the *Hôtel-Restaurant Belvédère* (R. 7-8, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.). The spectator is surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,758′; *Dom*, 14,942′), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending to the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Dent Blanche*, 14,318′; *Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,365′; *Zinal-Rothhorn*, 13,855′; *Weisshorn*, 14,804′), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of *Monte Rosa* itself, the highest peak (15,217′) and two others are alone visible, and the mountain looks less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,780′; p. 374). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the huge **Gorner Glacier*, which is joined in its course by six other glaciers; from its base issues the *Visp (Matter-Visp)*.

The views from the **Hohthäli-Grat* (10,790′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 1 hr. more (laborious, for climbers only; guide advisable), and from the *Stockhorn* (11,595′), 1 hr. farther to the W., are still finer; both embrace the Findelen Glacier also.

An interesting excursion may be made over the *Gorner Glacier* to the *Bétemps Hut* (2½-3 hrs. from the Riffel Inn, comp. p. 375). A guide is neces-

sary (8 fr.; one enough for several persons) to show the plank-bridges over crevasses and glacier-torrents.

From the Riffelalp (p. 369) there is another path to the Riffelhaus, 1/2 hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier. Above the Hôtel Riffelalp it diverges to the right from the bridle-path and skirts a stony slope *(Riffelbord)*, the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful dazzling snows of the Breithorn, adjoining which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge ('Twins'), E. the Castor (13,880′), and W. the Pollux (13,430′). After 1/2 hr. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point may be crossed safely (with guide). The path continues to ascend the slope to the left; 12 min., turn to the left; 20 min., *Gagenhaupt* (8430′), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 373); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus.

The return-route from the Riffel to Zermatt viâ FINDELEN is recommended (3 1/2 hrs.). We may take the steep new path descending to the right below the Gorner Grat station (finger-post) to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Findelen Valley*. It is better, however, to select the easy bridle-path to the right at (1 1/4 hr.) the Hôtel Riffelalp (p. 369), which descends to the valley past the monument of Mr. T. W. Hinchcliff. We then proceed through pine-wood to the (3/4 hr.) *Hôt. du Glacier* (pens. 5 1/2-6 fr.), whence we go on, passing the small *Grünsee* (7580′), to (20 min.) the margin of the large *Findelen Glacier, which is surrounded by the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn; towards the W. tower the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, and Weisshorn. We return from the Hôt. du Glacier by the same path, and after 1 min. descend to the right to the (25 min.) bridge across the *Findelenbach*, and re-ascend to the village of (6 min.) *Findelen* (p. 372). Hence a bridle-path, affording a grand view of the Matterhorn and the Zmutt Valley and passing near the bridge of the Gorner Grat Railway and the waterfall mentioned on p. 368, descends to (40 min.) *Winkelmatten* and (1/4 hr.) *Zermatt*.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the **Café Edelweiss** on the *Altes Haupt* (*Alterkopf*; 6495′), about 50 min. from Zermatt. We turn to the right by the English Church, and ascend to the mouth of the gorge through which the *Triftbach* descends in a series of falls. We then cross the bridge and follow a zigzag bridle-path to the café, with view of Zermatt, the Riffelberg, the Breithorn, the Little Matterhorn, and (to the left) the Mischabelhörner. A more extensive view (the Matterhorn, Findelen-Thal, etc.) is obtained from the *Edelweisskopf*, reached from the café in 20 min. by a narrow path to the left (to the right is the path to the Trift Hotel, see below).

A still grander view, especially of the Matterhorn, is commanded by the **Höhbalm** (8595′), which is ascended from the Café Edelweiss in 2 hrs. (guide, desirable for novices, 5 fr.). — In the picturesque Trift valley, 1 hr. above the Café Edelweiss, lies the **Trift Hotel** (ca. 7800′; R. 3 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 2 1/2-3, D. 4-4 1/2, pens. 8-10 fr., well spoken of), the starting-point for the ascents of the Mettelhorn (3 hrs.; p. 373), the Ober-Gabelhorn, the Zinal-Rothhorn, etc. The hotel is also reached from Zermatt in 2 hrs. by a bridle-path over the *Balm*.

To the **Gorner Gorge** (1 1/2 hr. there and back). We diverge from the Schwarzsee route (see p. 371) after 1/4 hr., cross the *Zmuttbach* by the (3 min.) lower bridge, turn to the left, and reach (7 min.) the entrance (adm. 1 fr.) to the picturesque gorge of the Matter-Visp. Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the Lower Gorge, whence stairs ascend to the top of the right bank. A shady path leads thence to the (10 min.) *Upper Gorge* (finer than the lower; 50 c.).

Those who wish to visit the upper gorge only need not go through the lower, but may ascend beyond the bridge over the **Zmuttbach** (see p. 370) by a path to the right, to the hamlet of *Platten* (5780′). Beyond the church they descend to the left, cross the bridge, and then ascend again to the (25 min.) entrance of the gorge. Thence they may return to the bridge and ascend to the right by the *Obere Moos* and the Riffel path (p. 369) to (3/4 hr.) Zermatt.

To the **Staffel Alp** (2 hrs. from Zermatt; guide, 5 fr., not necessary). At the refreshment-hut, above (3/4 hr.) *Zum See*, the path diverges to the right from the Schwarzsee route (see below) and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Staffel Alp* (7045′; Restaurant, with beds, plain), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rubble-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn and Strahlhorn.

From the Staffel Alp to the *Schwarzsee* (see below), 1 1/2 hr. Over the *Col d'Hérens* to *Ferpècle*, see p. 359; over the *Col de Valpelline* to the *Val Pellina* or *Arolla*, see p. 358. — A shorter way back leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the Zmuttbach, to which we cross by a bold bridge.

To the *Schwarzsee Hotel (2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, needless, 6, horse 10 fr.) by a mule-path, very attractive. The path, which as far as Hermättje is also that to the Théodule Pass (p. 372), ascends the left bank of the Visp (after 1/4 hr., avoid descent to the left to the Gorner Gorge), crosses the *Zmuttbach* by the upper bridge (charming view of the finely wooded *Zmutt Valley*, with the Matterhorn towering above it), and ascends to (25 min.) the hamlet of *Zum See* (about 5900′), in the middle of which the path again forks, the bridle-path leading to the left and a direct path over meadows to the right. After 7 min. the paths re-unite; in 8 min. more, at a *Refreshment Hut* (guide-post), the bridle-path to the Staffel Alp (see above) diverges to the right. Our route ascends to the left to (25 min.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6790′; rfmts.), where we enjoy a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 369), the Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left is the way to the Théodule Pass, p. 372), and follow the bridle-path, which winds up steeply, over scanty and stony pastures, and partly through wood. In 40 min. the wood ends, the path becomes less steep. View, all the way, of the Gorner Glacier, the Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Mte. Rosa. In 3/4 hr. more we reach the **Schwarzsee Hotel** (8495 ft.; p. 367), on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier. Below, 5 min. to the W., lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8393′). The view from the hotel is splendid, and grander still from the ***Hörnli** (9490′; 1 hr. from the hotel; guide, advisable, 2-3 fr.), whence the stupendous Matterhorn is seen to great advantage.

Ascent to the *Matterhorn Hut* (10,820′; 2 1/2 hrs. from the Schwarzsee; experts dispense with guide), interesting (p. 374). — An attractive return-route from the Schwarzsee to Zermatt is by the (1 1/4 hr.) *Staffel Alp* (see above); another (guide, including the Hörnli, 10 fr.) leads over the rock-strewn *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelhaus.

To the Théodule Pass, 5-5¼ hrs. (guide 10 fr.; horse to the glacier 15 fr., to the Gandegg Hut 17 fr.), usually combined with the route to *Valtournanche* (p. 385) or the ascent of the *Breithorn* (see below). To (1⅓ hr.) *Hermättje*, see p. 371 (Schwarzsee route). The Théodule path crosses the *Furggbach* (fine fall a little farther up), and ascends the stony slopes in many windings, very dusty in dry weather. On the right is the dirty *Furgg Glacier;* above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. We ascend 2 hrs. more to the moraine of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (about 8855′). We then either ascend the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but safe; rope necessary) to the (¾-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass;* or we continue to follow the bridle-path, over rocks and débris, to the (¾ hr.) *Lower Théodule* or *Gandegg Hut* (9800′; Inn, bed 5, B. 2½ fr.), finely situated on the rocks of the *Leichenbretter*, between the *Lower* and *Upper Théodule Glaciers*, and thence ascend the upper glacier to the (1¼ hr.) **Théodule Pass** or **Matterjoch** (10,900′; *Théodule Hut*, with fourteen beds, plain, bed 6, B. 2½, D. 5 fr.), to the S. of the *Theodulhorn* (11,392′), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. Magnificent view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens; to the S., in the distance, the Graian Alps. Descent to *Breuil* or *Fiéry*, see pp. 384, 385; ascent of the **Breithorn*, see below.

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs., without guide (6 fr.). We follow the Riffel path to the (¼ hr.) church of *Winkelmatten* (p. 369) and ascend to the left past the bridge of the Gorner Grat Railway (p. 368) and through wood to (1¼ hr.) the summer-village of *Findelen* (6810′; restaurant), with the highest corn-fields in Switzerland, and the (½ hr.) *Eggen Alp* (7180′); then to the left past the *Stelli-See* (8343′) to the (1¼ hr.) *Z'Flüh Alp* (8570′; small inn), whence the glacier is well surveyed, the starting-point for the Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, etc. — From Findelen to the *Höt. du Glacier*, *Grünsee*, and *Riffelalp* (1½-2 hrs.), see p. 370. — By Findelen to the *Lower* and *Upper Rothhorn*, see p. 373.

Mountain Ascents from Zermatt or the Riffelhaus. (The guides' fees given below are reckoned from Zermatt.)

The **Breithorn** (13,685′; 7½-8 hrs., from the Riffelhaus 6-6½ hrs.; guide 25, with a night in the Théodule Hut 30, with descent to Breuil 40 fr.), easily ascended from Zermatt, is a splendid point of view. We follow the Théodule route to the (5 hrs.) Théodule Pass (see above), where the night is spent (or at the Gandegg Hut). The start next morning should be made as early as possible. From the Théodule Pass we ascend towards the S.E. over the *Upper Théodule Glacier*, then to the left, skirting the rocky peak of the *Little Matterhorn* (see below), to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly up the steep S.W. arête, where steps sometimes must be cut, to the top (2½-3 hrs., from the Gandegg Hut 4-4½ hrs.). Superb view: to the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it, Mont Blanc; to the right of it, the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; to the N., the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrinhorn, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; to the E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; to the S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola) and Mte. Viso. Descent to the Théodule Pass 1½-2 hrs. — The ascent of the Breithorn by the N. side is difficult and dangerous (guide 50 fr.). — The **Little Matterhorn** (*Petit Mont Cervin;* 12,750′) forms an attractive expedition of 2 hrs. from the Théodule Pass (guide 15, with night out 25 fr.). The ascent by the N.W. arête (3 hrs.) is more difficult (guide 20 fr.).

The ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,527′; 5-5½ hrs. from the Riffelhaus; guide 15 fr.) is easy but fatiguing. From the Riffel Hotel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (¾ hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9120′), then diverge to the right and descend a steep rocky slope to the (1 hr.) *Gorner Glacier*, reaching it at the *Gadmen* (8620′). Thence an ascent across the glacier (rope necessary) brings us to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955′), at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,595′), and to (2¼ hrs.) the top. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to go too near the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* (p. 379) not advisable.

The **Riffelhorn** (9617′), from the Riffelhaus 1½ hr. (guide thence, 6 fr.), is for fairly good climbers; fine survey of the Visp valley. The ascent on the S. side from the Gorner Glacier (guide 20-25 fr.) is much more difficult.

***Mettelhorn** (11,188′; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide desirable, 10 fr.), interesting but toilsome. Magnificent view of the Matterhorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Weisshorn, and Mischabel (panorama by Imfeld). A bridle-path ascends to a point 2 hrs. short of the summit (horse 18 fr.); we then cross the saddle to the N.W. of the *Plattenhörner* and traverse débris and snow. — From the Trift Hotel (p. 370) a bridle-path leads in 40 min. to the Zermatt route (thence to the top 2¼ hrs.).

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,150′; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 20 fr.), for moderately expert climbers only. The path ascends due W. from the Café Edelweiss, and the summit is then reached from the S. side, through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The ascent from the Trift Hotel is more difficult. — **Wellenkuppe** (12,830′; 5 hrs. from the Trift Hotel), an interesting climb, not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.).

Ober-Rothhorn (11,215′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), attractive and not difficult. Ascent viâ *Findelen* (p. 372) and the *Furggje* (9800′), to the E. of the *Unter-Rothhorn* (10,190′; another easy ascent). — **Strahlhorn** (13,750′), from the (3¼ hrs.) *Z'flüh Inn* in the Findelen Valley (p. 372) up the *Findelen* and *Adler Glaciers* in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′), from the Z'flüh Inn by the *Langenfluh Glacier* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), neither very difficult for experts. — **Dom** (14,942′; 10-11 hrs. from Randa; 60 fr.), very toilsome, but without serious difficulty for adepts. From Randa by the *Festi Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S. A. C. on the *Festi* (9305′); we then cross the *Festi Glacier* to the *Festi-Joch* (12,220′) and ascend the N.W. arête, finally over steep snow and ice, to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. *View one of the grandest among the Alps. — The *Dürrenhorn* (13,338′; 5 hrs.; 60 fr.), the *Hohberghorn* (13,865′; 5 hrs.; 30 fr.), the *Nadelhorn* (14,220′; 6 hrs.; 60 fr.), and the *Lenzspitze* (14,108′; 6 hrs.; 60 fr.) are also ascended from the Dom Hut. — More difficult is the **Täschhorn** (14,758′), 11-12 hrs. from Randa (60 fr.); the night is spent in (4 hrs.) a bivouac on the *Kien Glacier*, whence we ascend the N. arm of the glacier, over steep slopes of snow and ice, to the S.W. arête and the (7-8 hrs.) summit.

The **Lyskamm** or *Silberbast* (14,890′; gnide 100 fr.), ascended by the *Lysjoch* (p. 375) in 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, is difficult, and dangerous on account of the snow-cornice on the E. arête. (The ascent from the *Sella Hut* by the S. arête is without danger, see pp. 383, 384.)

***Monte Rosa** (*Höchste* or *Dufour-Spitze*, 15,217′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus; two guides, 50 fr. each; porter 35 fr.) was first ascended by *Messrs. G.* and *C. Smyth*, *Hudson*, and others, with the guides *Ulrich Lauener* and *Johann zum Taugwald*, in 1855 (comp. p. 381). The ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head; warm clothing advisable on account of the severe cold. The route descends to the (1¾ hr.) *Gadmen* rock (see above), crosses the *Gorner Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Bétemps Hut* of the S. A. C. (9190′; Inn in summer, with 2 straw-beds), on the *Untere Plattje* (9810′); then over rocks and snow to (2 hrs.) *Auf'm Fetsen* (*Obere Plattje;* 10,970′). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′),

where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. Finally we climb along the serrated rocky ridge to the E. to (1 hr.) the summit. *View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). — Besides the Dufour peak the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: *Nord-End* (15,132′), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′), *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,643′), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,260′), *Balmenhorn* (14,185′), *Schwarzhorn* (13,882′), *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,830′), and *Punta Giordani* (13,304′).

The **Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,780′; acc. to Ital. measurement 14,705′), was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by *Messrs. Whymper*, *Hudson*, *Hadow*, and *Lord Francis Douglas*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders*. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the top, and fell, along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. The ascent is not now considered one of unusual difficulty or danger, and wire-ropes are found at the most ticklish places, but it should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by firstrate guides (100 fr., with descent to Breuil 150 fr.; porter 70 or 100 fr.). The ascent takes 7½-8½ hrs., including halts, from the Schwarzsee Hotel, where the preceding night is usually spent: to the *Matterhorn Hut* at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,820′), 2-2½ hrs.; thence to the useless upper hut (12,526′) 1½-2 hrs., and over the *Schulter* (*Epaule;* 13,925′) to the summit 4 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 386) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,845′) to the *Rifugio Luigi di Savoia* (12,768′) of the Italian Alpine Club in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Linceuil*, the *Cravate*, with the old Italian refuge-hut (13,523′), the *Pic Tyndall* (13,925′), and the *Col Félicité* to the top in 5½-7 hrs. (acc. to the season and state of the ice).

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with firstrate guides): **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.): from the (2 hrs.) *Trift Hotel* (p. 370) straight up the E. side (solid rock) and the *Gabelhorn Glacier*, finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gahel' (safe when the snow is in good condition). The descent to Zinal is very difficult (guide 100 fr.; comp. p. 362). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** (*Moming;* 13,855′), 6-7 hrs. from the Trift Hotel viâ the Trift Glacier (guide 80, with descent to Zinal 100 fr.; comp. p. 362). — **Weisshorn** (14,804′; first ascended by *Prof. Tyndall* in 1861), from Randa 10-12 hrs. (guide 80 fr.): by the *Jatz Alp* and the *Schalliberg* to (4½ hrs.) the grandly situated *Weisshorn Club Hut*, on the *Hohlicht* (9378′), and thence by the *Schalliberg Glacier* and the E. arête to the top, 6-8 hrs. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; 80 fr.; first ascended by *Messrs. T. S. Kennedy* and *W. Wigram* in 1862), the hardest of all the Zermatt peaks, 12-13 hrs.: from the (5 hrs.) *Schönbühl* (bivouac), opposite the Stockje, up to the (3 hrs.) arête of the *Wandfluh*, across this in a S.W. direction to the so-called *Gendarmes* (lofty weather-worn needles of rock), and straight over the arête to the (3 hrs.) top. An easier ascent is that from the *Cabane de Bertol* viâ the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the *Wandfluh* in 7-8 hrs. (comp. p. 359). — **Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor;* 13,715′), 8-9 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatten-Joch* (11,788′), difficult (guide 80 fr.; with descent to Prarayé 90 fr.); better from *Prarayé* in 7-8 hrs.

Passes. To Breuil in the Val Tournanche over the *Théodule Pass (10,900′), 8 hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.; see pp. 372, 386). The Théodule Pass may also be reached from the Riffelhaus (p. 367), viâ the *Gorner* and *Lower Théodule Glaciers*, or from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 371), viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the *Upper Théodule Glacier*. Horse from Zermatt to the *Gandegg Hut* (p. 372) 10 fr. Descent from the pass to *Fiéry* by the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 384. — To Breuil over the **Furgg-Joch** (10,825′; 25 fr.), to the E. of the Matterhorn, 10 hrs., trying (the Schwarzsee Hotel is the best starting-point, see p. 371); over the **Col du Lion** (11,735′; 70 fr.) or the **Col de Tournanche** (11,380′; 40 fr.), to the W. of the Matterhorn, both very difficult (ascent to the former endangered by falling ice and stones).

To Fiéry over the **Schwarzthor** (12,274′), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 40 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed

Schwärze Glacier to the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. — Over the **Zwillings-Joch** (*Verra Pass;* 12,668′), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult (guide 40 fr.). The ascents of the *Castor* (13,850′) and *Pollux* (13,430′) may be easily combined with either pass.

To GRESSONEY OVER THE LYSJOCH, 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 45 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Bétemps Hut* (p. 373), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and to the (6-7 hrs.) **Lysjoch** (14,030′), between the *Lyskamm* (14,890′; ascent from this side dangerous and inadvisable, see p. 373) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,260′), affording to the S. a superb View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,830′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna Gnifetti* of the I. A. C. (11,965′; see p. 383); thence either to the left across the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Col delle Pisse* (p. 383) and on to the (1½ hr.) *Col d'Olen* or (1½ hr.) *Alagna* (p. 382); or to the right by the *Garstelet Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Capanna Linty* (10,040′) and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 383). — From the Riffelhaus to Gressoney over the **Felik-Joch** (13,345′), between the Castor and Lyskamm, difficult, and dangerous owing to ice-falls; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 40 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the *Capanna Quintino Sella* of the I. A. C. (11,815′); comp. p. 383.

To ALAGNA (p. 382) over the **Sesia-Joch** (14,515′), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, and the *Vigne Glacier*, very difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.). — Over the **Piode-Joch** (*Ippolita Pass;* 13,945′), between the Parrot-Spitze and the Ludwigshöhe, also dangerous (feasible in the reverse direction only, from the *Capanna Val Sesia*, p. 382). — All these passes are for experts only, with firstrate guides.

To MACUGNAGA over the **New Weissthor** (11,745′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffel Hotel; guide 35 fr.). The route as far as the pass (5 hrs.) is an easy glacier-excursion (including the *Cima di Jazzi* 1½-2 hrs. more; see p. 380). Beyond the pass a short farther ascent is made over the abrupt rocks of the *Neu-Weissthor-Spitze* (12,010′); then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. The *Capanna Eugenio Sella* (p. 381) is reached in about 1 hr. from the pass, and *Macugnaga* (p. 380) in 3½ hrs. more. — The **Old Weissthor** (11,730′), between the Cima di Jazzi and the *Fillarhorn* (12,070′), is much more difficult. Several different routes: on the N., by the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weissthor* proper, immediately to the N. of the Fillarhorn. Between the Fillarhorn and the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′) is the *Fillar-Joch* (11,433′), and between the Jägerhorn and the *Nordend* is the *Jäger-Joch* (12,730′). Descent from all these to the *Castelfranco* and *Fillar Glaciers* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones.

To ZINAL over the *Triftjoch* (11,615′; 12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), difficult, p. 363; *Col Durand* (11,398′; 14 hrs.; 35 fr.), also difficult, see p. 363; *Moming Pass* (12,445′) and *Schalli-Joch* (12,305′), both very difficult (guide 50 fr.), p. 363. — To FERPÈCLE over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,418′; 11 hrs.; 30 fr.), p. 359. — To AROLLA over the Col d'Hérens and *Col de Bertol* (11,230′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), laborious, p. 358; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,900′; 13 hrs.; 30 fr.), p. 358. — To CHANRION over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, and *Col de l'Evêque* (the 'High Level Route'; 15 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), a long day. — To PRARAYÉ over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685′; 12 hrs.; 35 fr.), toilsome, see pp. 326, 357. — To THE SAAS VALLE, six glacier-passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,850′; guide 30 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; 30 fr.), *Allalin Pass* (11,713′; 30 fr.; these three to Mattmark); *Fee-Joch* (12,505′; 30 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475′; 30 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650′; 35 fr.; these three to Saas-Fee); comp. pp. 377, 378.

84. From Visp to Saas and Mattmark.

From Visp to *Stalden*, 5 M., railway in 26 min. (2nd cl. 3 fr. 55, 3rd cl. 2 fr. 25 c.); from Stalden to *Mattmark*, bridle-path in 7½ hrs. or viâ Saas-Fee in 8 hrs. (to Balen 3, Saas-Grund 1, Saas-Fee ¾ hr., Almagell 50 min., Mattmark 2½ hrs.). Horse from Stalden to Saas-Grund 12, to Saas-Fee 15, from Saas to Mattmark 10 fr. Luggage may be sent by post as far as Saas-Fee.

To (5 M.) *Stalden* (2635′), see p. 365. The bridle-path descends to the left from the station and crosses the Matter-Visp by the *Kinnbrücke* (2570′), a little above its junction with the *Saaser Visp*. On the hill to the left is the little church of *Staldenried*. Beyond two chalets, on the other side of the bridge, the path divides. We follow the left branch into the deep and narrow **Saasthal**, skirting the Saaser Visp, which descends in foaming falls. Beyond the chalets of *Resti* (3045′) we reach (1¼ hr.) *Zenschmieden* (3555′), the centre of the commune of *Eisten*, with a new church, and thence ascend more steeply to (40 min.) *Huteggen* (4088′; plain inn), looking back at the Bietschhorn and its glaciers. Farther on we pass the chalets of *Im Boden*, cross the (10 min.) *Boden-Brücke* (4300′), near a fine waterfall of the *Schweibbach* (right), descending from the Balenfirn Glacier, and (20 min.) return to the left bank, on which lies (25 min.) the village of *Balen* (4985′), at the base of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′). Above the village the path recrosses to the right bank, passes through a rocky defile, in which lies the chapel of *St. Anton*, and leads through the broad level valley to the village of —

1 hr. **Saas-Grund** (5125′; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; wine at the *Restaurant du Dôme*). Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer in St. Augustine's Church, adjoining the hotel.

Excursions. (Guides: *Adolf* and *Xaver Andenmatten*, *Alois*, *Emil*, and *Abraham Imseng*, *Ambros*, *Alois*, and *Peter Supersaxo*, *Joh. Jos.*, *Alois*, *Franz*, and *Roman Anthamatten*, *Emanuel*, *Elias*, *Heinrich*, and *Peter Josef Burgener*, *J. M. Blumenthal*.) Short walks: to the *Trift Alp* (7140′; 2 hrs.), fine view of the Mischabel, etc.; returning by *Dählwald*, the *Chapel of St. Joseph*, and *Unter dem Berg* (1¼ hr.). — To the *Grundberg* (7875′) and as far as the foot of the *Triftgrätli*, 2½ hrs. (abundant edelweiss). — To the *Mattwald Alp* (6890′), viâ *Balen* (see above), 3 hrs. — Above the Trift Alp, 3½ hrs. from Saas, is the small **Hôtel Weissmies** (9180′; dear), situated at the foot of the *Hochkraut Glacier*, and commanding a view of the Mischabel, Monte Rosa, etc. The inn is the starting-point for ascents of the Fletschhorn peaks. Walks may be taken hence to the (40 min.) *Belvedere* in the 'Breiten Wänge', at the foot of the Jägihörner, affording a magnificent prospect, and to the *Grosse Trift Glacier* (1 hr.), the *Hochkraut Glacier* (½ hr.), and the *Mellig Glacier* (1½ hr.). An attractive excursion is that to the *Triftgrätli* (9100′), and to the top of the (2½ hr.) *Trifthorn* (11,190′; guide 20 fr.). — The ***Weissmies** (13,225′; guide 40 fr.), ascended from the Hôt. Weissmies viâ the *Mellig Glacier* and the S.W. arête in 5 hrs., is not difficult under favonrable conditions of the snow, and very attractive. The ascent from the *Almagell Alp* (7300′; quarters), 2½ hrs. from Saas-Grund, viâ the *Zwischbergen Pass* and the S. arête, is fitted for adepts only (6 hrs.). — The *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) and *Fletschhorn* (13,128′; 5-6 hrs.; 40 fr.) are both difficult (p. 345). — Difficnlt glacier-passes lead to the Simplon viâ the *Laquin-Joch* (11,473′; guide 20 fr.) in 7-8 hrs., or viâ the *Fletschjoch* (12,050′; guide 30 fr.) in 8 hrs.; see p. 345. — Other excnrsions from Saas-Grund: **Sonnighorn** or **Bottarello** (11,455′), from the (2½ hr.) *Almagell Alp* (see above),

by the *Rothplatt Glacier* and the *Mittel Pass* (10,350′), in 4-5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), toilsome. — **Latelhorn** (10,525′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult. Path by Almagell and the *Furgg Alp* to the (5 hrs.) *Antrona Pass* (p. 347); thence to the left by the S.W. arête *(Peterrück)* to the (1 hr.) summit.

From Saas to the *Simplon* over the *Rossboden Pass*, the *Simeli Pass*, and the *Sirwolten Pass* or *Gamser-Joch*, see p. 345; to *Gondo* over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, see p. 346; to *Domodossola* over the *Antrona Pass*, see pp. 346, 347.

A bridle-path leads to the W., crossing the Visp and passing the *Chapel of St. Joseph* (a preferable path crosses the stream about 5 min. to the S. of the hotel and ascends past the *Chapel zur Hohen Stiege*), to (¾ hr.) **Saas-Fee** (5900′; **Grand-Hôtel Saas-Fee*, pens. 7-15 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel Bellevue*, pens. 7-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Dom*, pens. 6-12 fr., all under the same management; **Hôt.-Pens. Saas-Fee*, at the entrance to the village, R. 2-4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier*, pens. 6-9 fr., well spoken of), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the Mittaghorn, Egginer, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Täschhorn, Dom, Lenzspitze, and Ulrichshorn. To the E. rise the Portjengrat, the Weissmies, the Laquinhorn, and the Fletschhorn. *English Church*, with services in summer.

Excursions (guides, see p. 376). About ¼ hr. from Saas-Fee is the small *Café Bellevue*, with a charming view down the valley, with the Bietschhorn at the end. Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekinn*. — To the (½ hr.) *Restaurant Bodmen* (5800′), on the shady Almagell path, with fine view down the valley. — On a moraine between the two arms of the Fee Glacier, 1 hr. from Fee, lies the *Gletscher Alp* (7008′), a pasture once entirely surrounded by the glacier. — An extensive panorama is obtained 10 min. higher up. Hence to the upper end of the *Lange Fluh* 1¾ hr. (see below; guide necessary for the inexpert). — The *Plattje* (8460′), by the *Galen-Alp*, 2 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8312′), by the *Hannig Alp*, 2½ hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide needless). — **Mittaghorn** (10,330′; 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), and **Egginer** (11,080′; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), both very interesting and not difficult for the fairly expert. Good climbers may follow the arête from the Mittaghorn to the Egginer (somewhat dizzy). — ***Allalinhorn** (13,235′; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. From the (3 hrs.) *Lange Fluh* we cross the Fee Glacier to the (4 hrs.) *Fee-Joch* (p. 378), and ascend to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit. — The **Alphubel** (13,803′; guide 35 fr., over the *Mischabel-Joch* 40 fr.), the **Nadelhorn** (14,220′; guide 40 fr.), and the **Lenzspitze** (*Süd-Lenzspitze*, 14,108′; guide 80 fr.), are all three difficult; night-quarters at the new *Club Hut* of the Zürich Alpine Club above the *Distelhorn*, 4 hrs. from Saas-Fee; thence by the N.E. arête to the top of the Lenzspitze 5 hrs., to the Nadelhorn 6 hrs. The ascents of the *Täschhorn* (14,758′; 80-90 fr.) and the *Dom* (14,942′; 100 fr.), on this side are endangered by falling stones and are not advisable. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,890′), by the Ried Pass route over the *Gemshorn* (see p. 378), or across the *Windjoch*, in 7½-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and **Balfrinhorn** (12,475′), over the *Ried Pass* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), both without difficulty for experts.

Passes. To Zermatt over the Alphubel-Joch, 12 hrs., attractive, and not difficult for experts (guide 30 fr.). From Fee 1 hr. to the *Gletscher Alp* (see above); then a steep ascent to the *Lange Fluh*, at the (2 hrs.) top of which (9345′) we reach the magnificent *Fee Glacier*. We ascend this glacier, which is frequently much crevassed (ice often brittle; caution necessary), and finally cross snow-fields to the (3 hrs.) ***Alphubel-Joch** (12,475′), between the *Alphubel* (13,803′) and the *Melligenhorn* (12,834′), commanding a splendid *View of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the *Upper* and (3 hrs.) *Lower Täsch Alp* (7270′; small inn, dear) in the *Melligen*

Valley. A direct forest-path leads hence to the left to Zermatt in 2 hrs.; better to descend to (½ hr.) *Täsch* (p. 366) and follow the road (or take train) thence to (4 M.) *Zermatt*. — A similar pass is the **Fee-Joch** (12,505′), between the Melligenhorn and Allalinhorn (12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.)

FROM FEE TO ZERMATT over the **Mischabel-Joch** (12,650′; 14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Alphubel, fatiguing, but not very difficult for adepts. Over the **Domjoch** (14,060′; 18 hrs.; 50 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Dom, and over the **Nadel-Joch** (13,670′; 18 hrs.; 45 fr.), between the Dom and the Lenzspitze, both very difficult and dangerous from falling stones. Over the **Lenzjoch** (about 12,200′), between the Lenzspitze and Nadelhorn, grand but difficult.

FROM FEE TO ST. NIKLAUS over the **Ried Pass** (12,050′; 12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult. We proceed viâ the *Mellig* (p. 377) and the cliffs of the *Gemshorn*, and finally ascend over snow, to the pass, between (r.) the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′) and (l.) the *Ulrichshorn* (12,890′), either of which may be ascended from the pass in 1 hr. (see p. 377). Descent over the *Ried Glacier* to the *Schalbett Alp* (6915′) and by *Hellenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 366). — A similar pass is the **Windjoch** (about 12,460′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), between the Ulrichshorn and Nadelhorn. We ascend to the pass viâ the *Hannig Alp* and the *Hohbalen Glacier*. Descent by the Ried Glacier (see above).

FROM FEE TO MATTMARK over the **Kessjen Joch** (*Egginer Pass*, 9870′), 9 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an interesting glacier-excursion, not difficult.

Beyond Saas-Grund the bridle-path ascends gradually, passing the chalets of *Zerbrüggen* and *Moos*. The *Almagell-Bach* forms a fine *Fall, on the left, just before we reach (50 min.) *Almagell* (5505′; Hôt.-Pens. zum Portjengrat, well spoken of; Swiss douane), where the path from the Antrona Pass descends (p. 347). To the right is the direct path to (1 hr.) Saas-Fee (p. 377). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the Visp, and after ¼ hr. crosses to the left bank and passes the (5 min.) chalets of *Zermeiggern* (5630′) opposite the entrance to the *Furggalp-Thal* (p. 347). We recross to the right bank; to the right rise the precipices of the *Mittaghorn* and *Egginer* (p. 377), with the snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn* (p. 377) above. We next ascend the stony *Eien Alp* to the (1 hr.) ruined chapel of *Im Lerch* (6375′). On the right lie the huge moraines of the **Allalin Glacier*, filling the valley and forming the Mattmark Lake. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere as belonging to the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path ascends in zigzags over the débris of the moraine, past the light-green little *Mattmark Lake*, to the (1 hr.) **Hôtel Mattmark* (6965′; R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.) on the **Mattmark Alp**. Till 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, barely visible high above us, extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blaue Stein*.

EXCURSIONS (guides should be brought from Saas, see p. 376). — The **Stellihorn** (11,393′; through the *Weissthal* and over the *Nollen Glacier* 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.) affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps. — The **Spähnhorn** (*Pizzo d'Antigine*, 10,477′), by the *Distel Alp* (p. 381) or the *Thälliboden*, 3-3½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.); attractive though somewhat toilsome. — The *St. Joderhorn* (9972′), from the Monte Moro Pass, in ¾ hr. (see p. 381).

GLACIER PASSES TO ZERMATT, for mountaineers, with good guides:

The **Schwarzberg-Weissthor** (11,850′; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route

skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, and crosses the crevassed glacier to the (5 hrs.) pass, to the S. of the *Strahlhorn*. (The *New Weissthor*, from Zermatt to Macugnaga, lies farther to the S., between the Cima di Rofel and the Cima di Jazzi; comp. p. 375.) Descent by the *Findelen* and *Gorner Glaciers* to the (3½ hrs.) *Riffelhaus*, see p. 369.

The **Adler Pass** (12,460′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). From the Hôt. Mattmark we cross the Thällibach to the *Mattmark Alp* chalets, and ascend rapidly past the *Schwarzberg Chalets* (7800′). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9420′, and ascend its S. arm, along the *Aeussere* and *Innere Thurm*, the *Fluchthorn* and the *Strahlhorn* (the last part very steep), to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Strahlhorn* (13,750′; from the pass by the N.W. arête in 1½ hr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790′; from the pass in 3 hrs.; difficult). The view of Mte. Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking. We descend an ice-wall to the *Adler Glacier*, then over rock and moraine, skirting the *Rimpfischwänge*, and traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Z'Fluh Inn* (8570′), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 372).

The **Allalin Pass** (11,713′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). We follow the Adler Pass route to the middle of the Allalin Glacier, then ascend to the right by the N. arm of the glacier (sometimes much crevassed) to the (4½-5 hrs.) pass, between the *Allalinhorn* and the *Rimpfischhorn*. Descent over the *Melligen Glacier* to the *Täsch Alp*, and thence to Zermatt, see p. 377.

From Mattmark to Macugnaga by the **Monte Moro Pass* (6 hrs.; guide from Saas 15 fr., incl. night spent at Mattmark 20 fr.), see p. 381. The previous night should be spent at Mattmark, that the pass may be reached before the noonday mists rise from the S. valleys to conceal the view.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and Domodossola) over the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 347.

85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga and over the Monte Moro Pass to Mattmark.

From Piedimulera (p. 490) to *Macugnaga*, 20 M.; diligence twice daily in summer (5.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m.) in 4 hrs. to *Ceppomorelli*, whence one-horse carriages for 2 pers. (supplied by the Impresa Ferrari Antonio) ply in connection with the diligences to (1¼ hr.) *Macugnaga*. In the reverse direction vehicles leave Macugnaga at 3.15 and 11.30 a.m.; Ceppomorelli at 4.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; arriving at Piedimulera at 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (fare 7 fr.). One-horse carr. 18 fr., return-journey 15 fr. Distance on foot: to Pontegrande 2¼ hrs., Vanzone ¾, Ceppomorelli 1, Pestarena 1½, Macugnaga 1¼ hr. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, Mattmark 2, Saas 2½, Stalden 3 hrs.

The **Moro Pass** was the usual route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now used by walkers only (to Mattmark 6 hrs.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). Its great attraction consists in the proximity of Monte Rosa, and the views will compare with the finest in Switzerland.

Piedimulēra (810′), see p. 490. The road ascends the ***Val Anzasca**, passes through two tunnels, and skirts the fertile slopes of the left bank of the Anza. Charming and varied views. 1½ M. *Gozzi di Sotto* (1280′) belongs to *Cimamulera*, which lies above, to the right. We obtain a glimpse of the majestic Monte Rosa group as we near (1½ M.) the large village of *Castiglione d'Ossola* (1685′). The road is now level; above, to the right, lies (1½ M.) *Calasca*. Near (2¼ M.) **Pontegrande** (1720′; *Hôt. du Grand Pont*) is a fall of the stream descending from the *Val Bianca*.

On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237′; Osteria del Pino, rustic). Over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello*, and over the *Col d'Egua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 493.

The road ascends past *San Carlo* (1890′), with gold-mines worked by an English company, to (2¼ M.) **Vanzone** (2220′; pop. 470; **Alb. dei Cacciatori*, plain), the chief village in the valley. Just beyond it we enjoy a superb view of Monte Rosa. — 3 M. **Ceppomorelli** (2427′; **Albergo delle Alpi*, R. 2, B. 1-1½ fr.; *Alb. del Monte Moro*). From (1 M.) *Prequartero* a path to the right crosses the *Mondetti Pass* (9320′) to the Saas Valley (p. 381), but commands no view of Monte Rosa like the Moro Pass. The bold engineering of the road on the *Morgen*, the hill which hems in the valley, should be noted.

At (3½ M.) **Pestarēna** (*Albergo detle Alpi*, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are gold-mines. Near (2 M.) *Borca* (3945′) a fine waterfall descends from *Vat Quarazza* on the left (p. 382).

The parish of **Macugnāga** (732 inhab.) contains six villages: *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich* (or *Pratti*), *Auf der Rive* (or *Rippa*), *Das Dorf* (or *La Vilta*), and *Zertannen* (or *Pecetto*). *Staffa* (4343′) lies 1¾ M. from Borca and contains the hotels: **Hôt. Monte Moro*, kept by *Oberto*, R. 2½, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7 fr.; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, kept by *Jonghi-Lochmatter*, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. 2½-3, D. 4-4½, pens 7-8 fr.; *Albergo Belvedere*, pens. incl. wine 7 fr., plain but good. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. The village lies in a pleasant valley, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (l.) the four peaks of **Monte Rosa**: *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965′), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′), *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′), and *Nord-End* (15,132′); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′), *Fillarhorn* (12,070′), *Old Weissthor* (11,730′), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,527′), *Neu-Weissthor-Spitze* (12,010′). *Roffethörner* (11,690′), *Rothhorn* (10,620′), and *Faderhorn* (10,550′). The 16th cent. church of the old 'village' (most of which was buried by a landslip), with the old lime-tree (26′ in girth) where the parish used to meet in conclave, is worth a visit (10 min. from Hôt. Monte Rosa). A complete view of Monte Rosa is first obtained at *Zertannen* (see below).

Excursions (guides: *Daniel Anthamatten*, *Clemens Imseng*, *Aless. Corsi*, *G. Oberto*, *Matthias* and *Mor. Zurbriggen*). From the ***Belvedere** (6340′), 2 hrs. to the W. (guide, 5 fr., desirable for novices), the grand amphitheatre is surveyed from summit to base; the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. The bridle-path passes the old church of Macugnaga (see above), and runs towards the church of the uppermost hamlet, *Zertannen* or *Pecetto*, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the Weissthor and to the left to the *Belvedere*. We cross the Anza after ¼ hr., and (10 min.) cross another bridge. Then a good path through bushes and pastures to the wooded hill, which separates the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier* (last ¾ hr. steep). About 5 min. below the top is the unpretending *Restaurant Dufour*. — Over the Macugnaga Glacier to the Pedriolo Alp (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. Above Zertannen (¼ hr.) we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left) and over the *Roffelstafel Alp* (where the route to the New Weissthor diverges to the right) to the *Jazzi Alp*; then past the *Fillar Alp* (above which, to the right, is the *Castelfranco Glacier*, crossed on the way to the *Old Weissthor*) to the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) *Pedriolo Alp* (6730′; milk). We return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,552′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing, but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, *Höchste* or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′; guide 100, porter 60 fr.), very difficult and hazardous from Macugnaga (first time by *Messrs. W. M.* and *R. Pendlebury* and the *Rev. C. Taylor*, with the guide *Gabriel Spechtenhauser* and others in 1872). The night is spent in the (6 hrs.) *Capanna Damiano Marinelli* of the I. A. C. (10,500′), on the rocks of the *Jägernetzen*. Thence to the Dufour-Spitze 10-12 hrs. (p. 373).

To Zermatt over the New Weissthor (11,745′; guide 30, porter 15 fr.; 12 hrs. to the Riffel Inn, p. 368), a grand route, safe for adepts with good guides. About 6 hrs. from Macugnaga, and 1½-2 hrs. below the pass, is the *Capanna Eugenio Sella* of the I. A. C. (10,335′), grandly situated on the margin of the *Roffel Glacier*. — The Old Weissthor (11,730), very difficult (14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), is better from this side than from Zermatt, p. 375.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Colle delle Loccie*, see below; to Carcoforo over the *Passo della Moriana* or the *Colle della Bottiglia*, see p. 493; to Rima by the *Colle del Piccolo Altare*, see p. 493.

The path to the Moro Pass ascends to the right through larch-wood, over pastures, and lastly over débris and snow. The (4 hrs.) ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390′), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (10,520′) and (r.) the *St. Joderhorn* (9974′), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group, to the S.W., flanked by (l.) the Punta delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Fallerhorn, and (r.) the Fillarhorn, Old Weissthor, and Cima di Jazzi; to the N. are the Saas Valley and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The **St. Joderhorn** (9974′), to the E. of the pass (¾ hr., over snow and rocks), affords a still finer view, though seldom clear towards Italy.

We descend by the side of the *Thälliboden Glacier* over step-like rocks, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the (¾ hr.) *Thälliboden* (8190′), a small mossy plain, where the route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 380) comes down on the right. To the N.W. the Mischabel-hörner (Dom, Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the *Thällibach* (below the *Seewinen Glacier*, on the left), we reach (¾ hr.) the *Distel Alp* chalets (7120′) and the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (p. 378).

86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Colle d'Olen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Betta Forca* to *Fiéry*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva;* 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St-Jean;* 3rd, over the *Pinter-Joch* to *Fiéry;* 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day. The Col di Valdobbia, Betta Forca, and Col des Cimes Blanches are practicable for mules. — Less robust walkers may cross the *Col di Baranca* from *Pontegrande* (p. 379) to *Fobello*, and reach *Alagna* thence through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 493). — The valleys on the S. slopes of Mte. Rosa, from Macugnaga to Gressoney, are said to have been peopled by immigrants from German Switzerland, a fact which would acconnt for their present language.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Turlo Pass, 8½-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting (guide 14 fr.). Below Macugnaga (¼ hr.) we quit the Borca road (p. 380), cross the *Anza* to the

hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed. The path, at first level, then ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the brook to (1/2 hr.) *La Piana*, the highest Alp (5278′). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is a fine waterfall *(La Pissa)*. Ascending more rapidly, the path sweeps round the desolate head of the valley, passes (3/4 hr.) some ruined huts (6560′), and then becomes very faint. We climb steep grass-slopes, and lastly over rocks and snow, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (8977′), a sharp ridge between (r.) the *Fallerhorn* (10,270′; ascended from the pass in 1 1/2 hr.) and (l.) the *Corno Piglimo* (9500′). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the Sesia Glacier, the Signalkuppe, and Parrot-Spitze. We pass the small *Turlo Lakes* and the *Alp Faller* (6520′), and descend into the *Val Sesia*, where we cross the *Acqua Bianca*, which descends on the left in a beautiful cascade 300′ in height, to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Sesia bridge. A good path now leads on the right bank, past the gold-mine of *Santa Maria Maddalena* (worked by an English company), to (3/4 hr.) **Alagna** (3905′; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-9 fr.; * *Grand-Hôtel des Alpes*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Alagna*), a large village, finely situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer-resort.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the **Colle delle Loccie** (11,900′), 11-12 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 7-8 hrs., over the *Pedriolo Alp* (p. 380) and the crevassed *Northern Loccie Glacier*, leads to the pass, between the *Monte delle Loccie* (11,477′) and the *Punta dei Tre Amici* (11,617′). Descent over the *Southern Loccie Glacier* and the alps *Von d'Flua* (7545′; quarters) and *Chegno* to (3 hrs.) *Alagna*.

EXCURSIONS from Alagna (guides, *G. Cerini*, *G. Gilardi*, *C. Martinale*, *N. Motta*). Up the Val Sesia to the (2 hrs.) *Pile Alp* (4710′; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the *Vigne-Alp*, and (with guide) over the moraine between the *Piede* and *Sesia Glaciers*, and across rock and snow to the (6-7 hrs.) new *Capanna Val Sesia* of the I. A. C. (ca. 14,100′), whence the *Punta Giordani* (13,304′), the *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,830′), and the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,643′; difficult) may be ascended by experts. Over the *Piode-Joch* to *Zermatt*, see p. 375. — The **Corno Bianco** (10,890′; gnide 12 fr.), a difficult peak, with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended through the *Val Vogna* (p. 383), and *Val Rissuolo*, and over the S.E. arête, in 7-8 hrs.; very interesting. It may also be ascended from the *Col di Valdobbia* (p. 383) in 6 hrs., and from Gressoney-la-Trinité (p. 383) by the *Passo di Rissuolo* (9683′) and the S.E. arête in 8 hrs. By the *Pujo Glacier* or the *Otro Glacier* the ascent is more difficult. — Two passes lead to the E. from Alagna to (5 1/2-6 1/2 hrs.) *Rima* in the *Valle Piccola* (p. 493): the *Colle Moud* (7620′) to the N. of the *Tagliaferro* (9725′), and the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7935′) on its S. side (preferable). — To *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, the *Sesia-Joch*, and the *Piode-Joch*, see p. 375. — From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, see pp. 493, 492.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ OVER THE COLLE D'OLEN, 6-7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide needless, porter 8 fr.). We ascend the *Valle d'Olen* to the W. through meadows and wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Seon* or *Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount pastures and then over débris to the (2 1/2 hrs.)

Colle d'Olen (9420′; **Guglielmina's Inn*, R. 3-4, déj. 3½, D. incl. wine 4½, pens. 9-10 fr.). View towards the N.W. very fine.

The **Gemsstein** or *Corno del Camoscio* (9928′), to the N., easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr. (guide, 6 fr., needless), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, and Monte Viso.

We descend to the *Gabiet Alp* (7735′; ¼ hr. to the S., in a rocky depression, lies the little *Gabiet Lake*), and thence to the right to (2 hrs.) *Orsia* (5740′; Cantine), in the *Val Gressoney* or *Lysthal*, and (20 min.) **Gressoney-la-Trinité** (5370′; *Hôt.-Pens. Thedy*, R. 2, D. 4½, pens. 7½ fr.). A road descends (see p. 384) past (¾ M.) the prettily situated **Hôt.-Pens. Miravalle* (5270′; R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-14 fr.) and the hamlets of *Castel*, *Perletoa*, and *Chemonal*, to (3½ M.) **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4545′; **Hôt. Delapierre*, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Rose*, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. or D. incl. wine 4, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôt. Lyskamm*, R. 4-6, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.), the capital of the valley. At its lower end is the handsome *Villa Peccoz*.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY over the **Colle delle Pisse** (10,375′; 8½-9 hrs.; with guide), rather fatiguing. We go through the *Valle d'Olen* (p. 382) and by the *Bocchetta delle Pisse* (7877′), round the N. side of the *Gemsstein* (see above), into the *Bors Valley* (passing the *Bors Glacier*, on the right, with a waterfall), and ascend to (5-6 hrs.) the pass, with the ruined *Capanna Vincent*. (Thence to the Gnifetti Club Hut, over the *Indren* and *Garstelet Glaciers*, 2 hrs., p. 375.) Good path down the *Mos Valley* to the *Gabiet Alp* and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above).

An easier ronte is across the **Colle di Valdobbia** (8133′), from *Riva Valdobbia* (2 M. below Alagna, p. 493) to Gressoney-St-Jean (6 hrs.; guide 14 fr.). A road ascends the *Val Vogna* to the (¾ hr.) *Casa Janzo* (4460′; *Alb. & Pens. Favro), whence the bridle-path, by (3 M.) *Peccia* (5023′), at the mouth of the Rissuolo valley (p. 382), mounts steeply to the (3½ hrs.) *Ospizio Sottile* on the col. The view is limited, bnt we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastnres, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. The Corno Bianco may be ascended hence in 6 hrs. (see p. 382). Steep descent from the pass over snow and stones, then throngh pine-forest, to (1¾ hr.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*.

EXCURSIONS from Gressoney (guides: *G. Cugnod*, *Val.* and *C. Laurent*, *S. G. Vicquery*, *Al.* and *Ant. Welf*, *C. Squinda*, *Alb. Bieler*). Beautiful view from the (1 hr.) *Boden Alp* at the foot of the Grauhorn, and from the hill of *Castel*, halfway to St. Jean. — Excursion by (2 hrs.) **Cortlys**, or *Cour de Lys* (6580′), with a shooting-box of the late Baron Peccoz, to the *Alps Salza Inferiore* and (½ hr.) *Salza Superiore* (7667′), commanding the Lys Glacier, the precipitous end of which is also well seen from the moraine (¾ hr. from Cortlys). About 3 hrs. from Cortlys is the small *Linty Hut* (10,040′), at the foot of the *Hohe Licht* (11,340′; 1¼ hr., with guide; attractive). — Two clnb-hnts of the I. A. C. are useful for mountain-ascents. From the **Gnifetti Hut** (11,965′; adm. 6, night-quarters 10 fr., for members of the I. A. C. 3 and 5 fr.), on the W. side of the *Garstelet Glacier*, 8 hrs. from Trinité (guide 15 fr.), or 3 hrs. from the Colle d'Olen, the *Vincent Pyramid* (13,830′) is ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (*Corno Nero*; 13,882′) in 2½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,643′; guide 30 fr.) in 3 hrs., the *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965′; guide 35 fr.), with the *Capanna Osservatorio Regina Margherita* of the I. A. C. (inn in summer; night-quarters 10 fr., members of the I. A. C. 5 fr.) in 4 hrs., and the *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′; guide 35 fr.) in 4½ hrs. The last two may be combined. The *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′) was first ascended from this side in 1886 (7-8 hrs. from the Gnifetti Hut; 60 fr.). The *Lyskamm* (E. peak, 14,860′) is ascended in 6 hrs. (40 fr.). — The **Quintino Sella Hut** (11,815′), on the rocks to

the W. of the *Felik Glacier*, above the Betta Forca, 6 hrs. from La Trinité (8 fr.), is the starting-point for the ascent of the W. peak of the *Lyskamm* (14,688′; by the S.W. arête in 6 hrs.; 50 fr.) and the *Castor* (13,880′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to *Breuil* (guide 40 fr.) or *Zermatt* (50 fr.).

From Gressoney to *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch* (guide 40 fr.), *Felik-Joch*, *Zwillings-Joch*, or *Schwarzthor* (each 35 fr.), see p. 375.

A good road (diligence twice daily in summer from La Trinité in 3-3½ hrs., from St. Jean in 3¼-3¾ hrs., in the reverse direction in 5½ hrs., fare 5 fr.; one-horse carr. 20, two-horse 40 fr., from St. Jean 16 and 33 fr.) leads from Gressoney-St-Jean through the beautiful valley by *Gaby* (Albergo dei Colli) to (8 M.) Issime (3080′; **Hôt. Mont Néry*, R. 2-3, déj. incl. wine 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Posta*), and through chestnut-woods viâ *Fontainemore* and *Lillianes* to (17 M.) *Pont-St-Martin* (p. 328). — An easy bridle-path leads to the W. from St. Jean in 3½ hrs. over the *Colle Ranzola* (7123′) to *Brusson* in the *Challant Valley* (see below), and in 2½ hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* (5375′) to *St. Vincent* and *Châtillon* (p. 327). — Two admirable points are the *Mont Taille* (8255′), 1 hr. from the Ranzola Pass, and the **Punta Frudiera* (*Mont Néry*; 10,073′), farther to the S. (from Issime viâ the *Colle di Chasten* in 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.).

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the Betta Forca, 5 hrs., easy and repaying (guide 8 fr.). At (20 min.) *Orsia* (p. 383) the bridle-path diverges to the left, crosses (5 min.) the *Lys*, and mounts rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120′; below it, a fine waterfall), where we have a beautiful view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right), past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (1¾ hr.) **Colle di Betta Forca** (8780′), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the Val d'Ayas, and the Grand Combin to the right. We descend (still to the right) to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (6780′; cantine), turn to the right, and cross the *Verra* to (½ hr.) **Fiéry** (6160′; *Hôt-Pens. Bellevue*, R. 3½ fr., unpretending; *Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*, same proprietor, plain), on the slope 20 min. above *St. Jacques* (5480′), overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

The **Bettliner Pass** (*Passo di Bettolina*; 9500′), from Trinité to Fiéry 6¼ hrs., is somewhat more trying (8 fr.). From (1¾ hr.) *Cortlys* we ascend to the left by the *Bettolina Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) pass. Superb view. Descent round the W. flank of *Monte Bettolina* (9830′) to (2 hrs.) *Fiéry*.

From Gressoney-St-Jean or Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the **Pinter-Joch** (*Col de Cunéaz*; 9120′), 8 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), interesting. As far as the col 4 hrs.; descent to Champoluc (see below) 2½ hrs., and ascent again to Fiéry, 1½ hr. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the **Grauhaupt* (10,875′; toilsome) in 2 hrs. (from Gressoney in 6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); view strikingly grand.

A road (diligence from Brusson to Verrés daily in 2 hrs., up in 4 hrs.) descends the picturesque **Val d'Ayaa** (called **Val Challant** in its lower part), watered by the *Evançon*, to *Champoluc*, (3½ hrs.) *Brusson* (4520′; Aqnila), and (3 hrs.) *Verrés*, in the Dora Valley (p. 328).

From Fiéry to Breuil, or to the Théodule Pass, over the Col des Cimes Blanches (5 hrs.; guide, advisable, 10 fr.). The rough mule-track to Breuil ascends rapidly through wood, passes the *Alp Aventina*, and traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right. Beyond (2 hrs.) *Varda* (7645′), the last alp, it ascends steeply, crossing (½ hr.) a brook

descending from the right, and in ½ hr. more the *Cortoz* (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right, see below). We next ascend a rocky chaos, passing the small *Lacs de Vent*, to the (½ hr.) **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9775′), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lying to the N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* (10,390′; a splendid point of view, easily scaled in ¾ hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little *Lacs de la Barmaz* and the chalets of *Goillet* and *La Barmaz*, and thence either to the right to the *Giomein Inn*, or to the left to (1½ hr.) *Breuil* (p. 386).

The route to VALTOURNANCHE diverges to the left 10 min. above the bridge over the Cortoz (see above), and reaches the (¼ hr.) *Col Sud des Cimes Blanches* (9510′), to the S. of the Gran Sometta (farther to the S. is a third pass, 9298′). Descent, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated *Alp le Désert* (7352′), and viâ *Brenga* to (2 hrs.) *Valtournanche* (see below). After fresh snow this direct path to Valtournanche is impracticable, and the descent must be made viâ Breuil.

Travellers bound for the THÉODULE PASS AND ZERMATT need not descend to Breuil, but (with good guide, 20 fr., or incl. the Breithorn 35 fr.) ascend to the right, ½ hr. before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (see above), traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135′), and reach the (¾ hr.) S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* or *Plan Tendre* (10,125′). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass* (p. 372).

87. From Châtillon to Valtournanche, and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

Road to (11½ M.) *Valtournanche* (diligence daily in 3¾ hrs., back in 2 hrs.; fare 3 fr.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.). From Valtournanche to Breuil 2½-3 hrs., thence to the Théodule Pass 3-3½ hrs., descent to Zermatt 3 hrs. Guide from Châtillon to Zermatt 25, from Valtournanche 20, incl. the Breithorn 40 fr. — This route is the most picturesque way back into Switzerland for those who have made the Tour of Mont Blanc (R. 75). The guide should be taken all the way to Zermatt, as the path, even after the glacier is quitted, is poorly kept and easily missed.

Châtillon (1805′), see p. 327. The road ascends the right bank of the deep gorge of the *Matmoire*, among fine walnut and chestnut trees. On the hillside to the right are seen relics of ancient aqueducts. We pass (1¼ M.) *Champlong* and (1¼ M.) cross to the left bank. [A road here ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the charmingly situated village of *Torgnon* (4885′; Vesan's Inn, pens. 6 fr.).] At (2 M.) *Grands-Moulins* (3280′; Cantine du Mont-Cervin), where the imposing Matterhorn suddenly appears, we return to the right bank. On the slope to the right lies the church of *Antey-St-André;* to the left, the remains of an aqueduct of the 12th century. The last walnut-trees are seen at (1½ M.) *Fiernaz* (3445′; Cantine de la Rose). High up on the right is the hamlet of *Chamois* (5950′), where oats still grow. Beyond (2½ M.) *Ussin* (4130′), at *Moulin-Dessus*, we cross the *Cignana*, which forms a picturesque cascade to the left, and ascend in windings to (3 M.) the village of —

11½ M. **Valtournanche** (5000′; **Hôt. du Mont-Rose*, R. 2½,

B. 1½, D. incl. wine 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Meynet, R. 2½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Albergo delle Alpi*, rustic). To the E. rises the finely shaped *Mt. Roisetta* (10,895′).

Adjoining the church-door is a tablet in memory of *Chanoine Carrel* (d. 1870), a great promoter of Alpine exploration; two others on the parsonage record the names of the guides *J. J. Maquignaz* and *J. A. Carrel*, who perished in 1890 on Mont Blanc and on the Matterhorn respectively.

To the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, see p. 385 (mule to Fiéry 18, viâ Breuil 22 fr.). *Col de Val Cournère*, see below. Guides: *Louis*, *Jean-Bapt.*, and *Léon Carrel*, *Aimé Angelo*, *Ant.*, *Jean-Bapt.*, and *Dan. Maquignaz*, *L. A.* and *J. B. Bich*, *J. Barmasse*, *Max. Gorret*, *Alb.*, *Cés.*, and *Sal. Meynet*, *Aug. Ansermin*, *J. B. Pellissier*, *J. B. Perruquet*, *P. L. Perron*, *'Abel*, *Al.*, *Bern.*, *Franç.*, *P. J.*, and *Silv. Pession*, and others. — The **Grand Tournalin** (11,085′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), ascended by *Cheneil*, is not difficult for experts. On the top is the (unusable) *Capanna Carrel* of the I. A. C. Splendid view.

The bridle-path (mule to Giomein 8 fr.) crosses the Matmoire near the hamlet of *Crepin* and recrosses it 1 hr. farther on. Near the second bridge (5715′) is a fine waterfall in the sombre **Gouffre de Busserailles* or *Grotte du Géant*, reached by aw ooden gallery (1 fr.); adjacent is the plain *Hôt. des Alpes*. The path ascends steeply to the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Garde* (6000′) and through the wild and romantic *Défilé des Busserailles*, passes the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Aouil* (6495′), and traverses an open valley surrounded by imposing mountains: to the left, the Château des Dames, the Jumeaux du Vallon, the Pointe des Cors, Dent d'Hérens, Tête du Lion, and Matterhorn. We next reach (½ hr.) the chalets of **Breuil** or **Breil** (6710′; *Hôt. des Jumeaux*, R. 3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 5, pens. 7-10 fr.), 10 min. above which is the solitary **Hôtel du Mont-Cervin*, on the hill of **Giomein** (6880′; R. 3½-4, D. 4½ fr.).

Ascent of the *Matterhorn* from Breuil (12 hrs.; guide 100 fr., to Zermatt 150 fr.), see p. 374. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry* (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see R. 86. — The *Dent d'Hérens* (13,715′) is ascended from Breuil viâ the *Col des Grandes Murailles* (9412′) in 10-12 hrs. (difficult; guide 90 fr.; better from Prarayé, see p. 374). — Note that guides are always to be had at Valtournanche, but not at Breuil.

To Prarayé over the Col de Val Cournère (8 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), rough but repaying. We cross the Matmoire, ¾ hr. below Breuil, and ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Dza* (8010′; superb survey of the Matterhorn); descend a little, then ascend over grass, rocks, and snow, round the S.E. flank of the Château des Dames (see below) and past some small lakes, to the (3 hrs.) **Col de Val Cournère** (10,325′), to the S. of the *Pointe de Fontanelle* (11,100′), with a fine view of Mt. Vélan, the Grand Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Cignana*; thence a steep, tiring climb to the pass, 4½-5 hrs.) Descent through *Val Cournère* to (2 hrs.) *Prarayé* in the Val Pellina (p. 357). — The **Château des Dames** (11,445′) may be ascended from the pass (2½ hrs.; not very difficult; guide 12 fr.).

The Théodule route (bridle-path as far as the glacier) ascends over turf and stones, past the *Chalet des Cors*, to (2½ hrs.) *Le Fornet* (10,095′), the scanty relics of an old fort, at the end of the *Valtournanche Glacier*, where the rope comes into use. We then cross the easy glacier to (1¼-1½ hr.) the **Théodule Pass** (p. 372). Ascent of the (2½ hrs.) **Breithorn*, see p. 372. To (3-3½ hrs.) *Zermatt*, see p. 367.

VI. SOUTH-EASTERN SWITZERLAND. THE GRISONS.

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THE GRISONS.

The present **Canton of the Grisons** *(Graubünden)* was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were conquered by the Romans in A. D. 15. The vanquished adopted the language of the victors, and even after Rhætia had passed into the possession of the Franks (in 537), the principles of Roman law remained prevalent. The country was added to the German empire by the Treaty of Verdun (843) and in the 9th cent. became part of the duchy of Alemannia. During the middle ages the chief magnates of the land were the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, and the Barons of Mätsch, Vatz, etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and on several occasions entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1367 at Zernetz they formed the '*League of the House of God*' *(Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè)*, at the head of which stood the church of Coire; in 1424 at Truns the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' *(Lia Grischa);* and in 1436, on the death of the last Count of Toggenburg, the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*' *(Lia dellas desch dretturas)*. These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the *Three Perpetual Leagues*, at Vazerol. The nobles were constrained to join the leagues and many of their castles were reduced to ruins. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Val Tellina, which they governed by bailiffs down to 1797. The Reformation, introduced in 1521, was embraced by more than half the population, but a powerful minority adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. The mountain-passes in the territory of the confederates were of considerable strategic importance, for the dominion of the Venetian Republic extended at that time as far W. as the Adda and thus barred the E. passes. This circumstance, added to the internal dissensions of the two religious parties, led to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but through the energy of *Georg Jenatsch* (d. 1639) the land at length recovered its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 18th Canton. The ancient divisions of the three leagues, with their 26 small and almost independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), subsisted until 1848.

The Canton of the Grisons is the largest canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.), and includes more than 1/6 of the total territory of the confederation. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, and productions. Some of its highest mountains tower far above the snow-line, and in the upland valleys of the Engadine and Avers winter reigns for seven months of the year; in the valley of the Rhine near Coire fruit-trees and vineyards flourish, and the valleys that stretch towards the S. display an Italian luxuriance of vegetation.

No less varied are the inhabitants in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population (105,000 in 1900) includes 55,371 Protestants and 49,585 Roman Catholics; 36,508 are of Romanic, 48,937 of Teutonic, and 17,883 of Italian race. Of the Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* or *Romontsch* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. Romanic is spoken generally, but German is gaining ground, and is so well taught in the schools that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. — *Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

88. Coire.

Hotels. *HÔTEL STEINBOCK (Pl. a; B, C, 1), a new house opposite the station, R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-15 fr.; *LUKMANIER (Pl. b; D, 2), opposite the post-office, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 8, omnibus ¾ fr. — WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. c; D, 2), R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; STERN (Pl. d; E, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr., very fair; DREI KÖNIGE, Untere Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. D, 2), also very fair; HÔT.-PENS. HOFKELLEREI (see below). — *Omnibus* from the station to the post-office 30 c.; luggage over 30 lbs. 20 c.

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant*, D. incl. wine 2½ fr.; **Café Steinbock*, in the Hôt. Steinbock (see above); *Café Calanda*, next the Lukmanier Hotel; *Rother Löwe*, Kornplatz (Pl. e; D, 3); *Café-Restaurant Bernina*, Untere Gasse, near the Kornplatz (Munich beer).

Wines. *Valtellina* (nearly always red; see p. 462), abundant and not dear (best kinds, Grumello, Inferno, Sassella, Montagna). The wines from the Rhine valley are also good: *Malanser* ('Kompleter'; good but expensive), *Jeninser*, *Maienfelder*, etc., mostly red. Good wine, from the episcopal cellars, at the **Hofkellerei* (room dating from 1522), to the left in the Episcopal Court (see p. 391), and at *Jörimann's*, Kornplatz.

Post Office (Pl. D, 2), 5 min. from the station. The Alpine diligences start here (comp. p. 405).

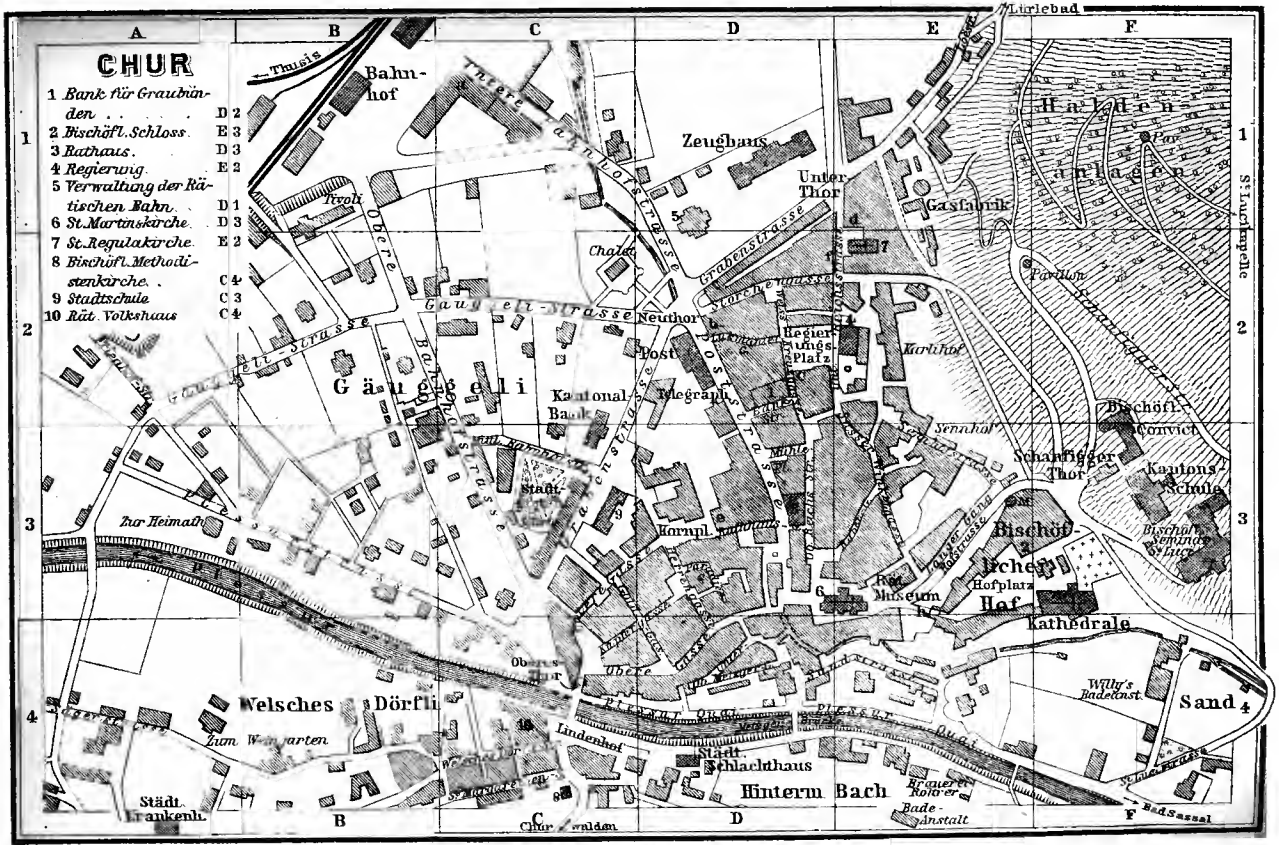
Baths (swimming and other) at *Willi's*, on the Plessur (Pl. F, 4; 50 c.).

English Church Service at the Swiss Protestant Church.

Enquiry Office, Bahnhof-Str., near the Hôtel Steinbock.

Coire, Germ. *Chur* (1935'; pop. 11,700; 2/3 Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, is situated 1¼ M. from the Rhine, at the mouth of the Schanfigg valley, which is watered by the *Plessur*. The town is dominated on the S. by the Pizokel, on the N.E. by the Montalin, while the Calanda looks down upon it from the W. A place of local importance in Roman times *(Curia Rhaetorum)*, it early became a bishopric, though no record of it as such exists prior to 452. Freed from the episcopal sway in 1464, the townsmen embraced the Reformation in 1524, while the occupants of the Episcopal Court remained Roman Catholic.

Broad new streets lead from the station to the old town ('Alt-


CHUR
1 Bank für Graubünden . . . . . D 2
2 Bischöfl. Schloss . E 3
3 Rathaus . D 3
4 Regierung . E 2
5 Verwaltung der Rätischen Bahn . D 1
6 St. Martinskirche . D 3
7 St. Regulakirche . E 2
8 Bischöfl. Methodistenkirche . C 4
9 Stadtschule C 3
10 Rät. Volkshaus C 4
Thusis
Bahnhof
Zeughaus
Unter Thor
Gasfabrik
Halden-anlagen
Pavillon
Tivoli
Chalet
Neuthor
Post
Telegraph
Regierungs Platz
Karlihof
Sennhof
Bischöfl. Convict
Schanfigger Thor
Kantons-Schule
Gäuggeli
Kantonal-Bank
Stadt
Kornpl.
Bischöfl. Hof
Hofplatz
Kathedrale
Zur Heimath
Welsches Dörfli
Zum Weingarten
Lindenhof
Städt. Schlachthaus
Hinterm Bach
Willy's Badeanst.
Sand
Städt. Krankenh.
Bad Sassal
Lürlebad
St. Luciampelle
1 : 7.500

stadt'), in which many 16-17th cent. buildings still stand. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3, D 3; entrance, Obere Reichs-Str. 50) dates from the 15th cent.; in the Council Chamber is some good wooden panelling of 1583 (recently transferred hither). No. 55 in the Obere Reichs-Str. is the house in which Angelica Kauffmann (1741-1807) was born. The Prot. *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. b; D, E, 3), beside which stands the old St. Martin's Fountain, also dates from the 15th century. To the E. of the church, opposite the steps leading to the Episcopal Court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; open 9-12 and 2-5; adm. 80 c., for a party 50 c. each), containing antiquities, an old copy (1543) in grisaille of Holbein's Dance of Death, the cantonal library (60,000 vols.), a natural history collection, etc. — In the Graben-Str., opposite the Cantonal Bank (Pl. C, 3), a *Monument, by Kissling, to *Benedict Fontana*, the valiant leader of the Rhætians in the battle of the Calven (p. 469), was unveiled in May, 1903. The neighbouring *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, 3), once a cemetery, contains the tomb of the poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis (1762-1834). — The *Vazerol Monument*, an obelisk in the Regierungs-Platz (Pl. D, 2), commemorates the leagues of Truns (1424), Davos (1436), and Vazerol (1471).

The **Bischöfliche Hof,** or *Episcopal Court* (Pl. E, F, 3; entrance, see above), which lies above the town to the E., on a rocky terrace on the slope of the Mittenberg, includes the cathedral, the bishop's château, etc. It occupies the site of the old Roman citadel of *Martiola*, which once commanded the Alpine passes to the N. The *Marsöl* (Pl. M; E, 3), the tower at the N. corner, was originally Roman. The adjoining *Episcopal Château* was rebuilt in the 18th century. The fonntain in the middle of the 'Hof' dates from 1860.

The ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. F, 3), named after the traditional first bishop of Coire (2nd cent.), was begun in the 12th cent. and consecrated in 1282. It is the successor of older churches dating possibly as far back as the 4th century. The general character of the building is Gothic, thongh the Romanesque feeling still lingers in many of the details. The influence of antique and Italian models is clearly discernible in the ornamentation and sculpture, as for example in the figures of the Apostles on the columns of the outer portals, which are both supported and surmounted by lions.

The INTERIOR (open on week-days 8.30-2 and 3-7, Sun. 3-7; tickets, 1 fr., at the clergy-house, to the left of the cathedral) is interesting owing to the irregularity of its ground-plan. The NAVE, with its low aisles, has a different axis from the earlier choir, probably because the wall of rock on the S. side prevented its being built in a straight line. All the vaulting is out of line. The capitals and bases of the columns are adorned with fantastic figures. — S. AISLE. Sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis (d. 1491). — N. AISLE: 1st Altar, *Angelica Kauffmann*, St. Aloysius. In front, to the left, half-hidden by benches, is the tomb of Georg Jenatsch (p. 389; murdered in 1639). 2nd Altar, *Augsburg School (ca. 1500)*, Bearing of the Cross (on a gold ground). — S. TRANSEPT: Chapel of St. Lawrence, Pietà, a late-Gothic wood-carving; in the lunette, Herodias, in the *Style of Cranach*. The altar is of the 5th century.

Between the flights of steps ascending to the choir is the entrance to the CRYPT, which is spanned by a single flat cross-vault. Beneath the keystone is a curiously carved console, similar in execution to the sculptures at the outer portal. — By the choir-steps to the left is an admirably executed *Ciborium* of 1484. — The CHOIR contains late-Gothic stalls. The **High Altar*, in carved wood, painted and gilded, was executed by *Jacob Russ* about 1491 and is one of the finest examples of its kind. The Virgin, supported by SS. Emerita, Lucius, Ursula, and Florian, occupies the centre, while on the wings are SS. Gallus and Othmar, SS. Sigisbert and Placidus. The indifferently painted exterior shows the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi. Below are six scenes from the Passion; and on the elegant canopy appear the Annunciation, the Coronation of the Virgin, the Trinity, Prophets, Apostles, and the Last Judgment. At the back is the Crucifixion.

The rich *TREASURY, in the Sacristy, contains charters granted to the bishops by Charlemagne (773), Louis le Débonnaire (831), Lothaire (843), etc.; crucifixes of the 12th and 14th cent.; bust-shaped reliquaries (St. Florian, of the beginning of the 14th cent.; St. Placidus and St. Ursula, of 1407; St. Lucius, of 1499); reliquary in embossed copper (11th cent); monstrances, including a late-Gothic example of the end of the 15th cent.; silk embroideries, including an early-Christian representation of Samson and the lion, and other specimens of the 14-16th cent. and later periods; rotation-board (12th cent.), for notifying to the canons the order in which they were to officiate in the cathedral.

Above the Episcopal Court, to the E. (Pl. F, 3), appear the *Seminary of St. Lucius* (originally a Præmonstratensian abbey), rebuilt after a fire in 1811; the *Cantonal School;* and the *Episcopal Seminary*, completed in 1902.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. To the **Halden-Anlagen** on the ***Mittenberg***. From the Episcopal Seminary (see above) we follow the ***Schanfigg Road*** (p. 393) to the pavilion at the first bend of the road, then ascend to the left by an avenue and through wood, with views of the town and environs, to the second pavilion, and on to the (¾ hr.) ***St. Luzi-Capelle***, situated under an overhanging rock. The (1¾ hr.) ***Mittenbergweide*** (3610′) is a fine point of view. The ***Kaltbrunner Tobel*** is also worth a visit. — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town, by a pleasant path (the prolongation of the Graben-Str., Pl. E, 1), is the **Lürlebad** (*Franziskaner Beer Garden; Pens. Klein-Waldeck*, 5 fr., higher up, very fair), a slope covered with vineyards, orchards, and country-houses, commanding a view up the Rhine valley. We may proceed hence to the (¾ M.) lunatic asylum of ***Waldhaus***, and go on, through the ***Fürstenwald***, to the romantic ***Scalära Tobel***.

The ***Rosenhügel***, on the left bank of the Plessur, in a bend of the Churwalden road, ½ M. from the bridge beside the Obere Thor (Pl. C, 4), affords a view of the town and the Rhine valley to the N. Behind it rises the wooded **Pizokel**, reached by a pleasant forest-path, which diverges (r.) from the road at the little Café zum Rosenhügel and leads to the chalet ('Maiensäss') of (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (3575′; rfmts. in May and June). Fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. Another path diverges to the right from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), and leads to the (¾ hr.) **Känzeli** (3837′), a height, visible from Coire, commanding a bird's-eye view of the town and the Rhine valley. Thence by the '***Maiensässe***' to the (2 hrs.) ***Spuntisköpfe*** (6070′), and the (1 hr.) **Dreibündenstein** (7060′; guide from Coire 7 fr.), overlooking the Schanfigg Valley as far as Peist, the Vorder-Rhein Valley, and the Domleschg. — The ****Stätzer Horn*** (8460′), 2 hrs. farther to the S., see p. 406 (guide 10 fr.).

Bad Paaaugg, 1½ hr. We may either follow the right bank of the Plessur (comp. Pl. F, 1) viâ *Bad Sassal*, cross the river at ***Meiersboden*** (electric generating-station for Coire), and ascend by the footpath to the Curhaus; or we may ascend the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, follow the road to the left viâ ***Araschga*** and ***Bruck*** (Pens. Kronenhof, 7 fr.; Pens. & Restaurant Fontana, pens. 6½-7 fr.), and

Landquart
Vättis
Haldenst. Calanda
(Weibersattel)
2808
Rhein
Trimmis
Valzeina
Batänia
Metneregg
Calandahütte
2130
Haldenstein
Felsbg. Calanda
(Männersattel)
2700
Fontanaglia
Cavaduraspitz
1531
Fürstenwald
Wildhaus
Taminser Calanda
Felsberger Alpli
Taminser Alpli
Foppa
Masans
Montalin
2266
Hochwang
CHUR
590
Felsberg Neu-
Alt-
Mittenbg.
Rosenh.
Pizokel
Maladers
Castiel
Calfreisen
Ems (Domat)
586
Schönegg
Araschga
Passugg
Lüen
Thusis
Tobelmühle
Juchs
Spuntisköpfe
1850
Praden
Tschiertschen
Samun
Malix
Rhä Straßberg
Feldis
Motta
1968 L. Palus
Dreibündenstein
2176 Oberhaus
Egga
Gürgaletsch
2444
Alpstein
2306
Pradaschier
Churwalden
Salez
Purpaner Schwarzhorn
2690
Trans
Tomils
Parpan
Parp. Weißhorn
2828
Stätzerhorn
2579
Paspels
Valbella
Älplihorn
2840
Rothhorn
2984
Almens
P. Danis
2508
Rodels
Pratval
Fürstenau
P. Scalottas
Lenzer
P. Naira
P. Miez
Arosa
Domleschg
Schanfigg
Geograph. Anst. von
Kilometer

Landquart
Küblis
Saas
Fideris
Strahlegg
Brunnen
Bad Fideris
Conters
Prätigau
Fadeur
Sattel
Schwendi
Neutiefa
Falsch
Rothhorn
2358
Glattwang
2380
Gyrenspitz
2187
Schlafboden
Kistenstein
Mittagspitz
Fideriser Heuberge
Fideriser A.
Bleisstein
Kunkel
Durannapaß
Casanna
Casannapaß
Mattlishorn
Reckholdern
Fondei
Strassberg
Schwarzhorn
2672
Zähnjefluh
Weißfluh
2848
Peist
St. Peter
Molinis
Seta
Schaflägerhorn
Langwies
Schiahorn
Strelapaß
Strela
Küpfenfluh
Wannengrat
Davos-Platz
Mädrigerfluh
Körbshorn
Schafgrind
Brügger Hn.
Tschuggen
Arosa
Inner-Arosa
Thiejerfluh
2785
Furkahorn
Kummerhubel
Frauenkirch
Schießhorn
Amselfluh
Schafrücken
Welschtobel
Strela
Alteinfurka
Leidfluh
Älplisee-Hn.
Valbellahorn
Sandhubel
Erzhorn
Glaris
Riner Hn.
Altengrat
Leidbach-Hn.
Tiaun
Davos
0 1 2 3 4 5 Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

cross the *Rabiosa*, on the right bank of which a path leads (left) to the Curhaus, and another (right) to the (1 M.) springs. The **Curhaus Passugg* (2880′; R. 2-8, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-14 fr.) is situated on the hillside high above the gorge of the Rabiosa. The springs of Passugg, which rise in the gorge of the Rabiosa, contain iron and soda (pump-room and restaurant). — A path (numerous steps) behind the restaurant ascends from the gorge to join an undulating footpath, which leads from the Curhaus to *Churwalden* in 2 hrs., finally crossing the Rabiosa.

From Coire a road runs viâ Araschga and Passugg (see p. 392) and then ascends in windings viâ *Prada* (3752′) to (6½ M.; diligence daily in 2¾ hrs., fare 1 fr. 30 c.) the health-resort of **Tschiertschen** (4432′; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, 5½-7 fr.; *Pens. Alphorn*, from 4½ fr.; *Pens. Jäger*, 4 fr.; *Brüsch*, 3½-4 fr., good wine). — From Tschiertschen to *Arosa* (p. 394; 3½ hrs.), an attractive walk over the *Churer Ochsenalp* (6367′), and thence viâ *Maran* (p. 395) to the Obersee. This route commands splendid views of the Schanfigg and the Rhine valley, the Rhätikon range, and the Hochwang.

The **Calanda** (9215′) is ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 73), viâ the *Haldensteiner Alp* in 6-7 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 12 fr., with descent to Vättis 20 fr.). The night is spent in the *Calanda Hut* of the S. A. C. (7218′), 4 hrs. from Haldenstein and 2 hrs. below the top. Magnificent view (panorama by Jenny); more striking on the ascent from Vättis (p. 78; 7-8 hrs.; more laborious; guide 15 fr.). Guides: *Joh. Peter Lütscher*, *G. Batänjer*, schoolmaster, and *Andr. Gyger*, of Haldenstein.

89. From Coire to Arosa through the Schanfigg-Thal.

From Coire to *Arosa*, 20 M., diligence twice daily in 6¼ (descent 3½) hrs.; fare 7 fr. 60 c. (coupé 9 fr.); carriage with one horse 30, with two horses 50 fr. — On foot to (6½ hrs.) Arosa viâ Tschiertschen, see above.

Coire, see p. 390. The Schanfigg road passes the 'Hof' (Pl. F, 3, 2) and ascends the steep slope of the *Mittenberg* (p. 392) in long windings, commanding Coire and the Vorder-Rhein Valley. At (2¾ M.) the *Strela Inn*, below *Maladers* (3320′; Pens. zur Post), which is not in sight at first, it enters the wooded and grassy **Schanfigg-Thal.** The *Plessur*, far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. To the right lies Bad Passugg; above, on the Churwalden road, is Malix (p. 405). By the bridge which spans the deep *Calfreiser Tobel* (3540′) is a waterfall. The road goes through a short tunnel below (2¾ M.) *Calfreisen* (4095′); to the left, above, rises the ruin of *Bernegg*. Crossing the *Castieler Tobel*, we pass through another tunnel to (¾ M.) *Castiel* (3960′; Hemmi, plain but good), a charmingly situated village with a mineral spring. The road winds up the hillside through wood, crossing the *Glasaurer-Tobel* and the *Gross-Tobel*, with its earth-pyramids, to (3½ M.) **St. Peter** (4107′; *Post; Pens. Badrutt*, 4 fr.) and *Peist* (4382′; inn), and crosses the *Peister Tobel*, the *Frauen-Tobel*, and the *Gründje-Tobel*, to (3¾ M.) —

13½ M. **Langwies** (4285′; **Hôt.-Pens. Strela*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-5 fr.), the largest village of the Schanfigg, in a sheltered site. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal* (p. 394).

Excursions. The **Mattlishorn** (8085′), a splendid point of view, may be easily ascended from Langwies in 2½ hrs., viâ *Cumpadiel*. We may descend on the N. side to (1 hr.) *Fondei* (p. 394) and (1 hr.) Langwies.

FROM LANGWIES TO DAVOS OVER THE STRELA PASS, 4½-5 hrs. (way marks; guide, 10 fr., needless; horse 10 fr.). A road ascends through wood on the right bank of the *Sapüner Bach*, crosses (¼ hr.) the *Fondeier Bach* and (¼ hr.) the Sapüner Bach, and, becoming steeper, returns to the right bank of the stream, and leads past *Dörfli* and *Schmitten* to (¾ hr.) *Küpfen* (all in the parish of *Sapün*), where the road ends. Bridle-path thence through a treeless upland valley, finally ascending in steep zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) **Strela Pass** (7800′; fine view and rich flora), between the *Strela* (8650′) on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900′; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 403) on the left. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Schatz Alp*, and to (¾ hr.) *Davos-Platz* (p. 401); cable tramway, comp. p. 402.

FROM LANGWIES TO KÜBLIS OVER THE DURANNA PASS, 5 hrs., easy and attractive. A road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Fondei* or *Strassberg* (6275′). Then a bridle-path to the (1 hr.) marshy pass (6970′), between (r.) the *Weissfluh* (see below) and (l.) the *Kistenstein* (8125′). View of the Rhætikon chain, etc. We descend by the *Fideris Alps* to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (3715′), and follow the road to (1½ M.) *Küblis* (p. 397). — The Weissfluh (9345′) is ascended in 3½ hrs. from Langwies, either by *Fondei*, or by *Sapün* and the *Haupter Alp*, near the Strela Pass (easy and attractive; descent if desired to Klosters or Davos, comp. pp. 398, 400).

Beyond Langwies the Arosa road descends to the E. to the *Sapüner Bach*, diverges to the right from the road to the Strela Pass (see above), crosses the brook, and ascends through wood on the left bank, passing the (1½ M.) gorge of the *Bühlenbach*, with its waterfalls. We then gradually descend to the bridge over the *Plessur*, and ascend to the (1½ M.) *Rüti* (4786′; Restaurant Rütihof; Alpenhof, pens. 5 fr.). The road divides (1 M.). The old road ('Waldweg'; preferable for walkers) diverging to the left, leads to the (2½ M.) *Untersee* (5605′), at Arosa. The new road winds up to the right, and then leads past the small *Schwarzsee* and the *Obersee* (5708′) to the (2½ M.) *Post Office*.

20 M. **Arosa.** — Hotels. On the road from the *Obersee:* *HÔT.-PENS. VALSANA (5900′), pens. 9-12 fr., good cuisine; *Hôt.-Pens. RHÄTIA, with the dépendance *Villa Germania* (5806′), pens. 7½-10 fr.; PENS. VILLA SONNECK (5900′), pens. 7-9 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. POST (5806′), opposite the post-office; CENTRAL HOTEL, pens. 4-6 fr. A little below the road: HÔT.-PENS. VICTORIA (5757′), pens. 6-7½ fr.; HÔT.-PENS. HOF AROSA (5724′), pens. 6-6½ fr.; *HÔT.-PENS WALDHAUS, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; PENS. GELRIA, 6-8 fr.; PENS. BERGHEIM, 6-8 fr. Farther on, in the wood, in the *Kohlgrube:* *GRAND-HÔTEL (5691′), pens. 9-12 fr. — On the *Untersee* (5605′): *HÔT.-PENS. SEEHOF, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; PENS. BEAURIVAGE & VILLA ZAI, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT. BRISTOL & PENS. SCHWEIZERHOF, pens. 7-11 fr. — Above the road: HÔT.-PENS. HOHENFELS, pens. 7½-10 fr.; VILLA FRISIA (*Dr. Janssen;* 6036′); VILLA DR. HERWIG, with the dépendance *Villa Waldheim* (6070′), pens. 6½-8½ fr.; *SANATORIUM AROSA (6103′), pens., incl. medical attendance, 11½-18 fr. — Farther on, on the road to Inner-Arosa: *HÔT. DES ALPES & VILLA ZÜRRER (5905′), pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE (6003′), pens. 5½-7 fr.; HÔT.-GARNI BRUNOLD (post-office for Inner-Arosa); HÔT.-PENS. AROSA-KULM (6070′), pens. 6½-8 fr. — All the hotels, except the Arosa, Waldhaus, and Arosa-Kulm, are also open in winter; enquiries may be made at the 'Verkehrs-Bureau'. — **Restaurants:** *Bavaria* (Munich beer), adjoining the Post Hotel; *Café-Restaur. Freieck*, near the Obersee. Confectioner, *M. Kielinger.* — *Visitors' Tax*, 1 fr. per week; for the summer 10, winter 15 fr. — *English Church Service.*

Arosa (5640-6100′; pop. 1071), one of the highest summer and winter resorts in Switzerland, is situated at the head of the Plessur

valley, at the bottom and on the sides of an upland basin, which ascends gradually towards the W. and N.W. and is surrounded by wooded heights. The air is pure and rich in ozone, while the relative moisture is slight; the mean temperature in January is 41° F., in July 54° F. The higher parts of the valley lie above the zone of trees. Among the attractions of Arosa are its fine pine-woods (numerous walks) and its rich Alpine flora. Skating, tobogganing, and snow-shoeing are favourite winter sports (comp. p. 402).

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Jacob Juon*). From the Villa Herwig by a shady path, or from the Seegrube past the *Obersee* (5708'; boats for hire on the Obersee and Untersee), to the (¾ hr.) hamlet of **Maran** (6102'; *Höt.-Pens. Hof Maran*, pens. 5½-7 fr.) and to (½ hr.) *Alp Pretsch* (6560'; fine view). — From the Seehof to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall in the *Welschtobel*. — From the Sanatorium to the top of the *Tschuggen* (6725'; ½ hr.; easy). — From the Curhaus to the (1 hr.) blue *Schwelli-See* (6295') and the (¾ hr.) *Aelpli-See* (7055'), at the foot of the *Rothhorn* (see below). — The **Aroser Weisshorn** (8710'; 2½-3 hrs. from the Sanatorium; guide 5 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent, by *Tschuggen* and the *Mittlere Hütte*. — **Schiesshorn** (8565'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by *Furka-Obersäss*, not difficult. — The ***Aroser Rothhorn** (9790'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.; splendid view) is best ascended through the *Welschtobel;* the descent past the Aelpli-See and the Schwelli-See takes 3-4 hrs. — **Thiejerfluh** (9135'; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Maienfelder Furka* (see below), attractive, and not difficult for experts. — **Sandhubel** (9080'; 3½ hrs.; guide 12, with descent to Wiesen 18 fr.), through the Welschtobel, also not difficult (comp. p. 404).

PASSES. FROM AROSA TO DAVOS by the **Maienfelder Furka** (8020') between the *Furkahorn* (8950') and *Amselfluh* (9095'), 4 hrs. to *Frauenkirch*, 4½ hrs. to *Davos-Platz* (p. 401; guide to Frauenkirch 10, to Davos 15 fr.). — TO COIRE by the *Ochsenalp* (5-6 hrs.; easy and attractive), see p. 393. A more fatiguing route crosses the **Carmenna Pass** (7800'), between the Weisshorn and Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urden-Thal* and to (3½ hrs.) Tschiertschen (guide 8 fr.). — TO PARPAN OVER THE URDEN FÜRKLI, 4½-5 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), repaying; we pass to the S. of the *Hörnli* (8190') to the *Urder Augstberg* (7380'), with its little lake, and cross the **Urden Fürkli** (8510'), between the *Parpaner Weisshorn* and *Parpaner Schwarzhorn*, to Parpan (p. 406). — TO ALVENEU (p. 405) through the *Welschtobel* and across the **Furcletta** (8455'), to the E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420'), with descent by the *Alveneuer Maiensässe;* 5-6 hrs., with guide (20 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

90. From Landquart to Davos and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

RHÆTIAN RAILWAY (narrow-gauge line) from Landquart to (31 M.) *Davos-Platz* in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 15 fr., 10 fr., 4 fr. 70 c.); to (20 M.) *Klosters* in 2-2½ hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.). — Diligence from Davos-Platz to (29 M.) *Schuls* thrice daily in summer in 7¼-7½ hrs. (12 fr. 55, coupé 15 fr. 10 c.). Passengers arriving by railway from Landquart find the Flüela diligence awaiting them at the Post Hotel, opposite the Davos-Dorf station. EXTRA-POST with two horses from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 69 fr., to Pontresina 92 fr. 80 c., to St. Moritz 94 fr. CARRIAGE with one horse from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 38, with two horses 70 fr.

The **Prätigau** ('meadow-valley'; Roman. *Val Partenz*), a long, narrow valley, through which the railway ascends, is noted for its orchards and its excellent pasturage. It is watered by the *Landquart*, which has covered the valley in some places with its deposits. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 396), separates the Prätigau from the Montafon (p. 471). In the background to the E. rises the *Silvretta Group*.

Landquart (1730′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Landquart), see p. 72. Our train crosses the *Landquart* and sweeps round to the E. to (1¼ M.) *Malans;* the village (1865′; Ochsen, well spoken of; Krone, pens. 4½-5 fr., good wine; Kreuz), with the château of *Brodmer*, is charmingly situated ½ M. to the N. of the station. We return to the Landquart, and enter the **Klus,** a narrow gorge, ¾ M. long, the entrance to the *Prätigau*, in which lies (3 M.) *Felsenbach-Valzeina* (1870′), the second station.

A bridle-path ascends on the right to the (1½ M.) hamlet of Valzeina (3670′; **Curhaus*, unpretending, R. from 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), a summer-resort. Thence to the top of the *Valzeiner-Spitz* or *Haupt* (4596′; fine view), 1 hr., easy; to the *Ciprian-Spitz* (5833′), 2½ hrs.. by *Hinter-Valzeina* (guide 6 fr.). A bridle-path leads from Valzeina over the *Sturna-Boden* (4505′), and through the *Schlund-Tobel*, to (2½ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 72).

The valley expands. — 4½ M. *Seewis-Pardisla.*

A road leads hence to the left (diligence twice daily in 1 hr., fare 45 c.) to (2½ M.) **Seewis** (2985′; **Hôt.-Pens. Curhaus Seewis*, R. 2-3½, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5½-8½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Scesaplana*, at the E. end of the village, R. 2-3½, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-7½ fr.), a summer-resort, charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school; to the *Markusplatz* (¼ hr.); the *Emilien-Brücke* (¼ hr.); *Marnein* (3660′; ¾ hr.); the Maiensäss or chalet of *Matan* (4282′; 1 hr.); *Stutz* (4230′; 1¼ hr.); *Fadera* (3477′; ¾ hr.); and the *Mannas* (3812′; 1 hr.).

Ascents (guides, *Christ. Aebli*, *Chr. Fausch*, *Jak. Gansner*, *Andr. Jost*, *Georg Sprecher*). The Vilan (7808′; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.; easy) affords a splendid view. — Scesaplana (6272′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 15, with descent to the Lünersee 18 fr.), by the *Alp Fasons* and the (4 hrs.) new *Scesaplana-Haus* of the S. A. C. (6400′; inn); thence to the top by a steep new path (wire rope) in 2½-3 hrs. more (comp. p. 472). — Over the *Cavell-Joch* (7340′) to the *Douglass Hut*, 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), see p. 471.

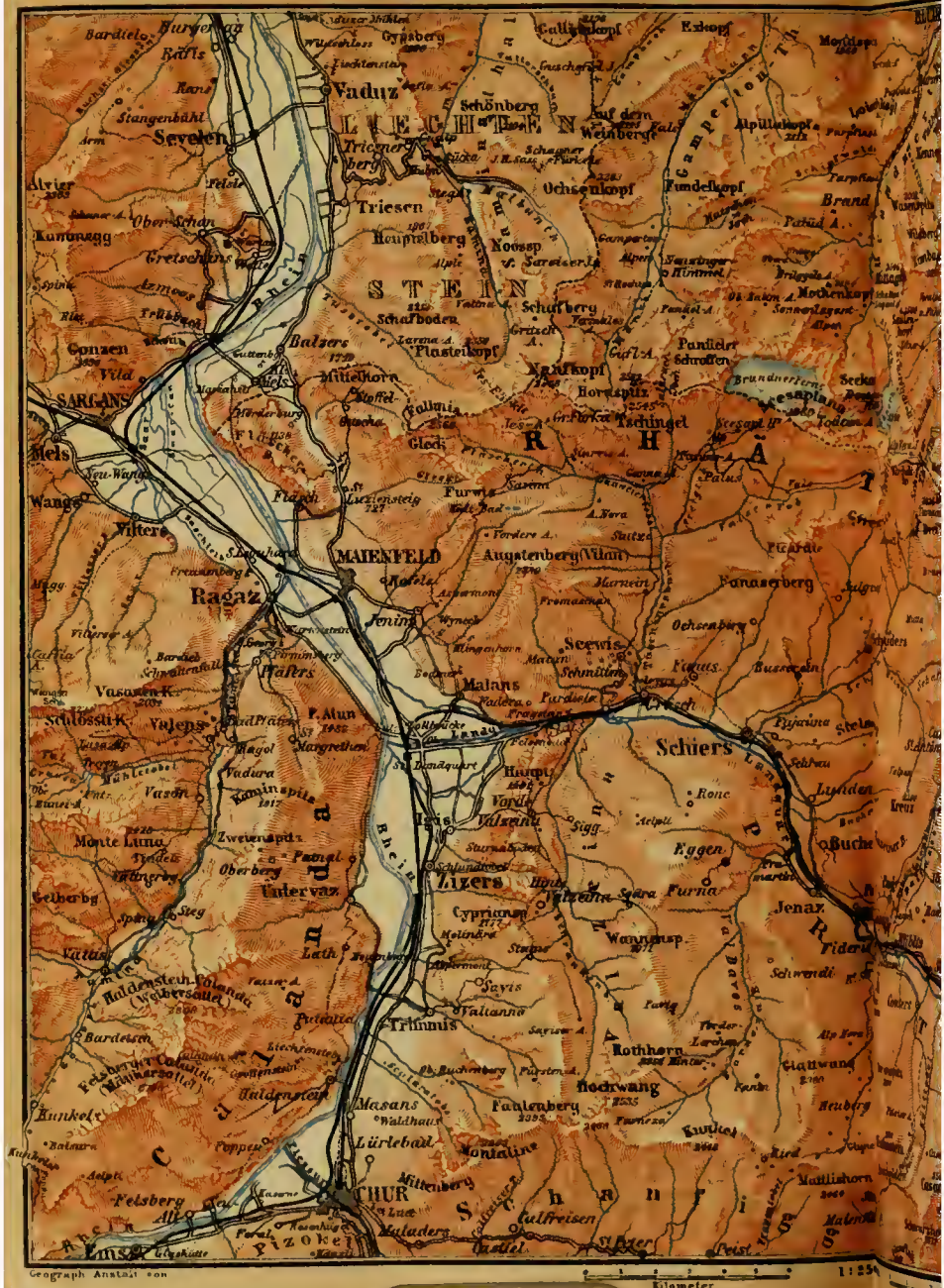
On the slope to the left is the ruin of *Solâvers*. Then, on the hill, the church-tower of *Fanas*. — 5 M. **Grüsch** (2113′; **Krone; Rosengarten; Hôt. Bahnhof*), on the *Taschinesbach*. The large embankments here were constructed in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

7 M. **Schiers** (2155′; **Post; Stern; Löwe*), a pretty village with 1654 inhabitants. In 1622 the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. As the women chiefly contributed to the victory, they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7055′) or the *Drusenthor* (7710′) to (8-9 hrs.) *Schruns*, see p. 472 (both toilsome). — Ascent of the **Kreuz** (7218′) by *Faiauna* and *Stelserberg*, 4 hrs., interesting.

The train crosses the wild *Schraubach* and skirts the left bank of the Landquart, passing through a tunnel of 250 yds. in the *Fuchsenwinkel*. 9½ M. *Furna* (2360′; Sommerfeld). We then cross the *Furnabach* to (10½ M.) **Jenatz** (2400′; **Sonne; Krone*), a large village to the right. — 11 M. **Fideris** (2445′; **Niggli*, plain).

A road (diligence to Bad Fideris thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the village of **Fideris** (2960′; *Stern; Rathhaus; Hôt. Fideris-Kulm*, 300′ above the village, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Hôt. Quadera*), where a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. (¾ M.) is the prettily situated **Hôtel Aquasana* (3330′; R. 2 3½, board 4½ fr.); ¾ M. farther on are the **Baths of Fideris**


LIECHTENSTEIN
Vaduz
Schönberg
Triesenberg
Triesen
Gamperton Th.
Sevelen
Atrier
Kumenagg
Gretschins
Frümsen
Conzen
Vild
SARGANS
Balzers
Mittelhorn
Flaschenhals
Schaanerberg
Schaanerwald
Schaanerbach
Rhein
Rhätikon
Gallinakopf
Eckkopf
Mondspitz
Alpilleskopf
Fundelkopf
Brand
Mothenkopf
Sennenlagert.
Hochkopf
Hornspitze
Tschingel
Pandlerschrofen
Secka
Wespaintal
Wangs
Vilters
Ragaz
MAIENFELD
Augstenberg (Vilan)
Fanasberg
Ochsenberg
Sewis
Schmitten
Malans
Jenins
Vasanen K.
Schlosstk.
Valens
Schiers
Furna
Jenaz
Buche
Lyndes
Eggen
Furna
Luzern
Cyprianus
Waanaspp.
Rothhorn
Hochwang
Fanlenberg
Masans
Waldhaus
Lürlebad
Monlaline
Kuvdel
Mattlishorn
Malnis
Felsberg
Mittenberg
Sulfreisen
Muladera
Pizoberg
Kunkels
Felsbergwand
Untervaz
Zizers
Trimmis
Valtanna
Cyprianus
Seewis
Pardiela
Furna
Buzzeln
Ochsenberg
Fanasberg
Augstenberg
Malans
Jenins
Maienfeld
Vilters
Wangs
Sargans
Mels
Gonzen
Balzers
Triesen
Vaduz
Schaanerwald
Gallinakopf
Eckkopf
Mondspitz
Alpilleskopf
Fundelkopf
Brand
Mothenkopf
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Bürs
Lorüns
Zwölferkopf
Davenna
Kennerberg
Mittagspitz
St. Anton
Rillseck
Wasenspitz
Falkenstiel
Wildberg
Innerberg
Kristberg
Dalaas
Mittagstein
Vandans
Bartholomäberg
Silberthal
Mittagsp.
Tschagguns
Schruns
Lobspitz
Bad Zelfen
Hochjoch
Golmer Jöchl
Kapelljoch
Mittagsp.
Zamangsp.
Gaisslerspitz
Schwarzhornsp.
Dürrekopf
Drusenfluh
Drei Thürme
Gweiljoch
St. Gallenkirch
Sulzfluh
Gweilkopf
Vand
Schuders
Kühnihorn
Sarottaspitz
Gargellen
Gaschurn
Castels
St. Antönien
S. Sebastian
Mittagsp.
St. Antönien Joch
Valisera
Ascharina
Gargellnerkopf
Kreuz
Patenen
Luzeiner B.
Rätschenh.
Madriser Sp.
Rietzen Spitzen
Strittkopf
Jäglishorn
Calanda
Madrish.
Schlappin Sp.
Rothbühel Sp.
Hochmaderer
Küblis
Saas
Planka
Berneith
Schlappin
Conters
Serneus
Dörfli
Klosters
Aelpeltij Sp.
Schillfluh
Gr. Seehorn
Gyrenspitz
Kessler
Kistenstein
Casannaspitz
Gotschna
Monbiel
Pardenn
Beckholdern
Schwarzhorn
Ried
Mädjekopf
Gatschiefersp.
Hoggershorn
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Engl. Miles

(3580′; R. 1-5, board 5½ fr.), situated in a gorge. The water, containing iron, carbonate of soda, and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints.

The train follows the Landquart, through a grand rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, and then the wild *Schanielenbach* to (13 M.) **Küblis** (2690′; **Krone* or *Post*, pens. 5 fr.; *Steinbock*), a pleasant village ¼ M. to the E.

A road leads from Dalvazza viâ (4½ M.) *Pany* (4087′; Post; Pens. Hartmann) and the (2¼ M.) *Hôt. Belvedere* (3976′) to the (2¼ M.) village of **St. Antönien** (4658′; *Curhaus Madrisa*, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rhätia; Hôt.Pens. Weisses Kreuz*, all three plain but good; guides, *Andr.* and *Christ. Flütsch*), visited as a health-resort. On the *Partnun-Staffel*, 1½ hr. farther up, is the small *Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfluh* (5813′; plain, pens. 5 fr.), whence the **Sulzfluh* (9265′; superb view) may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (see p. 472; guide 8, to Schruns 15 fr.). The *Madrishorn* (9233′) is ascended from St. Antönien viâ the *Gafien Alp* (5747′; Pens. Alpenrose) in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; interesting). — To Schruns over the *Gruben Pass* (7333′), 5 hrs., or over the *Plasseggen Pass* (7695′), 5½ hrs., or to *Gallenkirch* over the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7850′), 5 hrs., all three without difficulty (guide 12 fr.).

To Langwies by the *Duranna Pass*, 5 hrs., see p. 394.

The train begins to ascend. (Above, to the right, is *Conters*, p. 394.) It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several ravines with waterfalls, and passes through a tunnel to (15 M.) *Saas* (3260′; Post) and (17 M.) *Serneus-Mezzaselva* (3400′; *Hôt. Mezzaselva, at the station, moderate).

A road, descending to the right and crossing the Landquart, leads hence to the (1 M.) considerable village of *Serneus*. Up the valley to the left, on the left bank of the Landquart, is (1 M.) **Bad Serneus** (3303′; **Curhaus*, pens. 5-6½ fr.), a health-resort with a sulphur-spring. The road thence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart and then keeps to the right, traversing pleasant pastures.

The line ascends, high above the Landquart, and crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (18½ M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (3690′; *Curhaus Klosters-Dörfli, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Schweizerhaus, 5-6 fr.). From above it we survey the Prätigau, with the finely vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* at its head; to the right, the *Canardhorn* (8566′) and *Gatschieferspitz* (8770′).

20 M. **Klosters** (3940′) lies among pleasant pastures and woods, in a broad valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer and winter. It consists of the hamlets of *Klosters-Dörfli* (see above), *Platz*, 1 M. farther on, with the church, and *Brücke*, adjoining, with the station (restaurant). In the last two are the hotels: **Grand-Hôtel Vereina*, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 2½, pens. 8½-12 fr.; **Hôtel Silvretta & Curhaus Klosters*, R. 1½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 2½, pens. 7½-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Florin*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Belvedere*, 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Villa Daheim*, 5½-6½ fr.; *Rössli*, 5-6 fr.; *Restaurant Alpenhof; Weineck*. Visitors' tax 50 c. per week. — The *Rütiwald*, ¼ M. from the 'Brücke', is well provided with seats.

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Leonhard* and *Christian Guler*, *Chr.* and *W. Jann*, *Peter Jegen*, *Peter* and *Simon Allemann*). Attractive short walks to *Selfranga* (1/4 hr.), *Marienhöhe* (20 min.), *Fluhstein* (25 min.), the *Fischweier* (1/2 hr.), *Euje* (1/2 hr.), *Monbiel* (1 hr.), the *Schwarzsee* (1 1/4 hr.), *Obere Rüti* (1 1/2 hr.), *Selfranga-Mönchalpweg-Laret* (1 1/2 hr.). Longer Walks: *Rüti-Bündi-Serneuser-Schwendi-Casana-Alp* (3 hrs.); *Saaser Alp* (3-3 1/2 hrs.); *Maiensäss-Schlappina* (2 1/2 hrs.); ascent of the *Fluh* (2 hrs.); through the valley to *Monbiel* and back over the hill (Alp) to Klosters-Platz (ca. 3 hrs.), etc. — To the **Silvretta Club Hut** (5 hrs.; guide 7, to the glacier 10 fr.), an attractive excursion. Road to *Novai* (see below; shorter path on the right bank of the Sardasca by *Schwendi* and *Garfiun*), and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) *Sardasca Alp* (5413'; rfmts.); then a bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Silvretta Club Hut* on the *Medje-Kopf* (7690'; inn in summer). From the hut to the 'séracs' of the *Silvretta Glacier*, 1 1/2 hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier, 3 hrs. — **Gotschna** (7435'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), past the Schwarzsee (p. 399) and crossing the meadows of *Parsenn*; **Gatschiefer** (*Mückenthälispitz*; 8770'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), by the *Gatschiefer Alp*; **Canardhorn** (8566'; 5 hrs., viâ *Novai*, see below; guide 9 fr.); **Aelpeltispitz** (8825'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 8 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappin-Thal*; **Madrishorn** (9285'), viâ *Schlappin* in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); **Weissfluh** (9345'; viâ *Ober-Laret* in 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fr.); all these are fine points, free from difficulty. **Casana** (8405'; viâ *Parsenn* in 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. **Pischahorn** (9785'), by *Vereina*, 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), or through the *Mönchalp-Thal*, 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult (comp. p. 400). More fatiguing are the **Ungeheuerhörner** (9825'; 4 hrs. from the Vereina Hut, through the Süser-Thal; 25 fr.) and the **Plattenhörner** (highest peak 10,568'; 5 hrs. from Vereina; 25 fr.). — The **Silvrettahorn** (10,655'), 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut (guide 17, from the hut 10 fr.), the **Signalhorn** (10,538'; 4 hrs.; guide 16 or 9 fr.), and the **Piz Buin** (10,880'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 27 or 20 fr.) present no danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,695'; 4 1/2 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut; guide 27 or 20 fr.), *Verstanklahorn* (10,830'; 7 1/2 hrs. from the Vereina Hut; guide 45 or 40 fr.), *Gross-Litzner* (10,208'; 5 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut; guide 40 or 33 fr.), and *Gross-Seehorn* (10,223'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 27 or 20 fr.).

FROM KLOSTERS TO LAVIN OR SÜS BY THE VEREINA PASS, 9-10 hrs., with guide (18 fr.), not difficult. A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart viâ *Monbiel* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Novai Alp* (1770'), near the confluence of the *Vereina* with the Landquart (to the Silvretta Club Hut, see above). We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158'), to the (2 hrs.) *Vereina Hut* (6395'; inn in summer), at the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below), and to the (1/4 hr.) *Alp Fremd-Vereina* (6437'), where the valley divides into the *Jöri-Thal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Val Torta Pass**, or **Vereina Pass** (8700'), between the Plattenhörner and Piz Fless, opposite the imposing Piz Linard, and descend the *Val Saglains* rapidly by a rough path to (3 hrs.) *Süs* or (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 456). Or, at the upper end of the Süser-Thal, we may turn to the right to the **Fless Pass** (8045') and thence descend the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the Flüela road (p. 399), 3 M. above Süs. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the *Jöri-Thal* (see below), with the seven *Jöri Lakes* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,130'), and across the **Jöri-Fless Pass** (8422') to the Val Fless (to Süs 8 1/2 hrs.; 18 fr.). Finally, a fourth route from the Jöri Lakes ascends steeply to the right to the **Flüela-Jöri Pass** (about 8860') and descends to the (5 hrs. from Vercina) *Flüela Hospice* (p. 399).

TO LAVIN BY THE FUORCLA ZADRELL, 8 1/2 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), trying but interesting. From the (3 1/2 hrs.) Vereina Hut (see above) we ascend the *Vernela Valley*, past the cavern of *Baretta-Balma*, to the *Piller Glacier*, and over the ice (fatiguing) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Fuorcla Zadrell** (*Vernela Pass* or *Laviner Joch*; 9030'). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to *Alp Marangun*, and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by *Alp d'Immezz* and *Alp da Doura* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 456).

To GUARDA BY THE SILVRETTA PASS, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but not difficult for adepts. From the (5 hrs.) *Silvretta Club Hut* (p. 398) we ascend the *Silvretta Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** (9885′), between the *Signalhorn* (10,538′) and the *Gletscherkamm* (10,420′); then, to the S.E., we skirt the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′), cross the *La Cudèra* and *Plan-Rai* glaciers, and descend over rough rocks and loose stones to the *Val Tuoi* and (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 456). — From the Silvretta Hut to Lavin over the **Verstankla-Thor** (9580′), 7 hrs., trying, for adepts only (guide 22 fr.).

To the Montafon over the *Schlappina-Joch* (7 hrs. to Gallenkirch; 15 fr.), see p. 472. — Over the *Rothe Furka* (8832′) to the (8 hrs.; 15 fr.) *Madlener-Haus* and (3 hrs.) *Patenen* (p. 472), fatiguing but interesting.

At Klosters the train reverses its direction. It crosses the Landquart, and ascends through the *Rütiwald*, with a fine view to the right, to the *Drostobel*, where it doubles back by means of the *Cavadürli* spiral tunnel, ¼ M. long. Thence it ascends the steep *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with fine views of the Silvretta Glacier on the left, to (25½ M.) *Laret* (4740′; buffet). Beyond the little *Schwarzsee* (4945′), with the village of *Unter-Laret* to the left, we cross the *Stützbach* to (27 M.) *Wolfgang*, at the top of the pass (5357′; Hôt. Davos-Kulm). We descend through wood, skirt the E. side of the *Davoser See* (5125′; 1 M. long), abonnding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*, and pass the mouth of the *Flüela Valley* (see below) to (29½ M.) *Davos-Dorf* (p. 400). Thence on the right bank of the Landwasser to (31 M.) **Davos-Platz** (p. 401).

The FLÜELA ROAD crosses the Landwasser at Davos-Dorf station (Diligence, see p. 395; long halt.) To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautifnl *Piz Vadret* (10,565′). We ascend the *Flüela Valley*, on the right bank of the stream, through wood, and past the (1¼ hr.) *Inn Zur Alpenrose* (6005′) and (½ hr.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370′), to the (1½ hr.) —

9 M. **Flüela Pass** (7835′; **Flüela Hospice*, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.). On the right lies the *Schottensee*, with greenish-white glacier-water, on the left the *Schwarzsee*, with clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn*.

The ***Schwarzhorn** or *Flüela-Schwarzhorn* (10,335′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide from the Flüela Hospice 8 fr., not needed by adepts), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M. and then ascend the *Radün-Thal* by a good path to the right, over stones and grass, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosdè, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana; in the foreground, the Silvretta, the Oetzthaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Piz Pisoc, Ortler; then, the valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and Schloss Tarasp. Descent to the *Dürrboden* in the Dischma-Thal (p. 402), over débris and steep slopes, for experts only, with a guide.

Rich flora on the Flüela Pass. The S. slopes are brilliant with rhododendrons in their season. The Primula villosa, Primula farinosa, Alpine anemones, Empetrum nigrum, the Saxifraga Seguieri, and the Saxifraga androsacea (near the hospice) also grow here.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley, and crosses the *Susasca* at (¾ hr.) *Chant Sura*, by a road-menders' hut (7143′). To

the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret*, with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 398) on the left. Behind us is the Schwarzhorn. Farther down we cross the stream and pass through a gallery, beyond which is a (1 hr.) tavern (Zum Jägerhaus). Süs, with its ruined castle, then becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 456) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left shorter) to (1 hr.) —

16 M. *Süs* (p. 456); thence to (29 M.) *Schuls*, see pp. 456, 457.

91. Davos and Environs. From Davos to Alveneu-Bad.

RHÆTIAN RAILWAY from Landquart to Davos (31 M., in 2¾ hrs.), see Route 90.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tavau*), a lofty Alpine valley, 8 M. long and ½ M. broad, with about 10,000 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. Around its five churches are grouped the hamlets of *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district was one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 389). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants from the Valais, who settled here in the 13th century.

Davos-Dorf. — **Hotels.** *CURHAUS SEEHOF, sheltered, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 3-4, pens. 7-14 fr.; *HÔT. FLÜELA & POST, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 9-14 fr., for transient guests only; SANATORIUM DAVOS-DORF *(Dr. Doenz)*, R. 2-7, board 10 fr.; NEUES SANATORIUM DAVOS-DORF *(Dr. Philippi)*. R. 2-8, pens. 11½-18 fr.; INTERNATIONAL SANATORIUM *(Dr. Humbert)*, R. 2-7½, pens. incl. medical attendance 13-18 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. MÜHLEHOF, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1¾, pens. 5½-7 fr.; PENS. VILLA IDA, 7½-12 fr.; PENS. VILLA CONCORDIA (English), 6½-9 fr.; PENS. KROPF (VILLA RUDOLF), 7-9 fr.; PENS. ROHDEN, 5½-7 fr.; PENS. GREDIG, 6-8½ fr.; PENS. VILLA PAUL, 6½-10 fr.; PENS. WALDHEIM, 5½-7 fr.; PENS. VILLA VECCHIA, 6¼-9 fr.; PENS. MORITZ-RAGATZ, 6½-8½ fr. — BASLER SANATORIUM *(Dr. Nienhaus)*, on a height at the mouth of the Flüela-Thal, ¾ M. to the E. of the rail. station; DAVOS INVALIDS' HOME (English), pens. 4-4½ fr. (large British Sanatorium in contemplation); DEUTSCHE HEILSTÄTTE (see below), 2 M. from Davos-Dorf.

Davos-Dorf (5164′), prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8900′), is becoming as popular as Davos-Platz, and now forms with it one community of 8245 souls. Opposite, at the head of the Dischma Valley, to the S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 402); and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (p. 399).

Pleasant walk to the (10 min.) *Davoser See* (p. 399). On its N. side (½ hr.) is the **Hôt.-Pens. Höhwaldhof*, pleasantly situated on the margin of the forest, with shady promenades, rowing and sailing boats, etc. About ½ M. farther up is the *Deutsche Heilstätte* (German Sanatorium, see above; pens., incl. medical treatment, 4-6 fr.). — The *Weissfluh* (9345′; via *Meierhof*, in 4½-5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to *Langwies*, p. 394, or *Klosters*, p. 398). — The *Pischahorn* (9785′; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.) is ascended without difficulty via *Tschuggen* (see p. 398).

The railway to (1½ M.) Davos-Platz turns towards the canalized Landwasser and follows the embankment on its right bank for about 1¼ M.

Pfäfers
Stn Landquart
Zizers
Calanda
Chur
Ems (Domat)
Malix
Prada
Tschiertschen
Churwalden
Parpan
Stätzerhorn
Lenzerheide
Valbella
Rothhorn
Arosa
Welschtobel
Lenzerhorn
Lenz (Lansch)
Thusis
Sils
Scharans
Fürstenau
Katzis
Realta
Rothenbrunnen
Paspels
Almens
Trans
Domleschg
Obervatz
Alvaschein
Tiefenkastel (Casti)
Stürvis
Mons
Del
Salux
Conters
Savognin
Tinzen
Mühlen
Roffna
Val d'Err
Piz d'Err
Piz Michel
Tinzenhorn
Bergün
Filisur
Wiesen
Lohn
Reischen
Zillis (Ciraun)
Donath
Andeer
Bärenburg
Piz Curver
Curver pintg d. Tuspin
P. Toissa
Muttner Horn
Schyn P.
Schams
Oberhalbstein
La Rofna
Cresta
Ausser Ferrera
Splügen
Julier
Silvaplana
Geograph. Anstalt von
Engl. Miles
1:250,000

Bei der Brücke
Monbiel
Klosters
R Ä T I G A U
Casanna
Gotschna
Cotschna
Weissfluh
Strela
Strelapass
Schiahorn
Davoser See
Davos-Dörfli
Davos-Platz
Körbshorn
Jacobshorn
Frauenkirch
Glaris
Monstein
Wiesen
Bühlenberg
Pischahorn
Weisshorn
Flüela-Th.
Sertig Dörfli
Leidbachh.
Aelplihorn
Hoch Ducan
Ducanpass
Gletscher Ducan
P. Ravigliel
Stulserthal
Stuls
Latsch
Bergün (Bravuogn)
Val Tisch
Piz Kesch
Vadret da Porchabella
P. Vadret
P. Grialetsch
Piz Sarsura
Sulsanna-Thal
Albula-Pass
Crasta mora
Val Bevers
Bevers
Madulein
Ponte
Camogasc
Scanfs
Zuoz
Val Chamuera
E N G A D I N
Samaden
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Kilomètres

Davos-Platz. — **Hotels.** *Curhaus Davos, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Belvedere (English visitors), with a large terrace ('Solarium'), R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre (English), R. 3-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria (English), R. 3½-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-14½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Buol, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Kaiserhof, at the S. end of the village, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Strela, 5½-9 fr.; *Schweizerhof, with café-restaurant, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 8½ fr.; *Post, R. 1½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10½ fr.; *Hôt. Rhætia, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7½-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Eisenlohr, pens. 7-15 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Löwe, pens. 4½-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bergadler, R. 2-6, pens. 7½-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Frei, R. 2½-4½, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellavista, R. 3½-5, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Mattenheim, pens. 3½-5 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus (p. 402), pens. 5½-7 fr. — *Davoser Hof, near the station, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 6-7½ fr.; Weisses Kreuz, 4 min. from the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof, opposite the station, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. from 7 fr.; *Rathhaus, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Tobelmühle, R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 fr.; the last five for transient visitors.

Pensions. Pension Charlottenhof, finely situated, 5-7½ fr.; Villa Christiana, 6½-11 fr.; Villa Collina, 6-10 fr.; Curanstalt Beausite, 7-14 fr.; Pens. Haus Prader, 6½-12 fr.; Villa Sana (*Pastor Kobelt;* 5½-8½ fr.); Christliche Pens. von Thümmler, 7-10 fr.; Pens. Rychner; Pens. Nouven von der Meer, 6-9 fr.; Pens. Herrmann; Pens. Haus Morosani; Villa Fürstenau, 5-8 fr.; Damenheim (*Frl. Weyermann*); Villa Freitag (English); Villa Wetzel, 8-11 fr.; Villa Pravigan, 5-7 fr.; Quisisana; Villa Daheim, 6-8 fr.; Villa Schelling, 6-8 fr.; Bethanien (for ladies), 6½-9½ fr.; Pens. Villa Meta, 5-6½ fr.

Institutions. **Dr. Turban's Sanatorium*, at the S.W. end of the village, on an elevated site, R. 1-6, S. room with balcony from 4½ fr., board and medical attendance 12 fr.; **Sanatorium Schatzalp*, see p. 402; *Sanatorium du Midi*, R. 2-6, board and medical attendance 11 fr.; *Dutch Sanatorium; Diakonissenhaus Davos; St. Joseph's Haus. — Dr. Mühlhäuser's Fridericianum*, a school for delicate boys, and *Frl. Dickes's School* for girls.

Cafés & Restaurants. *Curhaus* (see above), with large billiard and reading room; *Café-Restaurant Franziskaner; Restaurant Alpina; Schweizerhof*, see above; *Gentiana, Elsener*, these two luncheon-rooms.

Cursaal and Cur-Garten at the Curhaus (tickets at the hotels); concerts in the afternoon and evening, theatrical performances thrice a week in winter (open only to gnests of subscribing hotels). — *Visitors' and Music Tax*, 25 c. daily; reduction for families making a long stay.

English Church (*St. Luke's*); chaplain, *Rev. W. J. S. Emery, M. A.*; services at 11 a.m. & 5 p.m. — English Physicians, *Dr. W. R. Huggard; Dr. E. H. Douty; Dr. Florian Buol.* — Information at the *Verkehrs-Verein Davos.*

British Vice-Consul, *Dr. Huggard* (see above).

Carriages. One-horse, to Davos-Dorf 3 fr., two-horse 5 fr.; to Wolfgang, Höhwald, and Clavadel 6 or 12, Spinabad 7 or 14, Glaris 8 or 15, Tschuggen 10 or 18, Hoffnungsau 10 or 18, Flüela Hospice and Wiesen 14 or 26, Alveneu-Bad and Tiefenkastel 30 or 50, Thusis 35 or 65, Coire viâ Churwalden 38 or 70, Tarasp 38 or 70, Samaden 50 or 90, Pontresina or St. Moritz 55 or 100, Nauders 60 or 105, Landeck 80 or 150, Meran 130 or 240 fr. Driver's gratuity 10 per cent of the fare. — An Omnibus plies between Davos-Platz and Davos-Dorf hourly; 30 c., there and back 50 c.

Davos-Platz (5115′), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive patients, and attracts visitors in summer also. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The mean annual temperature is 36° Fahr. (winter 21°,

summer 51°). In winter the weather is generally calm, and the power of the sun is often so great that it is comfortable to sit in the open air even when the thermometer is below zero. Skating, tobogganing, and snowshoeing (with 'skis') are actively pursued in winter, and an international skating competition is held annually in the rink opposite the Curhaus (ca. 21,200 sq. yds. in area). — The former council-room, on the second floor of the handsome old *Rathhaus* (1564, now a hotel; see p. 401), with its fine carving and stained glass windows, contains old weapons and flags. — *John Addington Symonds* (1840-93) lived for many years at Davos, and wrote most of his books here. — The mountains enclosing the Davos Valley are the Schiahorn (see below) and its foot-hills on the W., and the Jakobshorn (8510′), Jatzhorn (8818′), Thälihorn (8840′), and Seehorn (7352′; overtopped by the Hörnli, 8034′) on the E. At the head (S.) of the valley rises the slender Tinzenhorn (10,430′), with the Piz Michel (10,375′) to the W. of it.

Excursions. The ***Schatzalp** (6150′) is ascended by an electric wire-rope railway from the Cur-Promenade in 12 min. (1 fr., descent 70 c., there and back 1½ fr., Sun. 1 fr.; luggage up to 88 lbs. 40 c., toboggan 10 c.). The cars start, as often as there are passengers, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 7 p.m. The line is nearly ½ M. long and the maximum gradient is 47 : 100. At the upper station is a restaurant, and near by is the large new **Sanatorium Schatzalp* (R. from 2, south room from 3½, with balcony from 5½, board and medical attendance 12½ fr.), in a sheltered situation, with extensive grounds and a fine view. The Schatzalp may also be ascended in 1 hr. by pleasant forest-paths or by road through the *Rütiwald*. About 20 min. farther up is the *Strela Alp* (6495′; to the Strela Pass and the Schiahorn, see below; way-marks incomplete; guide advisable). — To the *Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus*, at the entrance to the Dischma Valley, ¼ hr. — To the *Gemsjäger*, passing Dr. Turban's Sanatorium, 1½ hr. Good survey of the valley, Davos Lake, and the surrounding mountains. — To the *Grüne Alp* and *Ischa Alp*, each 1 hr. — *Flüela Waterfall*, near the Flüela road (p. 399), 1½ hr.; a board on a telegraph-post indicates the wood-path (r.) to (5 min.) the fall. — To *Frauenkirch* (p. 403), ¾ hr.; baths of *Clavadel* (p. 403), ¾ hr.

Ascents (guides: *J.* and *Chr. Engi*, *Chr. Clavadetscher*, *Georg Valer*, *Joh. Kaufmann*, and *Joh. Bandlin*; *Hans Kasper* and *Joh. Luzi* of Davos-Dorf). — ***Schiahorn** (8900′), 3-3½ hrs. (guide 7 fr.), easy and repaying. From the *Schatzalp* (see above) we pass over the *Strela Alp* (path marked in red) to the (1½ hr.) *Strela Pass* (7800′; see p. 394), whence a good zigzag path leads to the right to (1 hr.) the summit. Fine view of the Davos, Sertig, and Dischma valleys, the Silvretta, Adula, and Bernina groups, the Rhætikon, and the Albula group. — **Alteingrat** (7810′), by *Glaris*, 4½ hrs., not difficult (guide 9 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, via the *Alvaschein Alp* (p. 404). — **Schwarzhorn* (10.335′), from the Flüela Pass in 3 hrs. (6 fr.), see p. 399. — **Piz Grialetsch** (10,270′; 3½ hrs.; 14 fr.), from the *Dürrboden* (p. 403) via the *Scaletta Pass*, and the *Kleine Scaletta* and *Vallorgia Glaciers*, not difficult (more difficult by the *Grosse Scaletta Glacier*, guide 18 fr.). — **Piz Vadret** (10,565′), by the Scaletta Pass in 6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — **Hoch-Ducan** (10,060′), from (2½ hrs.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (p. 403) in 4½-5 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and fatiguing. — **Kühalphorn** (10,108′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.), from Sertig-Dörfli by the *Kühalp Glacier*, not difficult.

From Davos to Soanfs over the Scaletta Pass, 9-9½ hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; good bridle-path, practicable for small carriages as far as Dürrboden; thence by marked path; guide, 16 fr., not essential). From Davos-Platz we follow the road past

the *Waldhaus* (p. 402), turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (3½ hrs.) the *Dürrboden* (6598'; rustic inn). Fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,335'), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Flüela Pass*, p. 399). The path, finally steep, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590'), between the *Kühalphorn* (10,108') and the *Scalettahorn* (10,065'). A ruined hut at the top. View limited. Descent (way-marks incomplete), steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the ice-clad lateral valleys, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7210'; see below), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (two poor inns) and (½ hr.) *Capella*, in the Inn Valley, 2 M. from *Scanfs* (p. 454).

From Davos to *Langwies* by the *Strela Pass* (4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., not essential), see p. 394; to Arosa by the *Maienfelder Furka* (4½ hrs.; 12 fr.), see p. 395.

Over the Sertig Pass to Bergün (8½ hrs.) or Scanfs (9 hrs.), an attractive route, esp. in conjunction with the Fuorcla d'Eschia, and preferable to the Scaletta Pass (road as far as Sertig-Dörfli; guide, 15 fr., not necessary for experts with special map). The road diverges to the left from the Frauenkirch road, 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig Valley*, and leads past (2 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Clavadel* (5460'; *Curhaus, pens. 6½-9½ fr.; Villa Bellevue, a dépendance of the Curhaus, pens. from 5 fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (6102'; Inn zum Bergführer), with the church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route crosses the *Ducan Pass* (8763') to Filisur, and the *Kühalp-Thal* to the left, through which our path now ascends. At the head of the valley, where the path is lost (1¼ hr.), we cross the stream to the right and ascend to the S.W. over turf and screes to the (1¼ hr.) **Sertig Pass** (9062'). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (see below) to the S. We now descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes*, where a bridle-path begins, and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chaclavuot* (6106'), whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 430); or we may descend from the pass to the S. through the *Val Sertig* and *Val Fontauna* to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Fontauna* (see above) and to (2½ hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 454). — Experts will find it much more interesting to ascend to the S. from the Val Sertig through the *Val del Tschüvel (Val Porchabella)* to the (1¾ hr. from the Sertig Pass) *Kesch Club Hut* (8630'; inn in summer), finely situated at the foot of the Porchabella Glacier. A grand route crosses this glacier and the *Fuorcla d'Eschia* (9868') to (5 hrs.) *Zuoz* (p. 454). The *Piz Kesch (11,220') may be ascended from the Kesch Hut in 3 hrs. by adepts (guide 15, from Davos 30 fr.). Comp. pp. 430, 454.

From Davos to Alveneu-Bad *(Landwasser Route).*

20 M. Diligence twice daily in summer (June-Sept.), once daily at other seasons, in 3 hrs. (7 fr. 35 c.). A diligence also plies daily, all the year round, between Wiesen and Davos and between Wiesen and Alveneu, returning every evening. — One-horse carr. from Davos to Wiesen 14, two-horse 26 fr.; to Alveneu-Bad or Tiefenkastel 30 and 50 fr.; from Alveneu to Wiesen 8 and 15, to Davos 20 and 30 fr.

The *Landwasser Road* crosses several torrents, with their broad stony deposits, and follows the right side of the valley, studded with houses and chalets. In front of us rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn* (p. 429). — 3½ M. **Frauenkirch** (5060'; **Post*, pens. 5½-7 fr.), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated little church. To the left opens the *Sertig Valley*, in which lies *Clavadel* (see above). — The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near (5½ M.) **Spinabad** (4816'), a sulphur-bath (plain but good; R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5½-7 fr.), prettily situated amidst pines. Here begins

the canal which conducts the water of the Landwasser to work the new Davos electric works at Glaris. — 6 M. **Glaris** (4785′; *Post*), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. A road to the left, 3/4 M. lower down, leads to (1 1/2 M.) the mountain-hamlet of *Monstein* (5250′; *Curhaus, no invalids received, pens. 5-6 fr.). — The road follows the wooded valley, on the left hank, in view of the *Piz Michēl* (p. 429), to the (8 1/2 M.) **Schmelzhoden Hoffnungsau** (4362′; *Inn*), a deserted foundry. To the right rise the steep, stony, and pine-clad slopes of the *Züge.*

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The road *(Zügen-Strasse)* follows the left bank for 3/4 M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, crosses to the right bank, and begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche gallery. The **Bärentritt*, a projecting platform, 250′ above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, with the *Sägentobel Fall*, 105′ high, on the right. We cross the *Sägentobel* and *Brückentobel*, and ascend in long windings to (3 M.) —

12 1/4 M. **Wiesen** (4770′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with its dépendance *Palmy*, open all the year round, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 1/2 fr.), on the sunny slope high ahove the Landwasser, a health-resort, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds. To the S., beyond the Landwasser gorge, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther off are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′) and the *Piz Michēl* (10,375′).

Walks. By *Süsswinkel* to the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with waterfalls (20 min.). — To the *Tiefentobel* (see below), 20 min.; from the road a beautiful view of the Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz d'Aela; farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the Tiefentohel we may descend to (1/4 hr.) *Bodmen* (4162′), with its ruinons houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leidboden* (20 min.); we cross the Landwasser by a rickety bridge. We then either cross another had bridge farther up, and return to (3/4 hr.) Wiesen; or, from the first bridge, ascend to the left until we have passed a barn and some old stables, where the steep path turns to the right, leading above the former route, and throngh fine larch-forest and pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 429). — To the (1/2 hr.) **Jenisberg Bridge* (3900′), 273′ ahove the Landwasser. A few paces to the left, this side the bridge, we have a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1 1/4 hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010′); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the Züge-Strasse, with views of the Davos valley, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (see above). — To the (3/4 hr.) **Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Züge-Strasse* to (1/2 hr.) *Hoffnungsau* (see above). — The *Wiesener Alp* (6310′; good forest-path, 1 1/2 hr.) is a fine point of view; better still the **Sandhubel* (9080′), ascended from the Alp in 2 1/2 hrs. (bridle-track; comp. p. 395). — *Alteingrat* (7810′; 3 hrs.), see p. 402.

Beyond Wiesen the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark ahove it) and passes through a tunnel. The church of (15 M.) **Schmitten,** Roman. *Farrēra* (4150′; *Adler; Kreuz; Krone*), on a green hill, now becomes visible. In the valley, below the village, the *Albula* joins the Landwasser.

To Filisur (p. 429). A path, diverging to the left from the road, near the church, descends in a wide curve, crosses the Schmittnerbach (im-

passable after rain), and joins the Albula road near the (½ hr.) Landwasser bridge, beyond Bad Alveneu. — From Wiesen by the *Leidboden* to (1½ hr.) Filisur (boy as guide), see p. 404.

The road crosses the *Schmittnertobel* to (17 M.) **Alveneu,** Rom. *Alvagne* (3887′); to the S.E., a pleasant view of the Bergün Valley, separated from the Landwasser Valley by the *Stulsergrat*; in the background, *Piz Uertsch* (10,740′). The road soon descends in a long bend into the large *Crapaneira Tobel*, and at the diligence-station of (18 M.) *Crapaneira* (3430′) it divides. The Coire road follows the hillside, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the foot of the ruined castle of *Belfort* (3575′), on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713′) and (2 M.) *Lenz* (p. 407). — Our road descends to (20 M.) *Bad Alveneu* (p. 429), in the Albula Valley.

92. From Coire to Tiefenkastel viâ Churwalden.

18 M. Diligence in summer 4 times daily in 4¼ hrs. (7 fr. 25, coupé 8 fr. 75 c.). — Carriage from Coire to Churwalden with one horse 12, with two horses 20 fr.; to Parpan 15 or 30, Lenzerheide 20 or 35, Tiefenkastel 25 or 40 fr. Electric railway projected. — Walkers may with advantage go by the Passugg route (comp. p. 392), which, however, is somewhat longer.

Coire (1935′), see p. 390. The road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (short-cuts), with views of the town, Rhine Valley, and Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 393), watered by the Plessur. A finger-post 1½ M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to Passugg (p. 392), the Curhaus of which is conspicuous on the opposite slope (p. 393). The Churwalden road ascends the valley of the *Rabiosa* high above the river, passing the diligence station of *Kreuz* (3599′), to (4 M.) *Malix* (3800′), with a mineral spring. Farther on we pass the ruin of *Strassberg* (on the left) and the hamlets of *Egga* and *Lax*.

6½ M. **Churwalden.** — **Hotels.** *Curhaus Krone, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Rabiosa, at the upper end of the village, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D 4, pens. 7-12 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. zur Post, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mettier, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rothhorn, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Schweizerhaus, above the post-office; Pens. Weisskreuz, below the post-office. — Waldhôtel Pradaschier (4455′), 1 M. above the convent, in a sunny situation, pens. 6-7 fr. — *Restaurant Löwenhof.*

Churwalden (3985-4085′; pop. 400), visited as a health-resort, extends for nearly a mile up the sunny and grassy valley through which flows the Rabiosa. At the lower end is the hamlet of *Kloster*, named from the remains of a Præmonstratensian convent (perhaps founded in the 9th cent.). The castellated house of the abbots is now occupied by the Rom. Cath. priest. The church contains two late-Gothic carved altars, one, in the nave (used by the Prot.), dating from 1511, the other (freely restored) in the choir (used by the Rom. Cath.) from 1477. The *Rathhaus* and the *Post Office* are situated in the hamlet of *Witi*. The neighbouring wooded slopes offer pleasant

walks, well-provided with guide-posts and benches (the E. side is in shade in the morning, the W. side in the evening).

To the **Churer Joch** (6685′), 2¾ hrs. Starting from below the post-office, we go to the E., crossing the Rabiosa; ¾ hr. *Jacobshaus;* 12 min. bend sharply to the right; at (40 min.) *Capetsch* we turn to the left. The path ends 20 min. farther on. Avoiding the marshes and bearing somewhat to the right, we proceed to the (½ hr.) *Joch Alp* (6636′), two stone chalets lying between the rocky *Gürgaletsch* (8017′) and the (10 min.) Joch (6685′), whence we obtain a beautiful view of the Steinbach gorge, the Schanfigg, Coire, and the Rhine Valley. — The ***Stätzer Horn** (8460′; 3 hrs.; guide needless), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 408), is ascended from Churwalden in **4 hrs.** Starting at the guide-post on the left bank of the Rabiosa below the Curhaus Krone, we ascend to the right, skirting the wood. ¾ hr. *Schindelboden;* ¾ hr. *Kreuzrain.* At (½ hr.) the *Stätzer-Alphütte* (6005′), 2 hrs. below the top, we join the path from Parpan (see below). Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the Rhætikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Piz Tambo, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by *A. Heim.*) Rich flora. The descent on the Domleschg side cannot be mistaken, though the last part is fatiguing: by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and Thusis in the Rhine Valley (4 hrs. in all).

Crossing the Rabiosa below the Curhaus Krone, the road ascends more rapidly, and recrosses to the left bank by the *Camiezer Brücke.* The footpath (1 hr.) is preferable; from the bridge at Churwalden it ascends the left bank of the Rabiosa, then leads up the Stätzer Bach, through wood, and finally crosses the stream.

8½ M. **Parpān** (4935′; **Hôtel & Curhaus Post*, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. Stätzerhorn*, R. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buols dates from the end of 16th century.

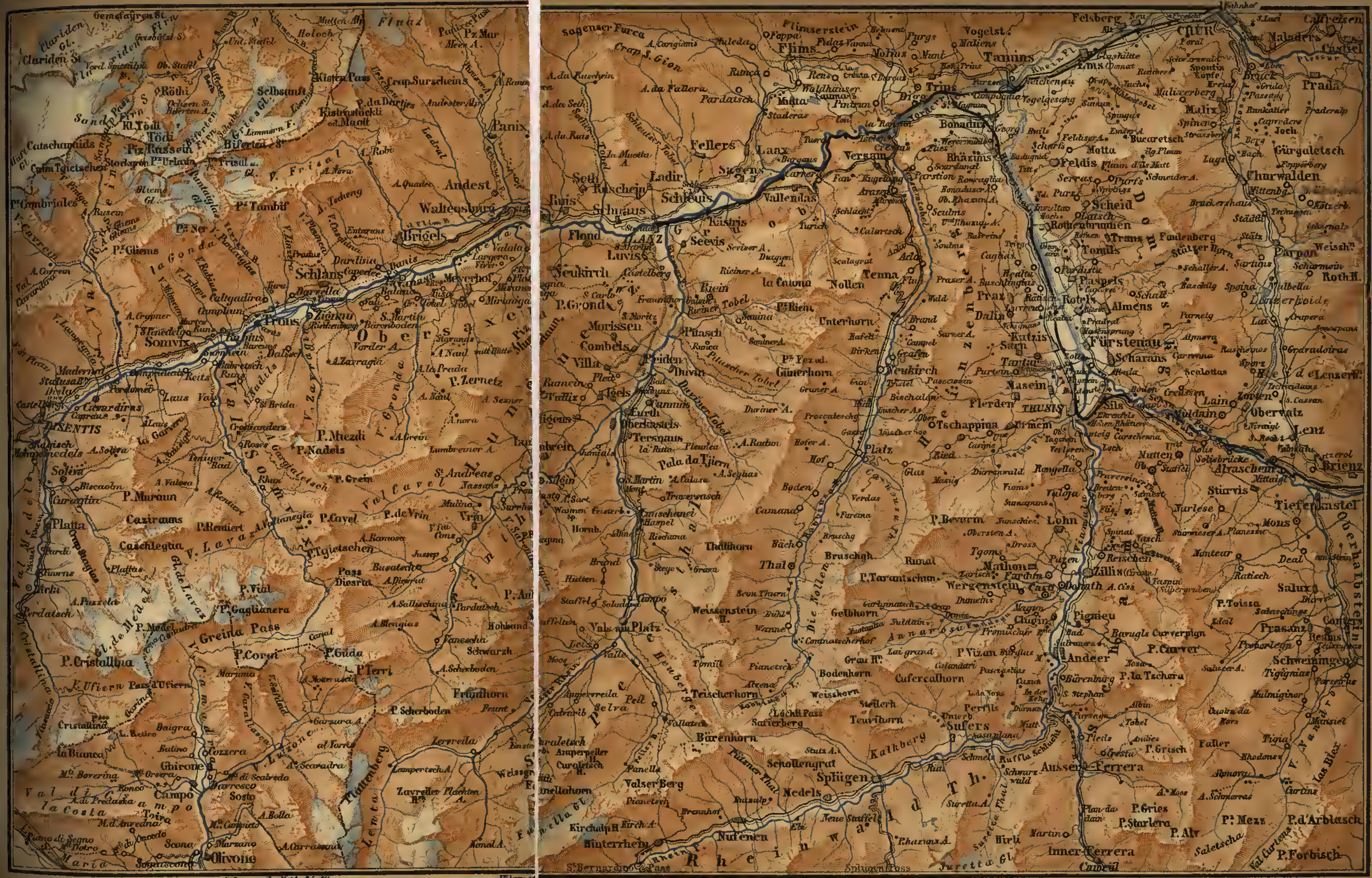
The *Stätzer Horn* (see above; 3-3½ hrs.) is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s bridle-path, which diverges to the right from the road (guide-post), ½ M. above the village, before the pass is reached. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartons* (5445′) we ascend by the mountain-path to the left, not by the track to the right. In 1 hr. we reach the *Stätzer-Alphütte* (see above).

From Parpan to *Arosa*, 4½ hrs., see p. 395.

On the top of the pass (5090′) we obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts.; to the right is the *Piz Curvèr* (9760′), to the left the *Lenzer Horn* (9550′) and the *Piz Michēl* (10,375′). We descend to *Valbella* (Pens. Valbella, 6 fr.) and *Canols*, pass several tarns and the *Heidsee* (4880′), embosomed in forest (Chalet-Restaurant, on an island, pens. 4-5 fr., very fair), cross the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, to *Lai* (Post, pens. 4-5 fr.), and reach the diligence-station of —

11¼ M. **Lenzerheide** (4845′; **Curhaus Lenzerheide*, R. 2-8, B. 1½, D 3½-4, S. 2½, pens. 8-14½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lenzerhorn*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a health-resort (lodgings in several chalets). Pleasant walks in all directions (way-marks).

Ascents. The ***Aroser Rothhorn** (9790′; 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended hence by a yellow-marked path (comp. p. 395). — The ***Lenzer Horn** (9550′; 4 hrs.; guide) is also easy and attractive; the path (also yellow-marked) diverges to the right from the Rothhorn route



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beyond the Lenzer Alp. — The *Stätzer Horn* (8460′; 3 hrs.), see p. 406; red marks as far as the Parpan path. — A new road leads to the S.W. from Lenzerheide viâ (50 min.) *Obervatz* (4015′) to (40 min.) the *Solis Bridge* (p. 429).

14½ M. **Lenz,** Rom. *Lansch* (4285′; *Krone* or *Post*), an important military point before the Splügen road was made. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. — The road to Wiesen (see p. 404; no public conveyance) diverges here to the left.

Our road descends in numerous windings (short-cuts), overlooking the Oberhalbstein, with the Heinzenberg to the W., beyond the Schyn Pass. On a height in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis; and far below is Tiefenkastel. Near the farm of *Vazerol*, to the right, below the road, is a small monument on the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 389).

18 M. *Tiefenkastel* (p. 429).

93. From Coire to Thusis.

17 M. Rhætian Railway in 1-1¼ hr.; fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr. 20 c., 2 fr.

Coire (1935′), see p. 390. The station of the Rhætian narrow gauge line adjoins that of the Federal railway (p. 73) on the W. The line crosses the *Plessur* and approaches the *Rhine*. 2½ M. *Felsberg*; the village lies beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 393), and is menaced with destruction, part of the rock above it having fallen in 1850. — 3¾ M. *Ems* (1915′; Railway Inn), a large village with a church and scanty ruins on two hills. — From (5½ M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (buffet) an iron bridge crosses the Rhine to **Reichenau** (1990′; **Adler*, R. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; carriages for hire), a hamlet at the union of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the impetuous *Hinter-Rhein*. The old *Château* of the Bishops of Coire now belongs to Dr. Alfred von Planta. Best view of the meeting of the rivers from a pavilion in Dr. von Planta's garden (open to visitors), adjoining the Adler. To the W. towers the snowy Brigelser Horn (p. 414).

Travellers making a short stay at Reichenau should ascend the **Church Hill of Tamins* (p. 410; 20 min. from the rail. station). — From Reichenau to *Ilanz*, see R. 94; over the *Kunkel Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 79.

The railway crosses the *Hinter-Rhein* just above its junction with the *Vorder-Rhein*, then ascends, describing a wide bend round a rocky knoll, and turns to the S. through a deep cutting. — 8½ M. **Bonaduz** (2160′; **Hôt.-Pens. Post*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-9 fr.; *Hôt. Oberalp; Railway Hotel*), pleasantly situated on a fertile plateau. To the S. in the background tower Piz Beverin and Piz Curvèr; to the N.E. the Calanda.

A road runs hence to the W. (diligence daily to Ilanz in 2¾ hrs.) through the deep and narrow *Versamer Tobel*, crossing the *Rabiosa* as it emerges from the *Safien-Thal* (iron bridge 90 yds. in length and 330′ above the stream), to (5½ M.) *Versam* (p. 410), and goes on thence viâ *Carrera*, *Valendas*, and *Kästris* to (13 M.) *Ilanz* (p. 412).

The train continues to ascend the broad valley of the Hinter-Rhein, the W. side of which is called *Heinzenberg* (Romanic *Montagna*), the E. side *Domleschg*, *Domliaschga*, or *Tomiliasca*. Both are remarkably fertile. The Rhine formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, but is now confined between large embankments. The castles which peep down from the rocky hills have for the most part been in ruins since the 15th cent. (comp. p. 390).

10 M. **Rhäzüns** (2125′), with a handsome château of the Vieli family, on a rock rising from the Rhine. Below, on the Rhine, is the *Chapel of St. George*, with some old frescoes. Farther on, both train and road run high above the broad gravelly bed of the river, on the right bank of which is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*. From (12 M.) **Rothenbrunnen** a bridge crosses the Rhine to (¾ M.) *Bad Rothenbrunnen* (*Curhaus, pens. 5 fr.), with springs containing iron, iodine, and phosphorus, and specially adapted for children's ailments. They lie at the foot of steep rocks; to the right is the ruin of *Ober-Juvalta*. On the road, to the W. of the railway, is *Realta* (2058′; Gasthaus zur Rhein-Correction), with the ruin of *Nieder-Realta*. Opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, on rocky hills, are the château of *Ortenstein* (restored) and the church of *St. Lorenz*, picturesquely situated; farther on, near *Paspels*, are the ruins of *Alt-Sins* and *Neu-Sins* and the château of *Canova*. — From (14½ M.) **Rodels-Realta** a bridge crosses the Rhine to the villages of *Rodels* and *Fürstenau* on the right bank; above Rodels is the château of *Rietberg*. — The line now threads a boggy district covered with brushwood; to the right, on the road, is the large cantonal *Reformatory*. Beyond (15½ M.) **Catzis** (2185′; *Kreuz*) a beautiful landscape is disclosed: to the S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvèr* (9760′); beyond it, to the left, is the Schyn Pass, with the *Piz Michèl* (10,375′) in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,660′) and the *Trinserhorn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935′). About ¾ M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the charming village of *Scharans*.

From Catzis diligence daily in 1½ hr., viâ *Tartar*, to (3½ M.) **Sarn** (3845′; **Hôt.-Pens. Heinzenberg*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), pleasantly situated among sunny meadows on the slope of the *Heinzenberg*. The *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′), the highest point of the Heinzenberg, is easily ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs., with guide. Splendid view.

Near Thusis, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*. To the left are the ruin of *Ehrenfels* and the wooded rock of *Hohen-Rhätien*. About ⅔ M. to the N. of Thusis is a large chemical factory.

17 M. **Thusis.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Via Mala, at the upper end of the town, with garden, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr. — Post Hotel, near the station, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4-4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Rhætia, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, S. 2¾, pens. 7-9 fr.; Weisses Kreuz, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr., very fair; Hôt. Splügen, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Gemsli, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Beer at the open-air restaurant on the *Rosenbühel* (to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala; fine view); *Restaurant Becerin*, by the Nolla bridge, plain. — Carriage with one horse

to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8, with two horses 12 fr.; to Flerden or Sarn 10 fr.; to Andeer 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr.; to Splügen 27½ or 50 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr.; to Tiefenkastel 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr. (fees extra). — *English Church Service* in the Swiss Church.

Thusis (2445′; pop. 1281), Rom. *Tusaun*, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and at the junction of the Splügen and Schyn roads, is frequented as a health-resort and as a 'transition station' from and to Davos and the Engadine, The church dates from 1506. Just above the village the turbid *Nolla* falls into the Rhine, the valley of which seems as if terminated here by lofty mountains. A rock on the opposite bank of the Rhine is crowned with the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhätien* or *Hoch-Realta* (*Hoch-Ryalt;* 3115′), mentioned in the 11th cent., but in ruins since the 15th cent. On the N. side of the rock is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

Walks and Excursions (guide, *Daniel Pappa*). To the (5 min.) *Rosenbühel* (p. 408); to the *Belvedere* (40 min.), returning by the *Bovel* wood (¼ hr.). — To the **Via Mala* as far as the (1¼ hr.) second bridge (see p. 421); between the first and second bridge a path constructed in 1903 descends into the gorge, where an open gallery, 120 yds. in length, is carried along the stream, affording fine views of the massive cliffs. — To the first weir in the *Nolla Valley* (road on the left bank of the Nolla; 1 M.). — To the (1 hr.) *Crapteig* (view), to the right above the Via Mala. — To *Hohen-Rhätien* (restaurant), with picturesque views of the Via Mala, etc., a zigzag path ascends beyond the Rhine bridge in 40 min.; the descent may be made through wood, past the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, to *Sils* (p. 428). — Through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (½ hr.) the château of *Tagstein* (see p. 408). — Past (¾ hr.) *Rongellen* (p. 421), with guide, to the (1½ hr.) *Maiensäss Aclasut* (4095′), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — Viâ *Dalaus* to (1½ hr.) *Flerden* (4180′; *Pens. Bühler), returning viâ *Portein* or *Urmein* (p. 410). — To the *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′) on the Heinzenberg, 4½ hrs., with guide (10 fr.), by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (p. 408), easy and interesting. — *Stätzer Horn* (8460′), 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 406; guide 15 fr.). — By *Tschappina* and the *Glas Pass* to the *Safier-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 410.

The *Schyn Road, though now superseded by the Albula Railway (p. 428), amply repays a visit either on foot (to the Solis Bridge, 2 hrs.) or by carriage (see above), not only by its picturesque scenery but also by the views it affords of the bold engineering of the railway. Turning to the left immediately beyond the bridge over the Nolla, the road crosses the Rhine at the foot of Hohen-Rhätien, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and then, beyond (1¼ M.) *Sils* (p. 428), the little château of *Baldenstein* on the left. It next enters the valley of the *Albula*, to the right, and ascends on its left bank to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian; ca. 1520-82), and the farm of (3½ M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view of the church of Solis. Then through the forest of *Versasca* and through the *Pass Mal*, which begins here, by galleries of masonry, cuttings, and tunnels, to the (1½ M.) *Inn Zum Passmal* (2820′). About 5 min. farther on, at the chalets of *Calabrien*, a narrow road ascends to the right to *Mutten* (p. 428). The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* (p. 428) affords a fine view of the gorge. We next pass the Inn Zum Schynpass and reach (1¼ M.) the railway-station of *Solis* (*Railway Inn; see p. 428). The road crosses the Albula gorge by the **Solis Bridge* (2775′), 250′ above the river, commanding a view of the imposing railway viaduct to the left. We may return from Solis by train, or follow the road farther viâ *Alvaschein* (Augustin) to (3 M.) *Tiefenkastel* (p. 429).

94. From Coire to Göschenen through the Vorder-Rhein Valley and over the Oberalp.

59½ M. From Coire to *Ilanz*, 18 M., Rhætian Railway in 66 min. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 20 c.); from Ilanz to *Göschenen*, 41½ M., Diligence twice daily in summer in 9½ hrs. (16 fr. 85, coupé 20 fr. 25 c.).

From Coire to (6 M.) *Reichenau* (1990′), see p. 407. — The Ilanz Railway diverges to the right from the Albula line beyond the bridge over the *Hinter-Rhein*, crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by an iron bridge (90 yds. long), and follows the latter river as far as Kästris through the deep ravine it has hollowed for itself across the great prehistoric *Flims Landslip*. The rocky walls of the gorge tower above us, sometimes to the height of nearly 1000′; the channel of the river expands here and there and is interrupted by peninsulas overgrown with vegetation; and at places the railway is carried along embankments of masonry in the bed of the stream. — 9 M. *Trins* (2010′), the station for the village of that name (p. 411), high above on the right, to which a road is being made. Above the influx of the *Rabiosa* the train passes over a bridge, 65 yds. in length, to the right bank, traverses a tunnel, and reaches (12 M.) *Versam-Safien* (2095′).

About ¾ hr. above the station, on the road from Bonaduz to Ilanz (p. 407), lies **Versam** (2980′; **Hôt. Signina*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Rössli*), a charmingly situated village, with a fine view.

Through the **Safier-Thal**, watered by the *Rabiosa*, a new road leads hence to the S. (diligence daily in 2¾ hrs.; 1 fr. 90 c.), viâ *Acla* and *Neukirch-Safien*, to (10 M.) *Safien-Platz* (4345′; Zinsli's Inn, plain but good), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large *Camana Alp* to *Thalkirch* (5545′) and the (2½ hrs.) *Curtnätscher-Hof* (5907′) at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Löchliberg* (8170′), from which the path descends by the *Stutzalp* to (1½ hr.) *Splügen* (p. 423). — To the E. of Safien-Platz an easy route crosses the *Heinzenberg* by the *Glas Pass* (6080′; decent little inn), and leads through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein* to (3½ hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 408). Above Tschappina lies the *Lake of Lüsch* (6355′), which has no outlet. Its water sinks into the porous slate of its banks, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla (p. 409). Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation.

The railway follows the romantic gorge to (14 M.) *Valendas-Sagens* (2205′). To the left, above, lies the village of *Valendas* (2700′; Krone, plain); to the right is a new bridge crossing the Rhine to (1½ M.) *Sagens* (p. 412). The line now emerges from the gorge, and ascends the open valley of *Gruob* to (16½ M.) *Kästris*, beyond which a bridge, 40 yds. in length, crosses the *Glenner*. — 18 M. *Ilanz*, see p. 412.

[From Reichenau to Ilanz viâ Flims, 14½ M.; diligence twice daily in summer in 3¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 85, coupé 7 fr. 5 c.; carr. and pair to Flims 18-20, to Ilanz 35 fr.). From the diligence-office, opposite the Adler Hotel in Reichenau, the road ascends to the N. to (¾ M.) **Tamins** (2285′; **Hôt.-Pens. Krone*, pens. 5 fr.), with its church situated on a hill to the right (5 min.), where we

Elm
Karpf
Thierbodenhorn
Hausstock
Mörderhorn
Piz Segnes
Mittaghorn
Leiterberg
Mättlenstock
Zwölfihorn
Piz Grisch
Ruchenberg
Kalkhorn
Vorab
Crap Ner
Rinkenkopf
Rotstock
Crap Masegn
Crap Tgielschen
Crap Surschens
Crap St. Gion
Panixer Pass
Panixerthal
Sernfthal
Sellenthal
Panix
Culm
Andest
Walterisburg
Ruis
Schmaus
Seth
Ruschein
Schlans
Ladir
Tellen
Brigels
Flond
Sevis
Larvis
Tavanasa
Vrin
Vella
Platenga
Piz Mundaun
Morissen
Cumbels
Pitasch
Obersaxen
Lugnetz-Thal
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
English Miles
1:15

Vättis
Calfeisen-Th.
Ringelberg
Trinserhorn
Piz Dolf
Piz Sax
Tristelhorn
Glaserhorn
Ringelspitz (P. Bargias)
Schafgrat
Moorkopf
Crap Matts
Flimser Stein
Lawoi Tobel
Kunkels
Taminser Calanda
Foppa
Flims
Trinser Mühle
Trins
Tamins
Waldhäuser
Seeboden
Reichenau
Vogelsang
Bonaduz
Huttas
Isla Casti
Isla davoins
Versam
Rhäzüns
Feldis
Valendas
Carrera
Arezen
Calörisch
Turisch
Dutgien
Schlüchtli
Aeler Tobel
Crest dil Cut
Rotenbrunnen
Tomils
La Cauma
Piz Riein
Nollen
Tenna
Unterhorn
Präzer Höhe
Prätz
Paspels
Botels
Fürstenau
Salpenna
P. Sanina
Kalzis
Kilometer

obtain an admirable survey of the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180′) and the *Piz Riein* (9030′). On the *Girsch* (2380′), 1 M. to the N., on the way to the *Kunkels Pass* (p. 79), are fine larch woods provided with seats. — Near (3 M.) **Trins** (2865′; good wine at *Caflisch's*) rises the picturesque ruined castle of *Hohen-Trins*. At *Digg*, 1/2 M. farther on, the road suddenly turns to the N. (fine retrospect), passes through a cutting *(Porclas)*, and at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (see below) it sweeps round the *Seeboden*, a basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (4 1/2 M.) *Trinser-Mühle*, Rom. *Mulins* (2730′; inn), are several small waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the dark-green *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines.

7 M. **Flims**, Rom. *Flem* (3550′; pop. 790; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, also open in winter, R. 2-3, pens. 6 1/2-8 fr.; *Post*), a small and ancient town, with several mansions of the Capaul family.

The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* to the (1 M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Segnes & Villa Erica* (3445′; R. 1 1/2-3, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 8 1/2-10 fr.), and the adjacent **Curhaus Adula*, well situated amid woods (R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 8-10 fr.). About 1/2 M. farther on is the diligence-station of (8 1/2 M.) **Waldhaus-Flims** (3707′; **Curhaus*, on a hill 5 min. to the right, with five 'dépendances', R. 3-20, D. 4-5, S. 3 1/2, board 8-12 fr.), a pleasant summer-resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. To the S.W. is the *Flimser See* or *Cauma Lake* (3280′), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming baths (1/2 fr.), to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Excursions (guides, *Rich.* and *Conr. Joos*, *Pankraz Koch*). A picturesque walk may be taken from Flims to the (1/2 hr.) *Segnes Waterfall* and the (3/4 hr.) *Runca Bridge*. — For the (20 min.) *Buchen* ('beeches') we proceed to the E. from the Hôtel Segnes, passing between the Waldhäuser, and then take the direction indicated by the finger-post. This walk may be extended to the Cresta Lake (see above). — For *Mulla* we follow the Laax road for 1 1/4 M. from the Waldhäuser and then ascend to the left through wood (finger-post; 1 hr.). We may return by the *Cauma Lake*. — **Flimser Stein** (*Crap da Flem*; 8665′; 3-4 1/2 hrs.). Guide to Alp Sura (not essential) 6 fr., to the arête (desirable) 10 fr., circuit of the Flimser Stein 15 fr. A road ascends gradually by *Fidaz*; then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1 3/4 hr.) pastures of *Bargis*. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread), 1/4 hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Bündner Oberland Mts. and the Tödi. In 1 1/2-2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the W. by *Segnes Sura* to the *Segnes Club Hut* (see below), and return to Flims by *Foppa* or *Muletg* (a round of 8-9 hrs.). — **Piz Segnes** (10,175′), from the (3 hrs.) *Segnes Club Hut* at *Segnes Sut* (6990′) in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), toilsome but interesting (see p. 89). — **Vorab** (9925′; 6 1/2 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, easy (comp. p. 89). From Flims to the brink of the *Bündnerbergfirn*, a glacier which has receded greatly, 4 1/2 hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Thal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910′). — **Piz Grisch** (9490′; 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), not difficult. — **Piz Dolf** (*Trinser Horn*; 9935′),

from the (3 hrs.) *Segnes Hut* (p. 411) viâ *Segnes Sura* in 3 hrs. (guide 14 fr.), fatiguing, for adepts only (comp. p. 79).

Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Elm* (8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 89. The *Martinsloch* (p. 89) may be reached in 5½ hrs. from Flims (guide 12 fr.). — Over the *Trinser Furka* to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 79.

Traversing sequestered dales, and skirting the deep *Val Draus (Laaxer Tobel)* on the left, we next reach (10½ M.) **Laax** (3324′; **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, close to the *Laaxer See*, with baths, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Post*), a beautifully situated little health-resort. Fine views may be had from the *Belvedere*, 20 min. to the S., and from the *Fellerser Muota* (4107′), ¾ hr. to the N.W. We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing *Sagēns* far below, to the left) and reach (12¾ M.) *Schleuis*, Rom. *Schluein* (2500′), with a large orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the village of *Kästris* (p. 410); before us, above Ilanz, Piz Mundaun; to the left of it, at the head of the Valser-Thal, Piz Aul. — 14½ M. *Ilanz.*]

Ilānz. — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Oberalp, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; *Rheinkrone, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-6 fr.; Rhaetia, R. 1-2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Piz Mundaun; Lukmanier, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; Krone, plain, both on the left bank. — One-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee.

Ilanz (2345′; pop. 931), Rom. *Glion*, the 'first town on the Rhine', is mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. and was the capital of the 'Gray League (p. 389). The older part of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine, has narrow streets and old-fashioned houses. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the south.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2570′), ¼ hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3280′), ½ hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain, to the N., just opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 72), is commanded by the **Piz Mundaun** or *Piz Grond* (6780′), to the S.W. of Ilanz. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not essential, 7 fr.) leads by (¾ hr.) Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous (2¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Piz Mundaun* (5265′; well spoken of), situated near the chapel of *San Carlo* about 100 yds. from the *Escherwald*, and affording a fine view. Then in the same direction, through a gap in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. Those bound for the Lugnetz Valley (see below) descend direct to *Villa* (p. 413; thence to the top 2½ hrs.), or by *Morissen* (4420′; Hôt. Piz Mnndaun, R. 2-3, pens. 8-10 fr., very fair) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (p. 413; from Ilanz to Morissen 3 hrs., to the summit 2 hrs.; guide 4 fr.). — Or we may descend on the N.W. side to (1½ hr.) *Maierhof* (4270′; Casanova, rustic) in the German district of *Obersaxen*, and return by the new road thence to (6 M.) Ilanz. — Those coming from Truns diverge from the road 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on we enjoy a superb view of the Rhine Valley and pass the ruin of *Saxenstein*. After 1 hr., beyond the chapel of *Canterdun*, by a crucifix, we descend into the ravine to the left and reascend to (½ hr.) *Maierhof* (see above). Then up sunny pastnres to the top of the Piz Mundaun in 2½ hrs. more.

The **Lugnetz Valley**, watered by the *Glenner*, is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz twice daily in summer in 4 hrs., fare 2 fr. 70 c.) on the left bank, past the church of *St. Martin* (see above) and the ruin of *Castelberg* and through the (3½ M.) *Frauenthor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3336′), once the key to the upper valley. On the

opposite bank, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond (¾ M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504′) the road divides: the right branch ascends to Cumbels and Vrin (see below); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (1¼ M.) *Peidner Bad* (2690′; pens. 5-6 fr.), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel*, with three chalybeate springs. Then (1¼ M.) **Furth** (2980′; *Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250′). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274′). We now ascend the wild *Valser-Thal*, or *St. Peters-Thal*, by *Tersnaus*, *St. Martin*, and *Lunschania*. Farther up we recross the stream and pass *Campo*, where the valley expands. 7¼ M. **Vals-Platz** or *St. Peter* (4095′; **Hôt. Albin*, *Piz Aul*, pens. 6-7½ fr., both very fair; *Alpenrose*, well spoken of) has a chalybeate thermal spring (**Hôt.-Pens. Therme in Vals*, with baths, post and telegraph office, etc., R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3-4, pens. 7-10 fr.). Beautiful walks lead to the *Peilbach Fall*, the *Barwig Fall*, the *Leisbach Fall*, the *Peilthal* (see below; rich flora), and other points. Ascents (guides: *Andr. Furger*, *Ben. Schnyder*): *Amperweiler Horn* (9200′; 4½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), viâ *Valle* and the *Selva Alp*; *Piz Seranastga* (9435′; 4½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), viâ *Brand;* and the *Faltschonhorn* (9920′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), all three easy and attractive; **Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomül* (9675′; 4½ hrs.; 7 fr.), viâ *Alp Tomül*, also easy (fine view); *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.; by the Satteltelücke, see below), trying, fit for experts only. — From Vals-Platz an interesting path leads through the *Peilthal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch Alp* (6178′; guide advisable thus far, and still farther in hazy weather), the *Valser Berg* (8225′; fine view of the Rheinwald group), and (6 hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 425). — To Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), to the S., between the Piz Aul and Faltschonhorn, or over the *Satteltelücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of **Zervreila** (5840′; *Tönz's Inn*, not open till August), 4 hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lenta-Thal* (S.W.) and the *Kanal-Thal* (S.). Zervreila may be reached either by a shady path on the right bank of the Valser Rhein, or by the footpath on the left bank, viâ *Leis* and *Frunt*. In the Kanal-Thal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the *Kanal Alp* (6470′), grandly situated at the foot of the Kanal and Güfer Glaciers and dominated by the Güferhorn and Lentahorn. A toilsome route (with guide) leads hence, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (*Zapportgrat*; 9314′), and then descends rapidly to the *Zapport-Hütte* and to (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 425). — In the grand and interesting Lenta-Thal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the beautiful *Lampertsch Alp* or *Sorreda Alp* (6580′; bed of hay), about 1¼ hr. from the end of the *Lenta Glacier* descending from the Rheinwaldhorn (well seen from a point ¼ hr. beyond the Alp). To the S.E. rises the tooth-like *Zervreiler Horn* (9510′; ascent not very difficult for experts, from the S. side). Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9350′) to *Vrin* (see below), 6-7 hrs., or over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) to *Olivone* (p. 420), 8 hrs., both routes toilsome; over the *Lentalücke* (9692′) to *Hinterrhein* (p. 425; 9-10 hrs.), difficult.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (see above) leads to *Cumbels*, *Villa* (4080′; Post, rustic), *Vigens*, *Lumbrein*, and (4 hrs.) **Vrin** (4770′; **Post*, plain; *Casanova*, poor), the chief village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley*, 13½ M. from Ilanz (diligence daily in 4¼ hrs.; fare 2 fr. 70 c.). Excursions: *Piz Regina* (8294′; 4 hrs.; with guide), a fine point, ascended by *Surrhin*. *Piz Cavel* (9660′; 5-6 hrs.), by the *Ramosa Alp* and *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694′), also easy; descent on the N. to the *Cavel-Joch* (p. 415), if preferred. *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by *Val Seranastga* (route to the Satteltelücke, see above), laborious. *Piz Terri* (9996′), from *Vanescha*, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and *Güda Glacier* (no serious difficulty). By the *Vanescha Pass* to *Zervreila*, see above. Over the *Cavel-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 415. — From Vrin (with guide, to Olivone 18 fr.) we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanescha* (see above) to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut**

(7953′), to the S. of *Piz Tgietschen* (9377′). Descent to the left (not to the right, the path to *Somvix* by *La Fronscha*, p. 415) to the *Camona Alp* (7333′), and again a gradual ascent through the valley of *La Greina*, passing *Piz Vial* (10,387′) and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) on the right, and *Piz Coroi* (9130′) on the left, to the **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*; 7743′). We now descend the *Scaletta* to the wild *Val Camadra* or upper *Val Blenio*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,510′) to the N.W., by *Daigra*, *Cozzera*, and *Ghirone*, to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 420). Or, halfway between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may proceed to the left to the *Monterascio Alp* (7220′), and then descend rapidly viâ *Refuggio* and *Cavallo* in the *Val Luzzone* to *Davresco* and *Olivone* (shorter than the Greina route).

From Ilanz to Elm over the *Panixer Pass* (9 hrs.; 20 fr.), see p. 89. To *Linthal* over the *Kisten Pass*, see p. 84.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella*. 1 M. *Strada*. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Schnaus* (2348′) we cross the *Sether-Bach*, and beyond (2¼ M.) *Ruis* (2455′) the *Panixer-Bach* to the diligence-station of (3 M.) *Waltensburg* (Jörgenberg Inn; footpath in 20 min. to Waltensburg, see below). On a wooded hill to the right is the ruin of *Jörgenberg* (3100′).

To the right, a road (diligence from Ilanz to Brigels, 8½ M., daily in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fr. 75 c.), with fine views, ascends by the large village of (3 M.) *Waltensburg* (3300′) to (5½ M.) **Brigels** (4230′; **Hôt.-Pens. Capaul; *Hôt. Kistenpass*, pens. 5-6½ fr.), amid sunny pastures. Fine views may be had from the *Belvedere*, from the (5 min.) *Crest la Crusch*, from (20 min.) *Naul*, from (20 min.) the *Crest St. Sievi* with its three chapels, and (best of all) from (½ hr.) **Runs*. Above Brigels the *Val Frisal*, with the Frisal Glacier, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), which, as well as *Piz Frisal* (10,810′) and the *Piz Tumbif* (10,555′), may be ascended from Val Frisal (all difficult; see p. 83).

Farther on the scenery is inferior. The Rhine is crossed near (7½ M.) **Tavanasa** (2620′; *Kreuz*), and again beyond (10 M.) *Lumneins* by the (10¼ M.) *Rinkenberg Bridge* (2770′). Before crossing the bridge we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the torrent descending from the *Zavragia Ravine*. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view of villages, chapels, and ruined castles dotting the fertile slopes.

10½ M. *Darvella*. We next pass the *Chapel of St. Anna*, on the right, erected in 1778 on the spot where the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' (p. 389) was founded in 1424, and adorned with old frescoes and verses. A few paces farther on is —

11¼ M. **Truns** (2835′; *Zum Tödi*, *Krone*, both very fair). A hall of the old Statthalterei of the Abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424; another room has a beautiful ceiling and panelled walls.

The steep **Val Puntaiglas**, ascending to the N., ends in the *Puntaiglas Glacier*. Ascent, 2 hrs. from **Truns**, to *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050′), with a fine view of the Brigelser Hörner, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′), and *Brigelser Horn* (or *Kavestrau Grond*, 10,663′; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the *Tödi-Rusein* by the *Gliemspforte*, see p. 84.

Beyond (12¾ M.) *Rabiûs* (3150′) the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′), with its glaciers, is seen to the S. — 13½ M. **Somvix** or *Sumvitg* (3440′; *Weisses Kreuz*, poor) is conspicuous on a height.

The **Val Somvix**, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to (1/4 hr.) *Surrhein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to *Val* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Somvixer* or *Teniger Bad* (4176′; good quarters, pens. 6-6 1/2 fr.), beautifully situated in wood. Farther on, getting a view of the glaciers of the *Piz Vial* (10,387′), we cross the *Valtenigia Alp*, pass the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine fall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 413); to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 414). — PASSES. From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the **Cävel-Joch** (8320′) to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9660′; fine view) may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. — Over the **Valgronda-Joch** (9120′) to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; with guide, rather difficult. — OVER THE LAVAZ-JOCH TO CURAGLIA, 7-8 hrs., with guide, attractive. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend to the S.W., through wood and rhododendrons, to the *Alp Rentiert*, where from the cairn (6640′) we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the right, or, to the left, skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert-Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682′), in the *Val Lavaz*. Opposite are the glaciers descending from the Piz Vial, the Piz Gaglianera, and the Piz Valdraus, then the Lavaz Glacier, and to the right, the Piz Medel. Thence to the **Lavaz-Joch** (8232′) an easy ascent of 3/4 hr.; the ridge to the N.W. of the pass affords a superb view of the *Medelser Glacier*, quite close to us. Steep descent over grassy slopes to *Alp Sura* (6526′), and through *Val Plattas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglia* (p. 418).

Beyond Somvix the road is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge (2 M.) carries it over the profound *Ruseiner Tobel* (3395′; before crossing which, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see p. 416). About 3/4 M. farther on we reach the stone *Stalusa Bridge*. 1 1/4 M. *Curhaus Disentiser Hof* (see below), built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

18 1/2 M. **Disĕntis.** — **Hotels.** *DISENTISER HOF, with fine view, R. 3-6, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr., whey and chalybeate water, adapted for a stay of some time; *POST, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 6-7 fr.; *KRONE, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; LUKMANIER, plain. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.*

Disentis (3765′; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, 'desert'), Rom. *Mustèr*, a small town of 1363 inhab., is protected against avalanches by a forest. The *Benedictine Abbey*, situated on a hill, is said to have been founded in 614 by St. Sigisbert, a disciple of St. Columbanus, and is the most ancient abbey in Switzerland. The abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The buildings have frequently been rebuilt; the last restoration taking place after their destruction by the French in 1799. They now include both a classical and a commercial school, with, however, only 60 pupils between them. The large church dates from 1712. — Near Disentis the *Medelser Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 418) joins the *Vorder-Rhein*.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: *J. Petschen*, the schoolmaster; *J. M. Schuoler*, hunter; *P. Tenner* and *Jos. Huonder*.) The ***Crest Muntatsch** (5020′), a hill between the Val Clavaniev and Val Acletta, 1/2 hr. to the W. of Disentis (reached by following the Oberalp road to the hamlet of *Funs*, p. 416, and then ascending to the right), commands a splendid view of the Rhine Valley

as far as the Rhætikon to the E., of the Tödi group to the N., and of Piz Muraun, Piz Medel with its glacier, the Scopi, etc., to the S. — A similar view (finest by evening-light) is obtained from the chnrch of **Acletta** (4236′), with an old altar-piece, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley, 40 min. to the W. of Disentis. (We may descend from the Mnntatsch viâ Acletta to Disentis, 1 hr.; plain rfmts. above the chnrch.) — A more extensive view is enjoyed from the ***Bostg** (6530′), 2½-3 hrs. from Disentis, viâ *Segnes* or viâ *Mompe-Tavetsch* and the chalets of Bostg. The arête running to the N. from the Bostg towards the Piz Palas affords a still finer view (guide desirable, 5 fr.). — Walk on the **Lukmanier Road* to (4½ M.) *Curaglia* or to the (9 M.) waterfall of *Fumatsch* (p. 419), interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada*, with frescoes of the 14-16th cent., to (1¼ hr.) *Mompé-Medel* (4270′), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To *Cavardiras* (3695′; ¾ hr.); *Alp Lumpegna* (6520′; 2 hrs., with guide), etc.

The fine pyramid of ***Piz Muraun** (9510′; 5½ hrs. from Disentis) is best ascended from *Curaglia* (4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.; p. 418). Superb view, from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, especially of the neighbouring Tödi group, grander than from Piz Mundaun (p. 412). — *Piz Pazzola*, see below; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 419. — *Piz Ault* (9957′), through the *Val Acletta* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult for experts.

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6290′) to *Olivone*, see p. 419; through the *Val Piora* to *Airolo*, see p. 131. — Over the Sandalp Pass to Linthal, 11-12 hrs., with guide (to the Sandalp 20, to Hôt. Tödi 35 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Rusein* (p. 415) to the **Sandalp Pass** (*Sandgrat*; 9210′), between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,070′), on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′), on the W., and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Linthal*, see p. 82. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to Linthal, 18-19 hrs., for adepts only, with able guides (see p. 84).

From Disentis over the Brunni Pass (8975′) to the *Maderaner-Thal* (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 141.

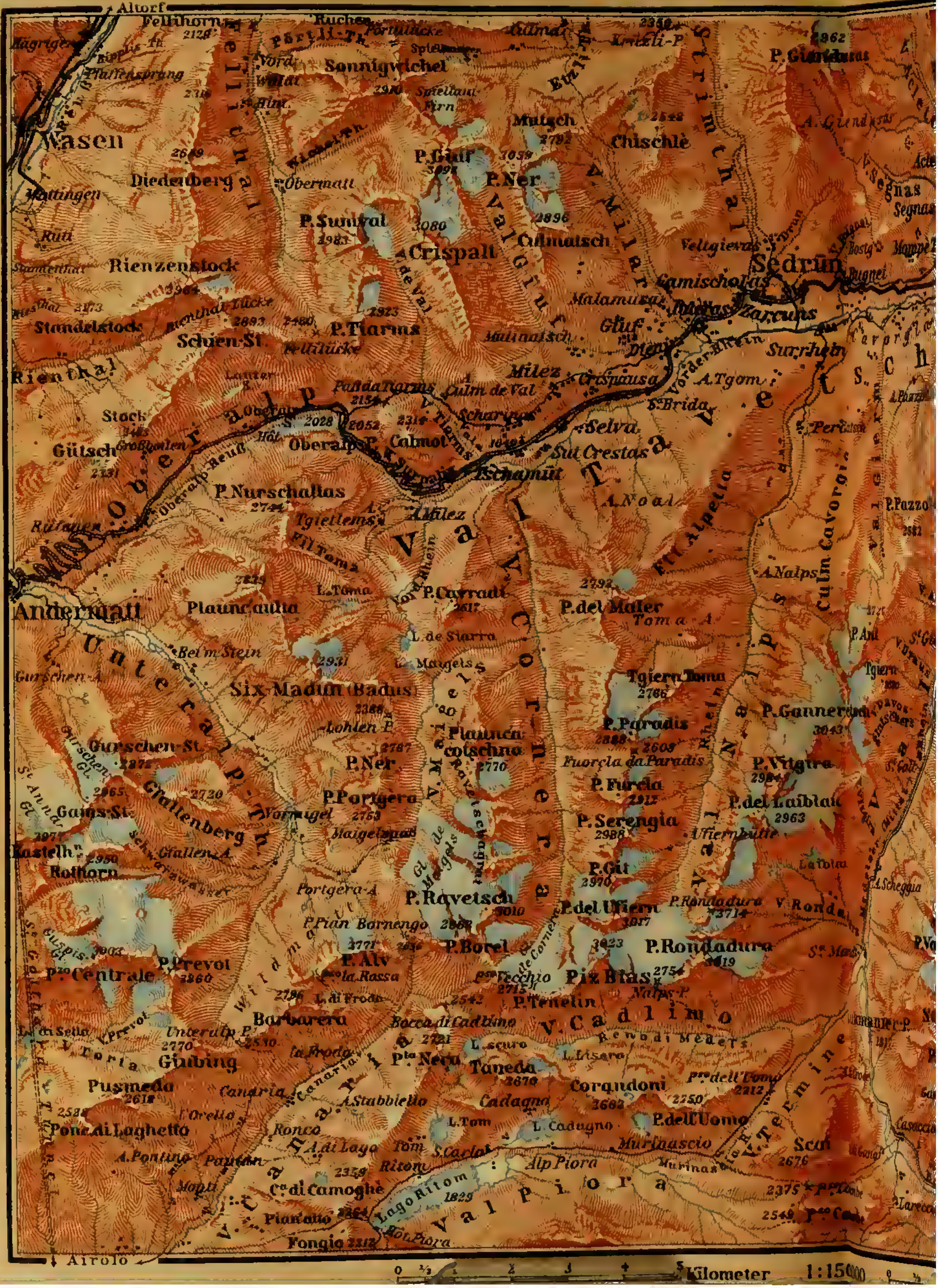
The road to Andermatt (a walk of 8 hrs.) ascends the valley of *Tavetsch*, and crosses the Acletta near the hamlet of (¾ M.) *Funs*. (To the right diverges the path to the Muntatsch, see p. 415.) On the right are the villages of *Acletta*, *Segnes*, and *Mompé-Tavētsch* (4584′). From a height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis region, which is most striking when approached from Andermatt. — 4¼ M. —

24 M. **Sedrūn** (4598′; **Krone*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Restaurant Krüzli-pass*). The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

***Piz Pazzola** (8470′; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experts), to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 418) and the *Val Gierm*, is repaying. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of *Val Nalps* (see below) to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426′); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150′), with a fine view, and thence to (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

In the lonely **Val Nalps**, enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5920′), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Ufiern Hut* (7550′), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9720′), *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; comp. p. 419), *Piz Blas* (9920′), *Piz del Ufiern* (9900′), *Piz Gil* (9744′), *Piz Serengia* (9803′), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A fairly easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035′) to the *Val Cadlimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 132). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904′) to the *Hospice of Santa Maria* (p. 419). A third crosses the *Fuorcla da Paradis* (8556′), between *Piz Furcla* and *Piz Paradis*, to the *Val Cornera* (p. 417).

From Sedrun to *Amsteg* over the *Krüzli Pass* (7 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 15 fr.), see p. 141. — The *Oberalpstock* (10,925′; difficult) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from the (3 hrs.) Krüzli Pass; see p. 140.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Oberalp
Oberalp-Reuss
P. Nurschallas
Sonnigwichel
P. Giuf
P. Ner
P. Sumvitg
Crispalt
P. Tiarms
Mutsch
Chischlè
Sedrun
Camischolas
Surrhein
Milez
Selva
Tschamut
Val Cornera
P. Cavradi
P. del Maler
Six Madun (Badus)
Plauncaulta
P. Portgera
P. Ravetsch
P. Borel
P. Alv
P. Rondadura
Piz Blas
P. Tenelin
V. Cadlimo
Barbarera
Gurschen-St.
Glattenberg
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P. Prevot
Giubing
Pusmeda
Ponc. di Laghetto
Canaria
A. Stabbiello
Taneda
Cadagno
Corandoni
P. dell' Uomo
Scai
Lago Ritom
Val Piora
Alp Piora
Fongio
Airolo
V. Termine
P. Ganneretsch
P. Vitgira
P. del Laiblau
Tgiern Toma
P. Paradis
P. Furcla
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Cavardiras
Acletta
Segnas
Mompè-Medel
Bugnei
Solivà
Piscuolm
P. Muraun
Curaglia
Platta
Pardi
P. Pazzola
Fuorns
Acla
Sta Gion
Perdatsch
P. Aul
Tgiern
M. Garviel
P. Curvèr
P. Cristallina
P. Uffern
Camadra
Valtriern
Scopi
P. Valatscha
Lukmanier P.
P. Corvo
Ganna Nera
Casaccia
La Costa
Lareccio
Piano di Segn
Cruce Portera
M.d Dotro
Bellinzona
Rifugi Camoscel
P. Medel
Passo Crap Scaletta
P. Vial
P. Gagliunera
P. Valdraus
La Greina
P. Coroi
Maruno
Cavallasca
Pianca
Cozzera
Ghirone
Darresco
Campo
Sosto
Toiro
Lavorcena
Olivone
Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (25½ M.) **Ruēras** (4597′), crosses the brook of *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, beyond the hamlet of *Dieni*, the torrent of *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, is a fragment of the ancient 'Castell' of *Pontaningen*.

Walkers will prefer the 'Summer Route' to the highroad, for the sake of the views (guide desirable). It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105′), above the hamlet of *Crispausa* (see below), and leads past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, amidst rich pastures. It skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Val*, crosses the *Gämmer-Rhein* (Rom. *Vala*) near the *Alp Culm de Val* (6420′), and ascends to the **Pass da Tiarms** (7080′), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* or *Berglistock* (9564′) and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598′; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr., see p. 418). Fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhætikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalp-See* (see below), we keep to the left, to avoid a marsh, and regain the highroad 9 M. from Sedrun.

The highroad follows the direction of the old 'Winter Route' on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein. It passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of (27¼ M.) *Selva* (5036′) and (28¼ M.) **Tschamut** (5405′; *Zur Rheinquelle*, R. 1½-2½, D. 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr., very fair; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Badus* (9615′), behind the second terrace of which lies *Lake Toma* (2½ hrs. from Tschamut, better from the Oberalp, see p. 418). The road crosses (½ M.) the *Gämmer-Rhein* near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the *Alp Milez*, turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left and the *Calmot* on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein* descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left (see p. 418).

To the S. of Tschamut the **Val Cornera**, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier-chain of Ticino, and from it *Val Maigels* diverges to the W., 1½ hr. from Tschamut. Toilsome routes lead from Val Cornera over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908′) to *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 131); from Val Maigels, to the S., over the *Passo Pian Bornengo* (8650′) to *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 130); and to the W., over the *Maigels Pass* (8078′) or the *Lohlen Pass* (7835′), to the *Unteralp-Thal* and *Andermatt* (p. 136).

The road ascends the lonely Val Surpalix in twelve windings (which paths cut off; one ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in ¾ hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Piz Tiarms, and of Piz Cavradi, Piz del Uflern, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (31½ M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6720′), 3¼ M. from Tschamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Beyond the pass, on the right side of the road, are several fortified block-houses. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Tschamut in 1 hr. 10 min.; descent 40 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road rounds the E. end of the sombre **Oberalp-See** (6654′; 1 M. long; to the right leads the route to the Pass da Tiarms, see above), with its two green islands, and skirts its N. bank to the

(33¼ M.) ***Hôt.-Pens. Oberalpsee**, at the W. end, much visited by tourists and others (R. 2-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; good trout, with which the Oberalp-See abounds). To the S.W. opens a view of the Furka, with its hotels and the Furka road; to the left the Blauberg and Muttenhörner; to the right the Furkahorn; nearer, the Piz Orsino. Rich flora.

ASCENTS. ***Stock** (8145'), a splendid point of view, easily ascended from the hotel direct in 1¾ hr., or by way of the beautiful *Lautersee* (7745') in 2¼ hrs. We may descend over the *Grossboden Alp* to the Oberalp road and (2 hrs.) Andermatt (comp. p. 136). — ***Calmot** (7592'), by the *Pass da Tiarms* (p. 417), 1¼ hr., also easy. — **Piz Nurschallas** (9003'), from the hotel direct in 2 hrs., or (better) from the (1 M.) Oberalp Pass in 1¾ hr., easy and very interesting. Superb view.

The **Source of the Vorder-Rhein** is **Lake Toma** (7690'), on the N.E. slope of the *Badüs*, 1¾ hr. from the Oberalpsee Hotel (guide necessary). To the (1 M.) Oberalp Pass, see p. 417. About 10 min. beyond the pass a path diverges to the right, uniting after 20 min. with that from the Alp Milez (see p. 417) and leading to the (¼ hr.) *Alp Tgetlems* (6600'). Higher up, avoiding the path to the left (crossing the brook), we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, a brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we ascend steeply to the left, and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The little green lake is destitute of fish. It is about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, and is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by abrupt rocks and stony slopes. The ***Badus** or **Six-Madun** (9615'; comp. p. 136) ascends almost sheer from the lake, but climbers may scale it in 2 hrs. by keeping to the W. side of the rocks (ascent of the peak trying but free from danger; guide 10 fr.).

From the Oberalp-See to (7 hrs.) *Gurtnellen* viâ the *Fellilücke*, see p. 129.

The road gradually descends the *Oberalp* (6300'), which is watered by the *Oberalp-Reuss*. About 2 M. from the hotel we obtain a view of the Urseren-Thal, extending on the W. to the Furka (p. 142). The old path descending here to the left direct to (½ hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

38 M. *Andermatt* (4738'); thence to —

41½ M. *Göschenen*, see pp. 136-134.

95. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

38½ M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 8¾ hrs.; fare 12 fr. 70, coupé 13 fr. 90 c. Except the lower part of the road, as far as Curaglia, the scenery is not very striking. Inns unpretending. — Walkers take 5 hrs. from Disentis to Santa Maria, 4½ hrs. thence to Olivone, and 4½ hrs. more to Biasca.

Disentis (3765'), see p. 415. — The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488') and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, through which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven tunnels to Curaglia). Superb views of the gorge and its fine waterfalls. On quitting it, the road crosses (2¾ M.) the Rhine and ascends in long windings (cut off by paths) to (¾ M.) —

3½ M. **Curaglia** (4370'; ***Hôt. Lukmanier**, pens. 4-7 fr.), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends to the S.E.

to the Medel Glacier. (Over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 415.) To the S. appears the *Piz Cristallina* (10,265′), with its glacier, at the head of Val Medel. — **Piz Muraun* (9510′; 4 hrs.), see p. 416.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes the (1½ M.) straggling village of **Platta** (4528′; *Post*), a picturesque fall of the Rhine (right of the road), the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and *Acla* (beautiful fall of the Rhine, the '*Fumatsch*'), and (2¼ M.) *Perdatsch* (5090′), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild **Val Cristallina**, noted for its cheese, contains fine waterfalls particularly in the *Höllenschlund (Val Ufiern)*. From this valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′), passing the *Lago Retico* (*Redig-See*; 7802′), and the *Passo d'Ufiern* (8727′), between the *Cima Camadra* and *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (p. 420). — The **Piz Cristallina** (10,265′; 4½ hrs.; good guide necessary, from Disentis 25 fr.) is ascended from Perdatsch by the *Forcella Cristallina* (9862′; not to be confounded with the Passo Cristallina) without serious difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. *Piz Ufiern* (10,345′; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult. — The **Piz* **Medel** (10,510′; 5-6 hrs.), a splendid point of view, presents no difficulty to experts (guide from Disentis 30 fr.). The route leads to the E. from Fuorns (see above), up the *Val Buora*, nearly to the pass of that name; it then ascends (right) rock and stony slopes round the rocky crest of the *Miez Glatschè* to the névé of the *Buora* and *Medel Glaciers*, and, passing the rock island '*Rifugi Camotsch*' (9600′), gains the top by the N.E. arête. Alternative descent over the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Passo d'Ufiern* (see above).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road sweeps round to *St. Gion* (5298′), a group of hovels with a hospice, and gradually ascends a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and rhododendrons. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514′) is passed on the right. By the *Alp Scheggia* we cross to the left bank, and reach (4¾ M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **Santa Maria** (6043′; *Inn*), anciently '*Sancta Maria in loco magno*', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

Ascent of the **Scopi** (10,500′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), to the E. of the hospice, not difficult: steep grassy slopes at first; the last third, loose slate at places; lastly up the broad, weather-beaten rocky arête. Extensive view. Optional descent, to the E., to the (3 hrs.) *Boarina Alp* (6140′) in the *Val di Campo*, and by *Campo* (from which there is a road) to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 420). — **Piz Rondadura** (9905′), to the W. of Santa Maria (3½ hrs.), also easy.

From Santa Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3½ hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and *Airolo*, see pp. 131-130. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to *Val Nalps*, p. 416.

For the last time the road crosses the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in the little lakes of *Val Cadlimo*, to the right, and ascends gradually to the (1¼ M.) **Lukmānier Pass** (6290′), Ital. *Lucomagno*, the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy except the Maloja (p. 434). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopì*; on the right are *Piz del Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We descend, crossing the tracks of several destructive avalanches and mud-streams launched from the yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* (9840′) on the left, to the (40 min.; 14¼ M.) former hospice of *Casaccia* (5975′). To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 426).

A path, little used, leads hence over the *Predelp Pass* (8053′) to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 132). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between *Piz Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 131).

The road is level as far as (13¾ M.) *Acquavalda* (8865′; inn), at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (5415′), and then, high above the *Brenno*, skirts the steep N. side of the *Val Santa Maria*, viâ (16¾ M.) *Pontelegno* and (19 M.) *Campra*. We descend by a long curve to the right to (20½ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and follow the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the **Val Blenio**. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7280′). Descending another long bend (path shorter), we reach (3 M.) —

24¼ M. **Olivone**, Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2925′; **Hôt. Olivone*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), the highest village in the *Val Blenio* or *Pollenzer-Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the Rheinwald range. To *Vrin* by *Ghirone*, see p. 413.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (26¼ M.) *Aquila* and to (26¾ M.) *Dangio* (2645′), charmingly situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. The next villages are (27¼ M.) *Torre*, (27¾ M.) *Baracca*, and (28½ M.) *Lottigna*. [Opposite, above *Prugiasco*, stands the little church of *San Carlo*, with frescoes of interest to students of art.] Then (30¼ M.) **Acquarossa** (1965′; *Curhaus*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 8-12 fr.), with a chalybeate spring containing arsenic and lithia, at the foot of the pyramidal *Simano* (8475′; 6 hrs.; with guide; grand view and rich flora).

The valley contracts. 31½ M. *Dongio*, a long village (inn; carriages). At (33 M.) *Motto* (1445′) the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) passes (34 M.) *Malvaglia;* that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) leads by *Ludiano* and (35 M.) *Semione* (1320′), with its ruined château of *Serravalle*. The roads re-unite at the bridge below (37 M.) *Loderio* (1190′). The lower valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. Crossing a mound of detritus, the road descends to (1½ M.) —

38½ M. **Biasca** (p. 133), where the Val Blenio unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The diligence goes on to the (39 M.) station of the *St. Gotthard Railway*.

96. From Thusis to Chiavenna *(Colico)* over the Splügen. Via Mala.

41 M. Diligence, twice daily in 10 hrs. (16 fr. 50, coupé 19 fr. 80 c.); to Splügen, 16 M., in 4 hrs. (6 fr. 55, coupé 7 fr. 90 c.); from Splügen to Chiavenna, 25 M., in 5⅓ hrs. (9 fr. 95, coupé 11 fr. 90 c.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Splügen 46 fr. 70 c., to Chiavenna 99 fr. 20 c., with three horses 135 fr. 50 c. — Carriage with one horse to Splügen 25,

with two horses 45 fr.; to Chiavenna 55 or 100 fr. (fee 10 per cent of the fare). — From Chiavenna to *Colico*, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (see p. 496). — Distances for walkers: Thusis-Andeer 2¾, Andeer-Splügen 3 hrs.

Thusis (2445′), see p. 408. From the S. end of the little town the road descends for about 200 yards, crosses the *Nolla* (p. 409), and forks: to the left, downhill, is the *Schyn Road* (p. 409); to the right is the SPLÜGEN ROAD, which keeps the same level, and soon, at the foot of the steep rocky hill of *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 409), enters the narrow valley of the Hinter-Rhein.

The famous ***Via Mala**, the first part of the Splügen Road, was constructed in 1822. Formerly the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and, at a point above Rongellen, entered the deep gorge of the Rhine, then known as the '*Verlorne Loch*', and traversed by a path only 4′ wide. The sudden contrast between the bright sunshine and the gloomy gorge is very striking. The limestone rocks rise almost sheer on both sides to a height of about 1600′. At the (1½ M.) *Känzeli* the view downwards is very fine. A little farther on, the road passes through a tunnel (2685′; 55 yds.), beyond which, at the point where the side-wall ends and the wooden railings recommence, we get a view of the boisterous river in its profound gorge. Below the (1 M.) hamlet of *Rongellen* (2870′; Restaurant Dolf; Inn znr Via Mala-Schlucht; Post, all unpretending) the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times: 1 M., first bridge, built in 1738 (cabaret above it, with fine view of the second bridge); ¼ M. **Second Bridge* (2844′), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that its sides almost meet. (In 1834 the water rose to the top of this bridge.) Path to the gorge, see p. 409. At the (¾ M.) *Third Bridge* (2903′; built in 1836) the Via Mala ends (fair inn).

We now enter the **Schamser-Thal,** the green meadows of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background, to the S., rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373′). Then (1 M.) —

5½ M. **Zillis,** Rom. *Ciraun* (3060′; *Hôt.-Pens. Conrad; Alte Post*, plain), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; ceiling-paintings of the 12th century).

ASCENTS (guide, *Daniel Pappa* of Thusis). **Piz Beverin** (9843′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172′); thence by the *Alp Nursin* to the top 2½ hrs. more. The ascent from Thusis by (3½ hrs.) *Glas* (rustic quarters) is more interesting, but only for experts; from Glas (with chamois-hunter *Henni* as guide; 5 fr.) to the top 3-3½ hrs. — **Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 7 hrs., with guide), also interesting, though less so than the Piz Beverin. The route leads from Thusis by the Via Mala to (2 hrs.) *Reischen* and thence viâ *Alp Taspin* to (5 hrs.) the summit. Optional descent to the chapel of *Ziteil* and *Savognin* (p. 432).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* (3980′), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the

15th cent. the brutality of one of them, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have led to the overthrow of their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the broth served for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia tez la buglia ca ti has cungieu*' ('Eat thyself the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the remains of the *Baths of Pignieu* (the chalybeate water of which is conducted to Andeer) the *Pignieuer Bach* is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, with the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. To the left is the village of *Pignieu;* opposite, on the left bank of the Rhine, are *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha.*

7½ M. **Andeer** (3210′; pop. 500; **Hôtel Fravi*, with mineral and peat baths, R. 2-4, B. **1**, déj. 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beverin*, well situated near the woods; *Hôt.-Pens. Sonne*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-5½ fr., plain but good), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the loftily situated church (built in 1673).

ASCENTS. **Piz Vizan** (8110′; 4½ hrs., with guide), by the *Burgias Alp;* splendid view. — **Piz La Tschera** (8615′; 5 hrs., with guide), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see p. 421.

FROM ANDEER TO STALLA (11 hrs.; guide to Juf unnecessary, but thence to Stalla useful), an attractive walk. The new road (to Cresta, 13½ M., diligence in summer daily in 4½ hrs., fare 2 fr. 65 c.) quits the Splügen road, 2 M. above Andeer, and enters the wild **Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which has several fine falls. On the left is *Piz Grisch* (10,000′), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9925′). We pass (1¾ M.) a deserted silver-foundry, and reach (1¼ M.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334′; two modest inns), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Savognin*, see p. 432.) We follow the right bank to (2½ M.) *Inner-Ferrera* or *Canicül* (4856′; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (p. 423). The road descends, crosses the Rhine, and ascends its steep left bank for ¾ M. It then skirts the slope, passing through wood; (1 M.) it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and again descends to the river, which here receives the torrents of the *Val Startera* on the left and *Val di Lei* on the right. We cross (1 M.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Val di Lei belongs.) The road ascends rapidly, then descends. Near (¾ M.) *Campsut* (5500′; *Pens. Stoffel, 4 fr., unpretending) it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (½ M.) *Crôt* (5640′; Jäger's Inn, plain) recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with *Piz Gallegione* and *Cima di Lago* at its head) the road ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill passes through stone-pines. It descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (2½ M.) **Cresta** (6397′; **Curhaus Cresta-Avers*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. from 6½ fr.; *Pens. Heinz*, 4 fr.; guides, *Simon Heinz*, *Peter Stoffel*), the chief village in the **Averser-Thal**, which expands here, and is carpeted with rich pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990′), ascended from Cresta in 3 hrs. (attractive).

From Cresta the bridle-path (guide, 8 fr., needless) ascends slightly, passing the handsome *Podestats-Haus*, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*,

which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685′; Pens. Edelweiss, 6 beds, plain); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the **Stallerberg** (8480′; splendid view of the Julier Mts., etc.). The path now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 433). — From Juf through the *Val Faller* to *Molins*, see p. 433.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the **Forcellina** (8770′) to the (2½ hrs.) *Septimer* (p. 433), and thence to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* in the *Val Bregaglia* (guide 20 fr.), or over the *Lunghino Pass* to the (5 hrs.) *Maloja* (see p. 441; guide 25 fr., to the Lunghino Pass 15 fr.). — From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend in 1½ hr. the *Pizzo della Forcellina* (9918′; admirable view) and descend to the S.E. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the Septimer route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the Septimerbach (p. 433). — From Cresta through Val Bregalga and across the **Passo della Duana** (8385′) to *Soglio* in the Val Bregaglia (p. 466), 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 25 fr.). The pass, which lies to the W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (10,095′), and also the descent, affords a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts., especially of the Val Bondasca with the shovel-shaped Piz Badile.

From Canicül to Pianazzo on the Splügen route (4½ hrs.; with guide). The steep path ascends the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emet* (6194′), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp in 1 hr. to the top. Behind us rises Piz Beverin; the Calanda afterwards comes in sight. The **Passo di Madesimo** (7515′), between the *Pizzo d'Emet* (10,530′; l.) and the *Pizzo Spadolazzo* (8920′; r.), is the frontier of Switzerland and Italy. Opposite us, to the W., are *Piz Tambo* (10,748′) and *Piz Terri* (10,168′). We descend past the N. side of the little *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, then across meadows, to the huts of *Casone* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 424). Road thence to (1½ M.) *Pianazzo* (p. 424), on the Splügen route.

The Splügen road winds upwards, past the ruin of *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded ***Rofna Ravine**, in which the Rhine forms a series of falls. The road crosses (2 M. from Andeer) the *Averser-Rhein* (*Melchior's Rofflaschlucht Inn, R. 1-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5½ fr.), which issues from the *Val Ferrera* (p. 422) and forms a fine fall a little way up (to Cresta, in the Averser-Thal, see p. 422).

Towards the end of the gorge (2 M.) we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (¾ M.) the torrent of the *Suretta Valley* on the left. By the road-side are the ruins of the *Sufers Foundry*. To the right, the *Kalkberg*. We next (½ M.) pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana*; 4390′), ten paces long. At (1 M.) the prettily situated **Hôt.-Pens Hinterrhein* (R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.) a bridge crosses to the village of *Sufers* (4670′), on the left bank of the Rhine. We enter a wooded ravine and cross (1¼ M.) the wild stream in its deep gorge by a bold bridge (4727′). After a short ascent we survey the broad *Val Rhein (Rheinwald-Thal)*: on the right, the barren *Kalkberg* (9763′); opposite, the *Einshorn* (9650′); in the background, the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,150′); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472′), is *Piz Tambo* (10,748′); behind us, *Piz Curvèr* (p. 421). — Then (1 M.) —

16 M. **Splügen** (4757′; pop. 374; **Hôt. Bodenhaus*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼-1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Splügen*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-6½ fr., unpretending; *Eng. Ch. Serv.*), the capital of

the Rheinwald-Thal. Pleasant walk, past the church, to the ruined castle on the old road, with a view down the valley and of Piz Tambo.

Excursions (guide, *Jeremias Gredig*). View from the *Fluhgründ* (1 hr.) and *Donatzhöhe* (1½ hr.). To the (2-2½ hrs.) *Splügen Lakes* (7448'), amid picturesque surroundings at the foot of the Seehorn and Surettahorn (plain rfmts. at the fisherman's; trout). — Drive to the *Bernardino Pass* (p. 426); the alp behind the inn commands a splendid survey of the Rheinwald Glacier. — The **Guggernüll** (9472'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the *Tambo Alp*, and the **Einshorn** (9650'; from Nufenen, 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.) are two fine points, and not difficult. — The **Pizzo Tambo** (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn;* 10,748'; 14 fr.), 3½ hrs. from the Splügen Pass, is not hard for experts. Extensive view, extending on the S. to Milan, whence the peak is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, p. 425. — Over the *Löchliberg* to the *Safier-Thal*, see p. 410.

Beyond the village of Splügen the road divides. The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 425). The Splügen Road, constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long, beyond which we see the top of the pass. We cross the *Häusernbach* twice in a bleak valley, at the end of which the old bridle-path ascends direct to the pass. The road ascends the W. slope in zigzags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677'), and through a gallery of masonry, to the (22 M.) **Splügen Pass** (6945'), between *Piz Tambo* (10,748'; see above) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (9925') on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera* we reach the diligence-station of (23½ M.; 3 hrs. walk from Splügen village) **Monte Spluga** (6260'), a group of houses at the head of a bleak valley, with the *Inn zur Post* and the *Italian Custom House*. In winter the snow sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms bells are rung in the houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. The old bridle-path to Isolato turned to the right, near the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardinell* gorge, a route much exposed to avalanches, where the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained terrible losses in Dec., 1800, and also through the dangerous *Liro Gorge*. The new road descends the E. slope in windings, being protected at places by avalanche-galleries of masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and side-openings for light.

Near (27 M.) *Teggiate* we obtain a fine view of the old road, destroyed by a flood in 1834, and of the village of *Isolato*. At the end of the gallery is a copious spring. Beyond (30 M.) *Pianazzo* (4527'; plain inn), near a short tunnel, the *Madesimo* forms a *Fall 650' high (best viewed from a platform by the roadside, where the diligence halts).

From Pianazzo a road (two-horse carr. from Splügen and back 40 fr., fee 4 fr.) ascends to the hamlet of (1½ M.) **Madesimo** (5032'), with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic *Curhaus* (R. 2-4, pens. 7-10 fr.), a pleasant health-resort. — To *Canicül* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 423.

Splugen
Medels
Nufenen
Hinterrhein
Rheinwald Thal
Splügen Pass
Surettahorn
Inner Ferrera
Pianazzo
Isola
Campodolcino
S. Bernardino
S.Bernardino Pass
Mesocco
Soazza
Rossa
Augio
S. Domenica
Cauco
Selma
Landarenca
Arvigo
Braggio
Buseno
Verdabbio
Cama
Leggia
Grono
Roveredo
Lostallo
Chiavenna
S. Giacomo
Gallivaggio
Villa di Chiavenna
Castasegna
Soglio
Stampa
Vicosoprano
Borgonuovo
Casaccia
Maloja
Sils
Silvaplana
Bivio o. Stalla
Marmorera
Molins
Sur
Cresta
Mese
Menarola
Gordona
Prata
Samolaco
Olivone
Aquila
Dangio
Torre
Ponte Valentino
Castro
Prugiasco
Lottigna
Leontica
Corzoneso
Dongio
Ludiano
Semione
Malvaglia
Cavagnago
Giornico
Sobrio
Bodio
Personico
Pollegio
Biasca
Iragna
Osogna
Lodrino
Cresciano
Prosito
Moleno
Claro
Preonzo
Gnosca
S. Vittore
M. Sissone
M. della Disgrazia
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometres
1: 250.000
English miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The next part of the road is the boldest; some of its terraces rise perpendicularly one above the other.

33 M. **Campodolcino** (3620′; *Posta*, R. 2-3½, B. 1, déj. 2-3, D. 3½ fr.; *Croce d'Oro*, mediocre) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. Beyond one of the galleries the rock bears a Latin inscription to the Emp. Francis, who made this road from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle San Giacŏmo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is softened by the rich foliage of chestnuts, from which peeps the slender white campanile of the church of (36 M.) *Galivaggio*. Near (38½ M.) *San Giacomo* the chestnut-trees extend far up the steep slopes, and beyond it the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed. We cross the *Mera*.

41 M. *Chiavenna*, see p. 496.

97. From Splügen to Bellinzona. San Bernardino.

46 M. DILIGENCE daily (between San Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8¾, returning in 11¼ hrs. (14 fr. 25, coupé 17 fr. 95 c.). EXTRA-POST with two horses from Thusis to Bellinzona 140 fr., with three horses 195 fr.; from Splügen to Bellinzona with two horses 95 fr. 80 c. CARRIAGE AND PAIR from Thusis to Bellinzona (in 2 days) 150 fr., from Splügen to Bellinzona 115 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Splügen (4757′), see p. 423. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*, passing below (1½ M.) *Medels* (5030′). On the left bank, farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with stones, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to meet biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (4 M.) *Nufénen* (5145′), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which is seen the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left are the huge rocky *Guggernüll* (p. 424), concealing *Piz Tambo* (p. 424), and the *Einshorn* (9650′). Near —

6½ M. **Hinterrhein** (5330′; **Post*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr., plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts., the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinterrhein to the Zapport Hut 4 hrs., rough, and hardly repaying (guide, advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp*, *Joh. Hoesli*). Beyond the Rhine bridge (p. 426) the path diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path is lost in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley. The steep N. side is covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is covered at places with avalanche-snow, which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (2 hrs.) *Zapport Chalet* (6420′), occupied in Jnly and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pastnre their flocks on the sunny *Zapport Alp*. The route to the club-hut next leads past the *Hölle*, a wild gorge, in which the Rhine forms a small fall, to the (1¼ hr.) *Zapport Club Hut* (7613′). The narrow valley is closed by the **Rheinwald Glacier**, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270′), shaped like a cow's mouth, below the hut. This chief source of the river (*Sprung* or *Ursprung*) is

soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast *Adula* or *Rheinwald Mts.:* the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500′), *Vogelberg* (10,565′), *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Güferhorn* (11,130′), etc. — The Rheinwaldhorn (11,150′) may be ascended by experts from the club-hut in 4 hrs., with guide, by the *Lentalücke* (9692′) and the N.E. arête (toilsome, the final ascent difficult). The *Güferhorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, by the Lentalücke and the S.W. arête); the *Vogelberg* and *Rheinquellhorn* (each 3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, over the *Rheinwald Glacier*); and the *Zapporthorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the Bernardino Pass, over the *Muccia Glacier*, see below) are all more or less difficult.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg*, the *Zapportgrat*, or the *Lentalücke* to the *Lugnetz Valley*, see p. 413. — Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640′; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680′; *Zapport Pass*, 10,140′) lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 420).

The BERNARDINO ROAD crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5300′) of three arches, ¾ M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the mountains to the N., the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn. On the left, before (2½ M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary *Dürrenbühl Chalet*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli Alp* on the left, we reach the (12½ M.) **San Bernardino Pass** (6770′; *Hospice*, plain), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*. This pass was known to the Romans. It owes its present name to St. Bernardino of Siena, who preached the gospel here early in the 15th century. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910′) and *Mittaghorn* (8560′); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (or *Piz Moësola;* 9520′). Superb view near a large white boulder, ¾ hr. above the hotel, to the N.W. (guide unnecessary).

We descend many windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, and pass a cantoniera: to the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′) with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8995′), whence the *Muccia Glacier* descends; to the E. are *Piz Lumbreda* (9770′), *Piz Mutun* (9360′), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423′). Lower down we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a great curve to (4½ M.) —

17 M. **San Bernardino.** — **Hotels.** *HÔT. VICTORIA, R. 2-5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; *HÔT. BROCCO, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-10 fr.; *HÔT. RAVIZZA; HÔT. BELLEVUE, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8½ fr., well spoken of; HÔT.-PENS. MENGHETTI, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3-3½, pens. 7½-8½ fr.

San Bernardino (5270′), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts many Italian invalids in summer. Everything here is Italian, and the people are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 488) having crushed the germs of the Reformation. — Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 427.

To the N. towers the sharp tooth of *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (cut off by footpaths). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the

right, is seen by following the path leading from San Bernardino to San Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. Beyond (22½ M.) *Pian San Giacomo* (3845′; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to —

26 M. **Mesocco** or *Cremeo* (2595′; **Posta; *Hôt. des Alpes*,* R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rock to the left of the road, ½ M. below the village, rises the grand ruin of *Mesocco* (or *Misox*), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous brooks, forming eight cascades between Mesocco and Lostallo.

Beyond (28 M.) *Soazza* (2067′), near the second bridge, the *Buffalora* forms a fine fall. Then (31 M.) *Cabbiolo* (1475′); 32½ M. *Lostallo* (1394; Posta, well spoken of), with vineyards and the first fig-trees; 33½ M. *Sorte* (2318′); and (34 M.) *Piani* (1180′).

35½ M. **Cama** (1120′; *Restaurant*), with a Capuchin monastery.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing route (14-15 hrs.; guide to the top of the pass 5 fr.) ascends the steep *Val di Cama*, containing the little lake of that name (4058′), crosses the (5½ hrs.) **Forcellina del Notaro** (6880′), and descends the *Val Bodengo* to (3½ hrs.) *Bodengo* (rustic inn), and by a steep path, with steps, through the gorge of the *Boggia* to *Gordona* and (5 hrs.) *Chiavenna*. — A slightly easier but less interesting path from Soazza (see above) crosses the **Passo della Forcola** (7274′) and leads through the valley of that name to Chiavenna (12-13 hrs.; with guide).

Then (36½ M.) *Leggia* (1125′) and (38 M.) **Grono** (1000′; *Restaurant Tognola*, beer), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The **Sasso della Paglia** (8513′), commanding a magnificent view, may be ascended from Grono viâ the *Val di Grono* in 7 hrs., with guide (club-hut near the top).

The picturesque **Val Calanca** is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, to *Molina*, *Arvigo*, *Santa Domenica*, *Augio*, and (10 M.) *Rossa* (3570′; inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence, to the W., over the *Giumella Pass*, 6955′, to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blenio*, p. 420.) Bridle-path hence to (1 hr.) *Valbella* (4383′), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route, to the E., crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064′) to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco;* then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695′), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passetti* (6808′) to the E. to *San Bernardino* (p. 426) in 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of Val Calanca, but difficult of access from the lower part of the valley, lies the grand mountain-basin of the *Stabbio Alps* (6590′), best reached from San Bernardino, in 4-5 hrs., by crossing the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704′).

39 M. **Roveredo** (975′; pop. 1065; *Angelo; Croce*), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family. 40 M. *San Vittōre* (880′) is the last Grisons village; 42½ M. *Lumino* is the first in Ticino. The Bernardino route joins the St. Gotthard road at (43½ M.) *Castione* (780′), to the right of which is the station of that name on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 133). It then crosses the Moësa near its confluence with the *Ticino* and the Arbedo at (44 M.) *Molinazzo d'Arbedo*. To the

left lies *Arbēdo* (813′), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th June, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. — Thence we proceed through the broad valley of the Ticino, viâ *Pedemonte*, to —

46 M. **Bellinzona,** see p. 473.

98. From Coire (Thusis) to St. Moritz in the Upper Engadine. Albula Railway.

56½ M. Railway to Celerina in 3½-4¼ hrs. (in the reverse direction 3¼-3½ hrs.); fares to Samaden 21 fr. 60, 14 fr. 40, 7 fr. 20 (return-tickets 34 fr. 60, 23 fr. 5, 11 fr. 55 c.), to Celerina 22 fr. 50 c., 15 fr., 7 fr. 50 c., to St. Moritz 23 fr. 25, 15 fr. 50, 7 fr. 75 c. — The line was opened as far as Celerina on Jnly 1st, 1903; the final section, from Celerina to St. Moritz, is to be opened in the summer of 1904.

The *Albula Railway, built in 4½ years at a cost of over 1,000,000 *l.*, is one of the most interesting mountain-railways. In addition to the great Albula Tunnel (3¾ M. in length), it traverses 40 smaller tunnels, with an aggregate length of over 6 M., and numerous viaducts with a total length of 1½ M. The maximum gradient between Thusis and Filisur is 2½ : 100, between Filisur and St. Moritz 3½ : 100; the minimum radius is 390 ft. The section between Thusis and Tiefenkastel presented the greatest engineering difficulties; but the most impressive scenery occurs between Bergün and Preda.

From Coire to (17 M.) *Thusis* (2445′), see pp. 407, 408. — The railway crosses the *Rhine* issuing from the Via Mala, below its junction with the Nolla, by means of an iron bridge, 65′ high, and skirts the mountain-slope towards the N.E., with fine views of the Domleschg and the Heinzenberg. The station of (18½ M.) **Sils**, Rom. *Seglias* (2420′), lies above the village of that name (Post, plain). The line now skirts the plateau of *Campi* and, after passing through a short tunnel below the picturesque ruined castle (p. 409), enters the ***Schyn Pass**, the deep and rugged ravine of the Albula, in which tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Between this point and Tiefenkastel there are 14 tunnels, with a total length of 2½ M., and 16 viaducts aggregating ¾ M. in length. — Crossing the wild *Muttner Tobel* by a bridge 100′ long, we reach (22½ M.) **Solis** (2800′; *Railway Hotel*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 4-5 fr., very fair), a picturesquely situated hamlet with a spring containing iodine.

An attractive path (usually well shaded) leads hence to the right to (1½ hr.) *Stürvis* (4515′), and thence viâ *Mons*, *Dèl*, *Salux*, and *Reams* to (2 hrs.) *Savognin* on the Julier road (p. 432). — Road to the N. to (1¼ hr.) *Oberrats*, ascending to the left beyond the Solis bridge, see p. 407.

A narrow road, diverging to the left from the road through the pass 1¼ M. to the W., ascends the W. bank of the Muttner Tobel to (2 hrs.) *Unter-Mutten* (4823′; plain inn; closed in summer, when the villagers migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6128′; Hosang's Inn), whence the **Muttnerhorn** (8070′; *View; guide 10 fr.) may be ascended in 1½ hr.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2½ hrs.) Zillis (p. 433) or to Thusis interesting, but rough.

Immediately beyond Solis the railway crosses the Albula gorge

Chur
Sarn
Katzis
Fürstenau
P. Scalottas
2328
Tgantieni
Tartar
Scharans
Portein
Zollbrücke
Crap la Pala
2152
Masein
Sils
Crausen
Flerden
Heinzenberg
Dalaus
Lain
Urmein
THUSIS
Brün
Muldain
Obervaz
Tschappina
Hohen Rhätien
Kroús
Albula
Mutten
Solis
Rongellen
Kopf
1987
Traversiner Tobel
Stafel
Valoja
Breitenbg
Summapunt
Samest
Stürvis
(Stierva)
Barguing
Lohn
Mutttner Horn
Planezza
Alp Obrist
Cantaisch
Nasch
Mons
Mathon
Reischen
Munter
Tgoms
Darsiez
Fardün
Zillis
Ratitsch
Wergenstein
Donath
Silbergruben
Platta granda
1982
Curver pintg da Taspin
2736
Casti
Salux
Piz Toissa
2662
Tgavugl
Maguns
P. Neza
2630
A. Taspin
Pignieu
Promischur
Curver pintg da Neza
2728
Piz Curver
Piz Vizan
2472
Andeer
Bavugls
A. Neza
Alp Foppa
Pascuglias
Dros
Bärenburg
Piz la Tschera
2632
Schams
Bagnusch
Marmorera
Lai da Vons
A. Durnaun
Caschleras
2186
Alp Albin
Marlegnas
2675
Muttang
2000
Rofna
Sufers
Lai Saletscha
Alp Tobel
Hinter Rhein
Schmelze
Crestota
2499
Sassa plana
Rofnaschlucht
Cresta
Alp Andies
Schwarzwald
Gurschus
Außer Ferrera
A. Ursera
Surettathal
Mittag-H.
2510
Fianell (Schmorras-) Joch
2545
Alp Moos
A. Sutt Foina
Lantung
A. Schmorras
2565
Alp Samada
Sutt Foina Gl.
P. Mezz
2720
Seehorn
2760
P. Mazza
2819
Piz Grisch (P. Fianell)
3048
V. Curtins
Geograph. Anst. von
0
1
2
3
Kilometer
1 : 150000

P. Miez
Guggernell
Tiaun
Lenzer Horn
Piz Musch
Piz Mulein
P. Linard
St. Cassian
Schmitten
Wiesen
Jenisberg
Alveneu
Alveneubad
Brienz
Surava
Tiefenkastel
(Casti)
Albula
Filisur
Muchetta
Stulser Grat
Stuls
Bergün
Bravuogn
Bärenbühl
Motta Palousa
Crap Ses
Oberhalbstein
Schatttobel
Val Spadlatscha
P. Cuolmet
Piz Michel
Tinzenhorn
P. Spadlatscha
Piz d'Aela
Conters
Reams
Savognin
P. Grossa
P. Val Lung
P. Salteras
P. Mulix
P. Bleis Martscha
Tinzen
Val d'Err
Piz Arlos
Roffna
Piz Colm
Castellins
Falotta
Piz d'Err
Errgletscher
P. dellas Calderas
P. d'Arblatsch
Motta da Sblox
P. da Cucarnegl
V. Bever
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

by the ***Solis Railway Bridge**, with 12 arches, 275′ above the torrent. Farther up, to the right, is seen the handsome bridge for the road (p. 409). After a brief open section, the line once more plunges into the Albula gorge and enters a new series of tunnels and viaducts. We cross the *Lenzer Bach* to the station of —

25½ M. **Tiefenkastel** (2910′), opposite the village of that name (**Hôt. Julier*, R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. Albula*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4 fr.; *Alpenrose*, plain but very fair; *Rhätia; Kreuz*), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Albula, at its confluence with the *Julia*. Diligence-road to Coire viâ Churwalden, see R. 92; over the Julier to St. Moritz, see R. 99.

The railway now runs along the steep slopes on the right bank of the Albula viâ (28 M.) *Surava* (3085′) to (30½ M.) **Alveneu** (3285′), the station for the frequented *Bad Alveneu* (3115′), with sulphur-springs and a hydropathic (Curhaus, R. 2½-4½, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pension 6½-10½ fr.; Pens. Schuler, unpretending). On the opposite bank is a waterfall in the *Schaftobel*, in a picturesque setting. — Landwasser Route to Davos, see p. 405 (one-horse carr. to Wiesen 8, two-horse 15 fr., to Davos 20 and 30 fr.).

In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Alveneu-Bad or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (p. 430), is the *Aela Club Hut* (7220′), from which the ***Piz Michêl** (10,375′; attractive and not very difficult for experts; guide 25 fr.) is ascended in 4½ hrs., the **Tinzenhorn** (10,430′; 40 fr.) in 4½-5 hrs., and the **Piz d'Aela** (10,960′; 40-50 fr.) in 5-5½ hrs. (these two difficult, and requiring experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzenthor Pass* (p. 430) and by the *Tigiel Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 430).

Above Alveneu the railway ascends the open hillside, at gradients varying from 1 : 100 to 1 : 40, and crosses first the *Schmittertobel* and then the wild *Gorge of the Landwasser*, by means of bridges respectively 115′ and 200′ above the torrents. It then traverses a short tunnel, skirts the hill of *Clavadüra* (fine views), and reaches the (31½ M.) station (3550′) of **Filisur** (3410′; *Hôt.-Pens. Rhaetia; Hôt. Schönthal; Weisses Kreuz*), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein*.

At Filisur begins the mountain-section proper of the railway. Notwithstanding the abrupt ascending gradient (3½ : 100) found practicable here, a spiral tunnel (745 yds. long), in which the line ascends 78′ (550′ above the floor of the valley) has had to be constructed immediately beyond the station, to carry the railway up to the level of the Bergüner Stein. The line now runs along the steep slope, commanding a wide prospect of the Albula valley as far as the Heinzenberg, and penetrating the mountain-spurs by means of tunnels. Beyond the passing-station of (37½ M.) *Stuls* (4200′) we enter the **Bergüner Stein** (*Il Crap*; 4280′), a deep gorge with perpendicular sides, pierced by a tunnel 450 yds. in length. Farther on opens the pretty green basin of Bergün; above, to the right, tower the *Piz Spadlatscha* (9420′) and *Piz d'Aela* (see above).

41 M. **Bergün,** Roman. *Bravuogn* (4550′; pop. 1366; **Hôt. Piz Aela und Post*, R. 2½-6, D. 3, pens. 7-9½ fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 7 fr.; *Edelweiss; Sonne*), a village with a mineral spring, a small bath-house, an old Romanesque church, and a handsome prison-tower.

Excursions (guides, *P. Mettier* and his sons *Peter* and *Oswald*). Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of Latsch (5215′), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuolm da Latsch*, 7515′; ascent repaying, 2 hrs.). — **Piz Kesch* (11,225′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), not difficult for experts. A road leads through the *Val Tuors* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Chaclavuot* (5515′), whence we proceed viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Kesch-Hütte* (8330′) and over the *Porchabella Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) summit (see pp. 403, 454). — *Piz Michel* (10,375′; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Piz d'Aela* (10,960′; 9 hrs.; 40 fr.), and *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′; 8½ hrs.; 40 fr.), see p. 429. (The *Aela Club Hut* is reached from Bergün by *Alp Uglix* in 3 hrs.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos* (8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 403. — Over the **Fuorcla Pischa** (9193′; 8-9 hrs.; guide) to *Madulein*, fatiguing. Through the Val Tuors and *Val Plazbi* to the (5-6 hrs.) top of the pass between the *Piz Kesch* (on the left; ascent hence difficult, see above) and the *Piz Blaisun* (on the right); descent over snow and débris to the *Val d'Es-chia* and to (2½ hrs.) *Madulein* or *Zuoz* (p. 454). — Over the **Aela Pass** (9055′), between Piz d'Aela and the Tinzenhorn, or (preferable) over the **Fuorcla da Tschitta** (9586′), between Piz d'Aela and Piz Vallugn, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 429), 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), both interesting.

Between Bergün and Preda, a distance of 3½ M., the railway makes an ascent of 1330′; this is the most interesting part of the line. It first ascends from Bergün in a vast double loop, with a lower spiral tunnel of 540 yds. and an upper tunnel of 280 yds., and then crosses the *Val Tisch* by means of a viaduct of four spans, 165′ in height. Following the mountain-slope, with views (to the right) of the Piz Rugnux, Piz Vallugn, and Piz Salteras, we reach the passing-station of (45 M.) *Muot* (5165′), beyond which we cross the Albula and enter a spiral tunnel of 760 yds. with a rise of 78′. Traversing a cutting, the line recrosses the Albula and ascends in a wide loop, again crossing and recrossing the river, and ascending about 260′ by means of two spiral tunnels (730 yds. and 560 yds.) one above the other. It then passes the hamlet of *Naz* and reaches (45¼ M.) **Preda** (5880′; *Hotel*), at the mouth of the Albula Tunnel (see below).

The **Albula Road** (10½ M. to Ponte) ascends from Preda, past the chalets of *Palpuogna* and a small lake, to (2½ M.) the *Weissenstein Inn* (6660′). It next describes a curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137′), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufels-Thal* to the (5 M.) **Albula Pass** (7595′; *Hospice*, plain), between the *Crasta Mora* (9635′), consisting of granite, to the right, and the *Piz Uertsch* or *Albulahorn* (10,738′), which is of limestone, to the left (ascent, see p. 454). The road traverses a dreary level valley, and descends past several chalets, and then by seven long bends (short-cuts by the old bridle-path), with views of Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogasc, and of Madulein and Guardaval to the left. Traversing a larch-wood, we reach (10½ M.) *Ponte* (p. 453). Hence to (38 M.) *Samaden*, or to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 102.

The train now enters the **Albula Tunnel,** constructed in less than four years and opened in Feb., 1903. The tunnel, which leads to the S.E. beneath the *Piz Giumels*, is 3¾ M. long, 13′ wide, and

16½′ high. It ascends with a gradient of 1 : 100 to its highest point (5981′) and descends with a gradient of 1 : 500 to its E. entrance at (49 M.) *Spinas* (5964′), in the *Val Bever* (p. 438). A lofty embankment, with a maximum gradient of 32 : 1000, carries the railway down the valley of the *Beverin*. We reach the open valley of the *Engadine* at (51 M.) **Bevers** (5623′; **Pens. Crasta Mora*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Restaurant Beverin*), a thriving village at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (p. 430). Thence the railway runs to the S.W., ascending the *Inn*, with a fine view of the Bernina range to the left, to —

52 M. **Samāden.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Bernina, at the lower end of the village, R. 2-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4-5, pens. from 9 fr., open in winter also; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, with café; Hôt. Bellevue, near the Inn bridge on the Pontresina road, unpretending, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; Krone, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.

Carriage with one horse to the *Village of St. Moritz* for 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 10, 12, or 15 fr.; to the *Baths of St. Moritz* one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14, 16, or 18 fr., there and back or with luggage, 8 or 11, or 16, 18, 20 fr.; to *Pontresina* one-horse 4 or 5½, two-horse 8, 10, or 13 fr., there and back or with luggage, one-horse 5 or 7, two-horse 10, 12, or 15 fr.; *Morteratsch Glacier* one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 20, 25, 30 fr.; *Roseg Glacier* one-horse 15 or 20 fr.; *Bernina Houses* one-horse 12 or 14 fr., two-horse 22, 27, 35 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* one-horse 15 or 20 fr., two-horse 30, 35, 45 fr. — **Omnibus** daily at 8 a.m. from Hôtel Bernina to the Baths of St. Moritz in 1 hr., returning at 11 a.m. (1 fr. 20, there and back 1 fr. 70 c.); also to Pontresina and the Morteratsch Glacier daily at 1.30 p.m., arriving at Pontresina at 2, and at Morteratsch at 2.30 p.m. (fare to Pontresina 1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 90 c.; to Morteratsch 2 and 3 fr.).

Physicians. *Dr. Bernhard, Dr. Lendi, Dr. Pedotti.*

Golf Links of 18 holes ¼ M. from the village.

Dried Alpine Plants sold by *Herr Candrian*, the schoolmaster.

Samaden (5670′; pop. 967), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new *English Church* (services in the season), lies on the W. side of the broad Inn Valley. The finest old house is that of the *Planta* family, which has been intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly a thousand years. Splendid view of the Bernina Chain, in which the white Piz Palü, the lofty Piz Bernina, Piz Tschierva, and, more to the right, Piz Roseg are conspicuous; nearer us, Piz Rosatsch, and in the distance, above the hill of St. Moritz, the Piz della Margna.

Walks. To the N., past the English Church, to the (½ hr.) *Munterütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Then to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (½ hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the *Val Bever* (see above; thence to the station of *Spinas* ¾ hr.). — To the W., to the (20 min.) hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (5895′), with tombstones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other old families, and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — To the S. to the (½ hr.) wooded hill of *Christolais*, between Samaden and Celerina.

Muottas Murail (p. 448; 2-2½ hrs.), repaying. The path (horse or mule 10 fr.), diverging to the left from the Pontresina road by the Inn bridge, proceeds in a straight line to the foot of the mountain, and ascends (finger-posts; impossible to miss) in numerous windings to the top. Thence to *Pontresina* (1½ hr.), or to the top of the *Schafberg* (1½ hr.), p. 447.

To the W. above Samaden rises **Piz Padella** (9380′; guide 10 fr.), a furrowed limestone rock, reached by a good path in 3 hrs. (diverging to the left from the Piz Ot route in a dale beyond the saddle of the Padella). View from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. A ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9700′) connects Piz Padella with the massive

granite pyramid of ***Piz Ot** (10,660′; 'lofty peak'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.). Bridle-path to the (2½ hrs.) *Fontauna Fraida* (8840′), whence a steep path ascends in zigzags (iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places) in 1½-2 hrs. to the top, which commands an imposing view.

FROM SAMADEN TO PONTRESINA (3¾ M.). The road (diligence 6 times daily in ¾ hr., fare 1 fr. 55; coupé 1 fr. 90 c.; omnibuses and cabs at the station) soon crosses the *Inn* and reaches the *Flatzbach*, where it is joined by the road from Celerina (see below). It then crosses the *Murail* (p. 447). To the left, on the edge of the wood, is the *Restaurant Belvoir* (p. 444). Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the beautiful *Roseg Glacier* (p. 446); in the background rise Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, La Sella, and Piz Glüschaint.

Beyond Samaden the railway ascends the left bank of the Inn to (54 M.) **Celerina** (5685′; **Hôt.-Pens. Murail*, pens. 8-10 fr.), the actual terminus of the line (comp. p. 428; omnibus to the Village of St. Moritz 1½, to the Baths 2 fr.; carriage with one horse to the Village or the Baths for 2 pers. 6, for 3 pers. 8, with two horses for 4 pers. 16, for 5 pers. 20 fr.). Celerina practically forms one place with *Cresta* (Hôt.-Pens. Misani, pens. 7-10 fr.), with its famous toboggan 'run'. A road leads hence to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Pontresina* (p. 443), crossing the Inn, passing the chapel of *San Gian*, and joining the Samaden road beyond the *Flatzbach*. — Above Cresta the line descends in a sharp curve to the Inn and then runs through the *Charnadüra*, or gorge of the Inn, threading two tunnels, to the station of —

56½ M. *St. Moritz* (5830′), near the *Lake of St. Moritz* and below the *Village of St. Moritz* (p. 435).

99. From Tiefenkastel to St. Moritz over the Julier.

30½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily between June 1st and Sept. 30th (at other seasons once daily) in 8½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 45, coupé 10 fr. 40 c.). Another diligence runs daily all the year round to (16½ M.) *Bivio (Stalla)* in 4¾ hrs., returning in 2½ hrs.

Tiefenkastel (2790′), see p. 429. — The JULIER ROAD ascends rapidly, and skirts the *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbsteiner Rhein*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter a broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein (Sur Seissa)*, 6 M. long, and pass the villages of (5 M.) *Conters* (3900′; Post, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 5 fr., fair), and —

5¾ M. **Savognin** (3900′; **Hôt.-Pens. Pianta*, D. 4½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôt. Piz Michel*, D. 2-4, pens. 5-8 fr.). On the W. slope lie the villages of *Salüx*, *Präsäns*, and *Reäms* (with a fine ruined castle).

EXCURSIONS. **Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 5 hrs.; guide), from Savognin by *Ziteil*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 421; descent to Zillis or Andeer). — FROM SAVOGNIN TO AUSSER-FERRERA OVER THE FIANELL PASS, 5½ hrs., easy and repaying. A footpath on the right bank of the stream (also a narrow road viâ *Conters* and *Reams*, see above); leads through the smiling *Val Nandrò* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtegns* (6400′); here we ascend to the right to (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500′) and the (1 hr.) **Fianell or Schmorras Pass** (8350′), opposite *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*; 10,000′): then descend by *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 422).

7 M. **Tinzen,** Rom. *Tinizung* (4070′; *Hôt. Tinzenhorn; Stern,* plain), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Err.*

From Tinzen to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass,* 7-8 hrs., see p. 430; the *Fuorcla da Tschitta* (9536′; 8 hrs.) is a better route. To the N. a trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the **Tinzenthor Pass** (8465′), between the Piz Michel and the Tinzenhorn, to *Bad Alveneu* (p. 429). — **Piz Michel** (10,375′; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from Alveneu (p. 429). — To Samaden over the **Errjoch** (10,270′), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (see below); descent through the *Val Bever* (p. 438).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine falls. The road leads through curious basins, formed by erosion, and rocky ravines, to (9½ M.) *Roffna* (4760′; Löwe, rustic), and —

12 M. **Molins,** Ger. *Mühlen* (4793′; *Löwe,* R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.), a beautifully situated village.

From the **Val da Faller,** which debouches here, and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercla* ¾ hr. farther up, routes (guide) cross the *Thäli-Joch* (9193′), to the E. of the *Weissberg,* to (6 hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 422), and the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090′), past the *Flüh Lakes,* to (5½ hrs.) *Juf* in the Averser-Thal (p. 423). — ***Piz Platta** (11,110′; 5½ hrs.; guide), scaled viâ the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercla,* is a splendid point. — *Piz d'Err* (11,100′), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,525′), and *Piz Forbisch* (10,720′), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

From this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, we enjoy a series of grand rocky landscapes. A fine point is near the (12½ M.) bridge of *Sur* (5215′; the village lies above, to the left). On a wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, stands the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260′; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right, ¾ M. farther on, appears the ruined castle of *Marmorera.* The next villages are (14½ M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels;* 5360′), at the mouth of the *Val Natons; Stalvedro* (5613′); and —

16½ M. **Stalla,** or **Bivio** (5827′; **Post,* R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.), the Roman *Bivium,* where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The SEPTIMER BRIDLE PATH (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; no guide requisite in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, once traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, diverges to the right from the road above Bivio, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia.* At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Foppa* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfèr,* opposite *Cadval,* to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett;* 7582′), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf,* see p. 423.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, affords a superb view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna, Monte dell' Oro, etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo)* three times, to the valley of the *Mera,* and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 464). — Those bound for MALOJA ascend to the left on the *Pian Canfèr* (see above), after crossing a stream about 2 M. above Foppa, and farther up keep to the left till the Lake of Lunghino comes into sight. 1½ hr. *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645′), whence the descent leads past the *Lake of Lunghino* (p. 443) to (1½ hr.) *Maloja* (p. 441).

FROM STALLA TO ANDEER, over the *Stallerberg,* and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera,* see p. 422. — To SILS over the **Fuorcla di Gravasalvas** (8806′; 5½ hrs.; with guide), interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the little *Gravasalvas Lake,* to the pass, to the W. of *Piz Lagrev,* with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 441).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the *Julier* in numerous windings (short-cuts for walkers). From November to the middle of May the pass is crossed by sledges, although the Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and is the least exposed to avalanches. On this side of the summit are a few houses (7360′) and an unpretending hospice. On the (21 M.) **Julier** (*Giulio*, 7500′) are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5′ high, of the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna (p. 496) to the Curia Rætorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones (which bear no inscription), to the right, is a little lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its altitude.

On the E. slope of the pass, 1 M. from the top, is the small *Julier Alp* (7150′), with its chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, and on the right *Piz Polaschin* (p. 439). In descending we obtain a superb view of the snow-mountains of the Bernina (p. 444). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Mt. Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, and Bernina, on the right; then Piz Corvatsch, and to the extreme right Piz della Margna. The Upper Engadine, with its green lakes, comes gradually into view.

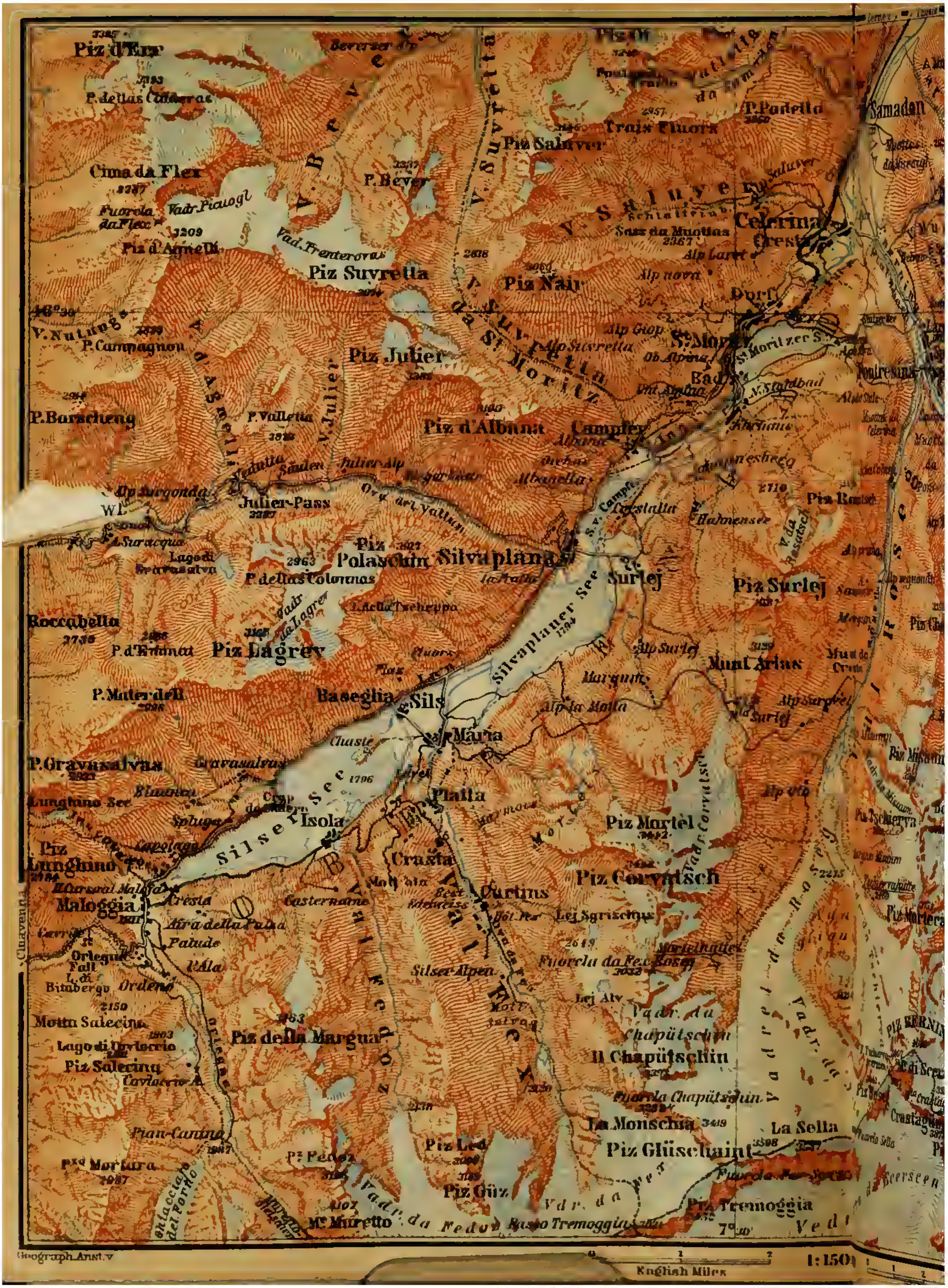
$26\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Silvaplana* (5958′; p. 439) is reached from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (by carr. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; up in 2 hrs.). Thence to —

30 M. *St. Moritz*, see pp. 439-435.

100. St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine as far as the Maloja.

The **Engadine** (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, descending from the Maloja Pass (5942′) on the S.W. to the Tyrolese frontier (Martinsbruck; 3400′) on the N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The inhabitants (11,773), the majority of whom are Protestants, speak a Romanic dialect (p. 390). The Punt Ota (p. 455), 24 M. from **Maloja**, marks the boundary between the Upper Engadine and the Lower Engadine. The highest part of the valley, above St. Moritz, is the most beautiful, with its severe mountain scenery, its numerous lakes, and picturesque villages, while the side-valley of Pontresina commands magnificent views of the peaks of the Bernina group. The slopes of the mountains are wooded to the height of over 7200′ above the sea-level, while in other parts of the Alps trees seldom grow above 6200′. The forests are chiefly of larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, and the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, white in colour and of a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels of the cones have an agreeable flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. On the higher mountain-pastures a rich display of Alpine flowers delights the visitor in spring and early summer.

The strong and bracing air of the Upper Engadine renders it one of the most famous health-resorts in the world. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade; in winter it sinks to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. Very abrupt



Piz d'Err
P. dellas Calderas
Cima da Flex
Fuorcla da Flex
Vadr. Piaugl
Piz d'Agnelli
V. Bever
P. Bever
Piz Ot
Trais Fluors
P. Padella
Samaden
Piz Saluver
V. Suvretta
V. Saluver
Saas da Muottas
Celerina
Cresta
Vad. Traterovas
Piz Suvretta
Piz Nair
Alp Laret
Alp nova
Dorf
V. Nuttung
P. Campagnon
V. Suvretta da St. Moritz
Alp Suvretta
St. Moritz
Piz Julier
V. Julier
P. Boracheng
P. Valletta
Piz d'Albana
Campfer
Bad
Pontresina
Alp Surgonda
Julier-Pass
Julier-Alp
Ova del Vallun
Hahnensee
Piz Rosatsch
Piz Polaschin
Silvaplana
P. dellas Colonnas
Surlej
Piz Surlej
Lagodi Gravasalva
Roccabella
P. d'Emmat
Piz Lagrev
Silvaplaner See
Alp Surlej
Munt Arlas
P. Materdell
Baseglia
Sils
Maria
Alp la Motta
P. Gravasalvas
Gravasalvas
Silser See
Isola
Fex
Platta
Piz Mortèl
Lunghino See
Piz Lunghino
Crasta
Curtins
Piz Corvatsch
Vadr. Corvatsch
Maloggia
Cresta
Casternaine
Lej Sgrischus
Aira della Palza
Palude
Orlegna
l'Ala
Silser-Alpen
Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg
Ordeno
Lej Alv
Motta Salecina
Piz della Margna
Vadr. da Chapütschin
Il Chapütschin
Lago di Cavloccio
Piz Salecina
Cavloccio
Fuorcla Chapütschin
Pian-Cantina
La Monschia
La Sella
Piz Glüschaint
Pz. Fedoz
Piz Led
Piz Güz
Pz. Mortara
Piz Tremoggia
Mt. Muretto
Vadr. da Fedoz
Passo Tremoggia
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Zernez
Thusis
Samaden
Muottas da Muraigl
Piz Uter
Munt Olivet
Alp Champagna
Piz Vadret
Val Champagna
Alp Prünas
Alp Prünella
Munt Cotschen
Piz Lavirun
Fuorcla Muraigl
Schwestern
Piz Muraigl
Pontresina
Piz Languard
Piz Prünas
P. Prünella
Piz Chalschedera
Piz Stretta
Fuorcla da Languard
Piz Albris
Val del Fain
Heuthal
Alp la Stretta
Piz Alv
Piz Minor
Piz dels Lejs
Val Minor
Piz Chalchagn
Bernina-Häus.
Alp sequonda
Piz Lagalb
Piz Misaun
Piz Tschierva
Munt Pers
Lej Pitschen
Lej Nair
Lago Bianco
Diavolezza-Pass
Bernina Pass
Isla persa
P. Trovat
Vadret da Morteratsch
Vadret da Pers
Tschervahütte
Piz Morteratsch
Gems-Freiheit
P. Campascio
P. Cambrena
Sassal Masone
Fortezza
PIZ BERNINA
Fuorcla Bellavista
Bellavista
Pizzi di Palü
Piz Roseg
Crastaguzza
Piz Zupo
Piz Argient
Vedretta di Palü
Fuorcla Sella
Vadret da Tschierva
Vedretta di Scerscen
Vedra di Fellaria
Pizzo di Verona
Val di Verona
Poschiavo
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

changes of temperature, and even white frosts and snow are not uncommon in August, so that wraps should not be forgotten, even for a short stay. The prevailing wind is that from the S.W., which in some seasons is very troublesome in the main valley. The roads, though very dusty in dry weather, afford excellent cycling, and an uninterrupted run of 60 M. may be enjoyed from Maloja to the Austrian frontier at Martinsbruck. As the Upper Engadine is crowded in summer, rooms should always be ordered beforehand.

St. Moritz owes its great importance as a health-resort of the first rank partly to the general climatic advantages of the Engadine but mainly to its mineral springs strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, which were extolled by Paracelsus as early as 1539, though not systematically used for medicinal purposes until 1853. The district frequented by patients includes the *Village of St. Moritz*, on a mountain-terrace above the lake of the same name, the *Baths of St. Moritz* in the valley to the W. of the lake, now almost joined to the preceding by recent buildings, and the village of *Campfèr* (p. 439). The season proper lasts from the middle of June till the middle of September; and there is also a winter-season (Nov. to April) at Dorf St. Moritz, which is perfectly sheltered from the N. wind. Of the 500-600 winter-guests, most are English. Their pastimes include tobogganning, snowshoeing, skating, and curling.

The *Railway Station* (p. 432) is situated on the left or N. bank of the Inn, as it issues from the lake. New roads lead thence up to the Village and round the lake to the Baths.

Village of St. Moritz. — Hotels. *Kulm Hotel, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, R. 4-12, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 16 (in winter from 13) fr.; *Palace Hotel *(Caspar Badrutt)* a large house above the lake, R. 5-15, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 6, board from 10½ fr.; these both of the very first class, with a fine view and every comfort for both summer and winter, patronised by English and American visitors; Grand-Hôtel St. Moritz, new; *Hôt. Belvedère, at the W. end of the village, R. from 3½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-20 fr.; *Schweizerhof-Château, R. 5-14, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 6, pens. 14-24 fr.; *Hôt. Caspar Badrutt, R. 3½-8, déj. 3, D. 5, board 8½ fr.; *Thoma-Badrutt's Private Hotel, R. 5-15, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10½-18 fr.; *Steffani, R. 1½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3-5, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. Wettstein, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Petersburg, a little below the Kulm Hotel, with good view, R. 3-8, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9½ fr.; Hôt. Rosatsch, with confectioner's, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Post *(Veraguth)*, pens. 7½-9 fr.; Rhaetia, at the W. end of the village, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 2½-3, D. 3-4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Pens. Gartmann, pens. 8 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3½, pens. 7-10 fr., well spoken of; Bär, above the village, to the E., with restaurant. — Pensions. *Villas Berry, Joos, Auf der Höh (Dr. Hoessli;* 9-15 fr.), *Schmid*, *Badrutt*, etc.; also at *Helvetia* (Scottish Tea-Rooms), *Menghini's*, *Jörimann's* (with restaurant), and other houses in the village. — *Villa Grünenberg* (English), for consumptive patients, pens. 5 fr.

Electric Tramway from the Village (Post-Platz) to the Baths (Curhaus-Platz), every 12 min. from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. (10 min.; fare 20 c., return 30 c.). Continuation to the railway-station projected.

Carriages (tariff in every vehicle; many Italian drivers). Drive between the Village and Baths or to Campfèr, 1-2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4½ fr.; with two horses 4 pers. 6, 5 pers. 7 fr.; there and back (1½ hr.), 5, 7, or (4 pers.) 10 fr. The following tariff is for the double journey in each

case, within a certain fixed time; for each addit. hour one-horse carr. charge 1, two-horse 2 fr. Drive of 3 hrs. round the *Lower Alpina*, one-horse carr. 7-9, two-horse 16-20 fr.; *Upper Alpina* (3 hrs.), one-horse carr. 7-8 fr.; *Silvaplana* (3 hrs.), in the morning one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 16-20 fr., in the afternoon 7-9, 20-24 fr.; *Sils-Maria* (5 hrs.), 10-12, 20-24 fr., to the Fexthal (7 hrs.) one-horse carr. 17-22 fr.; *Maloja* (5 hrs.), 12-15, 24-29 fr.; *Pontresina* (4 hrs.) 9-11, 20-24 fr.; *Morteratsch* (5 hrs.), 15-18, 28-33 fr.; *Roseg* (7 hrs.), 18-22 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* (10 hrs.), 22-25, 38-42 fr. Driver's fee 10 per cent of the tariff.

Omnibus to the *Maloja* in 2 hrs. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.) and to *Pontresina* in 1½ hr. (2 fr., there and back 3 fr.); enquire at the Verkehrs-Verein.

Enquiry Office (Verkehrs-Verein) in the Schweizerhof, opposite the Post Office. The CURVEREIN charges a fee of 1½ fr. per week for the maintenance of footpaths, benches, and the like. Music tax, 2½ fr.

Guides. *Wieland Wieland*, *Stephan* and *Abraham Wieland*, *Heinr. Andreossi*, *Martin Metzger*, *Christ. Christoffel*, *Lor. Felix*, *Georg Selias*, *Dan. Schlegel*, *Mor. Arpagans*, etc. See also under Pontresina, Sils, Silvaplana, and Samaden (the tariffs from these vary slightly according to the distance). — Trespassers on the meadows before hay-harvest are liable to a fine.

English Church, on the road from the Village to the Baths of St. Moritz (see below). Service is held also in the Kulm Hotel in winter.

Golf Course of nine holes near the Kulm Hotel.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6033′), the highest village in the Engadine (1600 inhab.), is mentioned as a pilgrim-resort in the 15th century. The Romanesque tower of the *Protestant Church* dates from 1573, but the rest of the church has been rebuilt. The village commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard on the W. to the Piz Julier, particularly of Piz Surlej, with its glacier, Piz Corvatsch, and (farther distant) Piz della Margna (S.). — *Charles Loring Brace* (1826-90), the founder of the 'New York Children's Aid Society', is buried in the native cemetery, near the old tower behind the Kulm Hotel.

The road forks at the W. end of the village. The level branch to the right leads to Campfèr (p. 439), while that to the left (electric tramway, see p. 435) descends to the Baths of St. Moritz, passing various hotels, villas, and the little *English Church*. Beyond the new road leading to the railway-station we cross the Inn and enter the —

Baths of St. Moritz. — **Hôtels.** *CURHAUS, with 400 beds, R. 4-20, B. 2, D. 6, S. 4, pens. in June & Sept. from 13, in July from 14, in Aug. from 15 fr.; *NEUES STAHLBAD, with 420 beds, R. 4-20, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 13 fr. From both of these visitors can go to the baths under cover. *HÔT. VICTORIA, opposite, with *Villa Beausite*, R. 5-15, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 13 fr.; *HÔT. DU LAC, R. 5-13½, B. 1¾, D. 5, pens. from 13 fr.; these four first-class. — *ENGADINER HOF, R. 5-12, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr.; *HÔT. BELLEVUE, R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 9-14 fr.; *HÔT. CENTRAL, with large café-restaurant, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-14 fr., these both on the left bank of the Inn, respectively E. and W. of the road to the village; *HÔT. NATIONAL, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 2¾, D. 3½, pens. 9-12 fr.; HÔT. ALBULA, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 3, pens. 10-15 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DU NORD, pens. from 9 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. EDELWEISS; PENS. ZUR HEIMATH; VILLA FLÜTSCH. — *Band* several times daily; soirées dansantes for the guests of the first four hotels twice weekly.

Restaurants. *Grand Café Central*, at the Hôtel Central; *Café Waltz*, nearly opposite the post-office; *Restaurant de la Poste.* — The restaurants in the neighbourhood, though not all hy any means of the first class, also usually charge St. Moritz prices.

Baths. In the *Curhaus* (in the long wing): first-class baths (tiled baths), 7-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10 a.m. to noon 4 fr.; second-class baths (zinc or wood) 2½ and 3 fr.; third-class baths (wood) 2 and 2½ fr. (also 12-6 p.m., 1½ fr.); vapour-bath 2 fr.; tickets at the office in the Curhaus. At the *Neue Stahlbad:* 7-9 a.m. 2½ fr., 9-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10-1 p.m. 4 fr.; subscription for mineral water 15 fr. — PHYSICIANS: *Drs. Nolda*, *Berry*, *Mutschler*, and *Veraguth* at the Baths, *Drs. Holland* (British vice-consul), *Hoessli*, *Zanoni*, and *Melcher* in the village. DENTIST: *Dr. John Berry.*

Post & Telegraph Office in the bazaar, to the E. of the Hôt. Victoria.

Rowing Boats on Lake St. Moritz: per hour for 1-2 pers. 2, for 3 or more pers. 3 fr., in the afternoon 3 and 4 fr.; to the Dairy or the Waldhaus 1 fr., 2 pers. 2 fr., 3 or more 2½ fr. Boats obtainable near the Rom. Cath. Church, at the Restaurant Waldhaus, and at the Dairy.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY to the village of St. Moritz, see p. 435. — OMNIBUS to the Maloja and to Pontresina, see p. 436; to Sils, see p. 440. — CARRIAGE TARIFF, see p. 435.

ENGLISH CHURCH, see p. 436.

The *Baths of St. Moritz* are visited in summer only (p. 435). The mineral springs rise at the foot of Piz Rosatsch; the water is used for drinking and bathing. The Curhaus is supplied by the *Old* and the *Paracelsus Spring*, and the Neue Stahlbad by the *Funtauna Surpunt*, discovered in 1886. The grounds in front of the Curhaus are adjoined by a broad street, with several good shops, which leads past the Hôtel Victoria and the *Post Office* to the lake and the Village. On the lake, to the right, is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with its detached tower. On the hill-slope to the S. is the *Protestant Church.*

WALKS, well-provided with guide-posts and benches, skirt the bluish-green *Lake of St. Moritz* (5810′) and intersect the wooded slopes on both sides of the valley. On the E. bank of the lake (rowing-boats, see above) lies the *Meierei* (dairy) or *Acla Silva* (restaurant, an afternoon-resort), ½ hr's. walk from either the Baths or the Village. The route from the latter crosses the Inn, which forms a fine fall 30 yds. below the bridge; on the hill to the left is the *Restaurant & Pension Waldhaus*, with a terrace. — About ½ M. to the E. of the Meierei lies the little *Statzer See* (5932′), whence pleasant paths lead through wood, to the left to Celerina, to the right (then to the left after a few paces) over the hill to Pontresina, 3 M. from the Meierei (comp. p. 445).

On the N. side of the valley. Finger-posts on the Campfèr road (p. 439), above the Hôtel Belvedere, at the W. end of the Village, beside the English Church (p. 436), and above the Curhaus, to the N., indicate the way to the *Wald-Promenade.* The paths to the left lead to the (25-30 min.) *Lower Alpina* (6168′; restaurant) and thence to the (25 min.) *Upper Alpina* (6437′; restaurant), which may reached direct by a path to the right in 30-35 min. from the Village, or in 45-50 min. from the Baths. The carriage-road (carr., see p. 435) diverges to the right about ½ M. short of Campfèr. The Lower Alpina commands a highly picturesque view of the Upper Engadine; but the view of St. Moritz and the mountains is more comprehensive from the Upper Alpina. New footpaths lead hence farther up the

hill to (3/4 hr.) the *Alp Giop* (7160′), whence a splendid view of the Bernina group is obtained. — The *Alp Laret* (6893′), reached in 1 hr. by a zigzag path opposite the Kulm Hotel, commands a fine view of the Upper Engadine and the valley of Pontresina to beyond the Bernina Pass. A more extensive view is obtained from the (3/4 hr.) **Sass da Muottas* (7765′), whence we may descend the *Val Saluver* to (3/4 hr.) *Celerina* (p. 432).

On the S. side of the valley (above the Baths). Fine views of St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine are commanded from the *Quellenhügel* (6300′; 25 min. above the Prot. Church), the *Johannisberg* or *Mont St. Gian* (6565′; 1 hr.; path behind the side-buildings of the Curhaus), and the *Restaurant Hahnensee* (7070′). The last is reached in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr., either by a new and at first steep path from the Stahlbad, or viâ the Johannisberg and then to the left. The final part of the way is above the zone of trees.

Mountain Ascents and Passes. On the N. side of the valley. **Piz Nair** (10,040′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide, advisable; 8, with descent to Val Suvretta 10 fr.). To the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Giop*, see above. Thence as far as the foot of the peak the path is sometimes rather indistinct, but afterwards it is unmistakable. Descent into the Val Suvretta, see below. — **Piz Julier** (11,105′; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; 25 fr.). We ascend to the N.W. to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Suvretta* (7035′), whence a zigzag path leads over stony slopes to the arête (precipitons on its E. side), along or on which the path runs direct to the (3 1/4 hrs.) summit. The magnificent **View, surpassing those from the Piz Ot and Piz Languard, includes the Bernina group, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Tödi group, the Grisons Mts. to the Ortler and the Oetzthal Alps on the E., and the Upper Engadine as far as Zuoz.

To Bevers through Val Suvretta, 6 1/2-7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (guide needless). From the baths to *Campfèr* (see p. 439); thence up the *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz*, and past the *Alp Suvretta-Campfèr*, to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) **Fuorcla Suvretta** (8590′), between (r.) Piz Nair and (l.) Piz Suvretta. Then down the *Val Suvretta da Samaden* to the (3/4 hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7034′), where the Val Suvretta opens into the *Val Bever*, and to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Spinas* (5900′; Suvretta Restaurant), near the S. entrance of the *Albula Tunnel* (p. 430). Thence by road to (2 1/4 M.) *Bevers* (p. 431).

On the S. side of the valley. To Pontresina over the Fuorcla Surlej, 8-9 hrs. To the (1 1/4 hr.) *Hahnensee*, see above. Thence a good bridle-path, finally joining the path from Sils (p. 440), ascends to the (2 hrs.) **Fuorcla Surlej** (9055′; *Inn* in summer, with a few beds at 4 fr.), which commands a magnificent view of the Bernina group. We may descend to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) restaurant in the Roseg valley (p. 446). — The Fuorcla is the best starting-point for the ascent of the **Piz Corvatsch** (11,345′; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), across the *Corvatsch Glacier* (crevasses) beneath the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293′). The magnificent view, embracing the Bernina group to the E. and S.E. and the Disgrazia and Forno groups to the W., excels the prospect from the Piz Languard (p. 448) in having a picturesque glimpse of the verdant Upper Engadine with its lakes and villages, though the Tyrolese peaks are less conspicuous. — The **Piz Surlej** (10,455′), a grand point of view, may also be ascended from the Fuorcla in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 10 fr.); the route traverses easy rocks on the E. side of *Mt. Arlas*. — The **Piz dell' Ova Cotschna** (8890′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is ascended from the Baths by the path to the Hahnensee (see above) and thence to the left up the Rosatsch-Thal to the *Rosatsch Glacier* on the slope of the Piz Surlej. — The *Muottas da Celerina* (p. 445; 2-2 1/4 hrs.) is ascended from the E. side of the Statzer-See (p. 437) by a broad path through wood, at the top of which we turn to the left, and then to the right by the path from Pontresina.

The road from Dorf St. Moritz to Campfèr and Silvaplana, which is used in summer only, leads along the slope below the Alpina. Halfway to Campfèr it crosses the Inn and then leads uphill.

1¼ M. **Campfèr**, Rom. *Chamfèr* (6000′; **Hôt. Julierhof*, R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Champfèr*, pens. 9 fr.; *Pens. Cazin;* Engl. Ch. Serv.), situated at the mouth of the Suvretta valley, commands a free view of the Upper Engadine, and of the broad-backed Piz della Margna, the Piz Corvatsch, and the Piz Surlej. It is included in the 'Cur-Gebiet' of St. Moritz (p. 435; to the Lower Alpina, 20 min.). — The road farther on skirts the W. bank of the small *Lake of Campfèr* (5885′; 1 M. long), which is bisected by a promontory. Opposite rises a wooded height with the *Café-Restaurant Crestalta* (6250′; picturesque views) which may be reached by footpaths from the Baths of St. Moritz (1 hr.; up the right bank of the Inn) and from Silvaplana (25 min.; to the left beyond the bridge of Surlej).

2¾ M. **Silvaplana.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Pens. zur Post, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8½-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. zum Wilden Mann, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; *Sonne, in an open situation at the N.E. end of the village, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, S. 2-2½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Corvatsch, to the S.W. of the village, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr. — Omnibus to the Baths of St. Moritz every morning (p. 436). — Guides, *Ed. Büsin, Chr. Christoffel.* — English Church Service in August.

Silvaplana (5958′), with 300 inhab., lies at the end of the Julier road (R. 99), on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. The late-Gothic church dates from 1401. A bridge leads across the narrow part of the lake to the village of *Surlej* ('beyond the lake'), which was devastated by a torrent in 1834. Higher up the *Surlej Brook*, issuing from the Corvatsch Glacier, forms a fine waterfall.

Walks. To the (20 min.) *Fratta*, by a path ascending to the right beyond the bridge over the Julier streamlet, near the W. end of the village. From the first fork of the footpath a branch ascends the hill in windings and then gradually descends along the slope, with fine views, to the Maloja road near Sils (1¼ hr.). — To the (1-1½ hr.) *Alp Orchas* (*Albana Pastures;* 6890-7200′), to the N. of the Julier road, affording a view of the Bernina group. — From Surlej we may follow the path straight on beyond the church, then to the right to the (¾) *Waterfall* of the Surlej brook, or we may follow the S. bank of the Silvaplana lake to (1¾ hr.) *Sils-Maria*. Another path, to the left beyond the church of Surlej, leads viâ the (½ hr.) rocky knoll of *Crapalv* to the (1½ hr.) *Hahnensee* (p. 438).

Mountain Ascents. *Fuorcla Surlej (p. 433; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, to Pontresina 10 fr., horse 20 fr.). Beyond the church of Surlej, we go straight on, soon cross the brook to the right, and ascend into the wood; 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (6976′); then to the S., over a pasture, towards Piz Corvatsch (middle path). Above a second chalet the path turns to the right and joins (10 min.) the route from Sils-Maria (p. 440). — *Piz Julier (p. 438; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). We follow the Julier road (carr. 8-10 fr.) to the (3 M.) lower chalets of the *Julier Alp*, whence we proceed over alpine pastures and easily traversed rocks to the (2 hrs.) Chimney' (Kamin), a precipitous gorge filled with snow. Thence a path leads to the top in 1 hr. — Easier, but less repaying, is *Piz Polaschin* (9900′; 3½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.).

Beyond Silvaplana the road skirts the *Silvaplana Lake* (5875′), then follows the bank of the artificial channel of the Inn at the foot of the *Piz Polaschin* (p. 439) and the *Piz Lagrev* (10,394′). A branch leads to the left, crossing the Inn, to Sils-Maria.

5½ M. **Sils.** — **Hotels.** At Sils-Baseglia: HÔTEL MARGNA, R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 11-14 fr. — At Sils-Maria: *EDELWEISS, R. 3½-7½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 10½-15 fr.; *ALPENROSE, R. 3-8, D. 4, S. 3, board 7½ fr.; both usually crowded in summer. — OMNIBUS to St. Moritz 1-2 times daily in 1 hr.; to the Maloja Hotel thrice weekly in 1 hr. Fare in each case 1½, return 2½ fr. — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE to the Fex Valley 5-7, Silvaplana 6-7, Maloja 7-9, St. Moritz-Bad 9-11 fr. — BOAT (quay on the footpath to Isola, p. 442) to Maloja, 5 fr. — GUIDES. *Christ.* and *Peter Zuan*, *Joh.*, *Andr.*, and *Christ. Eggenberger*. — PHYSICIAN, *Dr. Hemmi*, at Sils-Maria.

Sils (5930′), Rom. *Segl*, embraces the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia* (with the old church), on the roadside, on the right bank of the Inn, and *Sils-Maria*, ½ M. to the S., on the other side of the valley, in a pleasant and sheltered situation among larch-clad hills, through which the *Fex* forces its way.

WALKS, provided with guide-posts and benches, surround the village. The *Laret-Höhe*, behind the Hôt. Alpenrose, commands pretty views of the valley in both directions, and a (20 min.) bench on the carriage-road at the top affords a view of the Fex Valley. — Pleasant walks lead through wood from the Hôtel Edelweiss along the S. bank of the Silvaplana Lake to (1¼ hr.) Surlej (see p. 439). — The peninsula of *Chasté*, which juts into the lake between the hamlets, also commands very picturesque views; upon it are relics of an old castle and a tablet in memory of Nietzsche, the philosopher, who spent many summers at Sils.

The *Fex Valley (*Val Fex*), with its green pastures dotted with chalets, its wooded W. slope, and the grand snow-covered mountains at its head (Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and, in the background, Piz Led), is one of the most beautiful of the side-valleys of the Bernina group. A narrow road leads over the Laret-Höhe (see above) and ascends on the W. side of the valley. Pedestrians follow the shorter path on the right bank through the ravine of *Drög*, then ascend to the left, and join the road at the little church (50 min. from Sils) of *Crasta* (6390′). A bench (adjacent is a pavilion for rfmts.), 3 min. farther on, affords on fine evenings the best *View of the mountains encircling the head of the valley. The road crosses the stream, and reaches (¼ hr.) the *Restaurant Edelweisshalde*, in a quaint old house, ¼ hr. beyond which is the *Hôtel Fex* (6220′; R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr.). We may proceed, crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, to the (25 min.) top of the *Mott Selvas*, an old moraine which affords a view of the lower end of the Fex Glacier.

A footpath ascends from the Hôtel Edelweiss to the (1-1¼ hr.) **Marmorè** (7220′), a rounded spur of the serrated *Furtschellas* (9267′; 9623′), which adjoin the Corvatsch. From the view-bench at the top a good footpath leads to the (¾-1 hr.) *Edelweisshalde* and the above-mentioned Fex Hotel. — A good footpath ascends from the Laret-Höhe (see above), passing near the view-point of Bellavista, to the (1½-1¾ hr.) top of the **Muott' Ota** (7650′), on the W. side of the valley. From this point we command a view of the snow-peaks to the E. of the Fex Valley and also of the bleak *Fedoz Valley*, with the crevassed Fedoz Glacier and the Monte Muretto, Piz Fedoz, and Piz della Margna to the W.

The *Fuorcla Surlej (9055′; 3-3½ hrs.; mule 12 fr.) is reached by a good bridle-path, which diverges to the left from the Marmorè path (see above) after 8 minutes. The path leads through wood and over slopes of turf to (1 hr.) the Third Bench, which affords a view of the Engadine from Celerina to Maloja. We join the footpath from Silvaplana, about ¾ hr. farther on, then pass a small lake and the end of the path from the Hahnensee, and reach the *Fuorcla Surlej* (inn in summer; see p. 438).

ASCENTS & PASSES (guides necessary, see p. 440). The *Piz Led* (10,135′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), **Piz della Margna* (10,376′; 4 hrs.; 16 fr.), **Piz Corvatsch* (11,345′; 5-5½ hrs., viâ Fuorcla Surlej; guide 14, with descent to Pontresina 18 fr.), *Chapütschin* (11,130′; 4½ hrs.; 15, with descent to Pontresina 25 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322′; 5-6 hrs.; 18 fr.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty. More toilsome are *Piz Glüschaint* (11,800′; 6-7 hrs.; 25 fr.) and *Piz Fora* (11,053′; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.). — To PONTRESINA over the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* (9 hrs.; 18 fr.), the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* (10-11 hrs.; 30 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* (11-12 hrs.; 35 fr.), see p. 451. — To CHIESA in Val Malenco over the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910′; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the **Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen** (10,236′; 9-10 hrs.; 45 fr.), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only; descent over the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 463).

Quitting Sils, the road skirts the N. bank of the *Lake of Sils* (5900′), with a view of the peninsula of *Chasté* (p. 440) and then of the hamlet of *Isola* on the S. bank (p. 442; pretty path over the hill from Sils-Maria, ¾ hr.), while above appears the Fedoz glacier, between the Piz Led (l.) and the Piz della Margna (r.). About 1¾ M. from Sils, beyond the *Restaurant Plaun da Lej* (footpath to Gravasalvas and Muotta da Blaunca, see p. 442), the road skirts the *Crap da Chüern*, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. Farther on, at the chalets of *Capolago*, we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the Piz Lunghino (p. 443).

10 M. **Maloja.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL CURSAAL-MALOJA, R. 5-9, B. 1½, déj. 4-5, D. 6-7, pens. from 14 fr., with lawn-tennis, golf, etc. — *HÔTEL LONGHIN, on the right of the road, to the E. of the Cursaal, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½-5, S. 2¾, pens. 7½-10 fr.; HÔT. VILLA VECCHIA, ½ M. farther on, R. 2-3, pens. 8-12 fr., in the Swiss style; HÔT. MALOJA-KULM, to the left, still farther on, a little below the pass, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr., clean.

Carriages. To *Sils-Maria*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 8, 3 pers. 10 fr., with two horses, 3-4 pers. 15, 5 pers. 17 fr.; to *Silvaplana* 10, 12, 18, or 20 fr.; to *St. Moritz* 12, 15, 24, or 28 fr.; to the *Cavloccio Lake*, one-horse carr. 8 or 10 fr.; to *Casaccia* (p. 464) 8, 11, 15, or 18 fr.; to *Vicosoprano* (p. 465), 14, 17, 27, or 32 fr.; to *Promontogno* (p. 465), 17, 21, 32, or 37 fr. — **Boat** (quay near the Cursaal) to Sils-Maria, 5 fr. — **Guides.** *Jac. Uffer;* also *Agost. Clalüna* and *Eman. Milesi* of Vicosoprano (p. 465). — ENGLISH CHURCH, with services in the season.

The locality known as *Maloja* (5910-5940′), consisting of the hotels, several villas, and a few modest groups of houses, extends to the S.W. from the E. end of the Lake of Sils to the summit of the *Maloja* or *Maloggia* (see p. 464), the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy, which descends suddenly on the S.W. side into the *Val Bregaglia*. The inhabitants speak Italian. Near the Cursaal stands a little *English Church* and to the S. are a small *Roman Catholic Church* and the hamlet of *Cresta*. The view from the Cursaal comprises, E., the Lake of Sils, Piz Mortèl, and Piz Lagrev; N., Piz Gravasalvas; N.W., Pizzo Lunghino; W., the mountains of the Septimer and the peaks of Piz Duan; S.W., Pizzo Grande, Pizzo Cacciabella, and Mte. di Zocca; S., between Pizzo Salecina and Pizzo della Margna, in the Val Cavloccio, the beautiful Monte Muretto,

and behind it, the superb white Cima di Rosso. — Conspicuous on a hill above the hamlet, to the W., is the unfinished *Château Belvedere* (6122′), built, like the Cursaal, by the late Count Renesse of Belgium, who acquired this whole district in 1880. Its extensive grounds command splendid views of the Val Bregaglia on the S.W. (1½ hr's. walk from the Cursaal and back); the Swiss Alpine flora is almost completely represented in its gardens; ten large *Glacier Mills or giant cauldrons (the largest 20′ across and 35′ deep) illustrate the action of the glacier that is supposed to have once covered the Upper Engadine. — The road diverging to the E. beside the Hôt. Villa Vecchia passes near the *Cemetery*, in the S.E. corner of which is the grave of the painter Giov. Segantini (1862-99; p. 447).

Walks. Paths provided with benches lead from Cresta (p. 441) along the banks of the Lake of Sils and over the wooded heights. On the narrow road leading to the E. is a grey block of granite bearing an inscription in memory of *Prof. T. H. Huxley* (1825-95), who was a frequent visitor at the Maloja Cursaal. A path close to the lake leads to the hamlet of (¾ hr.) **Isola** (*Restaurant Maurizio*, in a quaint 17th cent. house), situated in a green basin in front of the Fedoz Valley, halfway to Sils-Maria (p. 440). In the gorge behind Isola the Fedoz descends in fine falls. — To the *Aira della Palza Alp*, ¾ hr. above Cresta, to the S. — To the (1¼ hr.) top of the *L'Ala* (7090′); following the Isola road for ½ M. from Cresta, we turn to the right and ascend through wood and over pastures towards the conical peak.

To the *Orlegna Fall* and back, 1¼-1½ hr. From the pass (whence the crag opposite the Hôt. Maloja-Kulm affords a good view of the Val Bregaglia) we descend the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.) finger-post, and follow the path to the left to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. — A little below the pass on the W. side a footpath, and ½ M. farther on a cart-road, diverge to the left from the Maloja road, cross the *Orlegna* near the lowest houses of *Ordeno*, and ascend on the left bank through meadows and wood to the (50 min.) dark-blue ***Cavloccio Lake** (6266′), surrounded by lofty mountains, where the road ends. To the S. rises the finely shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,545′; see below); to the left of it, the snowy Muretto Pass (p. 443). The large *Cavloccio Alp*, at the S. end of the lake, is occupied in spring and autumn only; in the height of summer the cattle are pastured higher up. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see below). — Beyond the Orlegna bridge (see above) a path (finger-post) leads to the left to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitabergo* (6110′), and to the (¾ hr.) *Motta Salecina* (7055′), at the foot of *Pizzo Salecina* (8500′; 1½ hr.; guide 12 fr.), with a fine view of the Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine.

The **Muotta da Blaunca** (6640′), 1¼ hr. to the N.E. of the Maloja, commands an extensive and picturesque prospect. From the Hôtel Longhin we follow the Lunghino bridle-path (see p. 443) for ½ hr., then take the rough footpath to the right, and finally follow the way-marks across the pastures. Those coming from the W. take the footpath leading from the Restaurant Plaun da Lej (p. 441) to *Gravasalvas* and, at the fork, keep to the left.

Ascents and Passes. To the ***Forno Glacier** (3¼-3½ hrs.; with guide, to the Forno Hut 10, to the glacier-circus 15 fr.). From the *Cavloccio Alp* (see above) a good path ascends to the (20 min.) *Alp Piancanino* (6510′), at the confluence of the Forno and the Muretto. We then ascend to the right (before the bridge) for ¾ hr. over turf and moraine to the *Forno Glacier*, which we cross to (1¼ hr.) the *Forno Club Hut* (8400′), on a projecting rock on the E. side of the glacier, at the foot of the Mte. del Forno. Imposing glacier-basin, commanded by the Pizzo Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torronc, Mte. Sissone, and Cima di Rosso. — The *Monte del Forno* (10,545′; 2 hrs.; 25 fr.), *Pizzo Bacone* (10,660′; 3 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Cima*

di Castello (11,160′; 4 hrs.; 40 fr.), *Cima del Largo* (10,460′, 4 hrs., 70 fr.; W. peak 10,335′, 50 fr.), *Pizzo Torrone* (*Occidentale* 10,935′, 7 hrs., 70 fr.; *Centrale* 10,728′, *Orientale* 10,935′; each 5 hrs., 50 fr.; very difficult, many crevasses), *Monte Sissone* (10,940′; 3-3½ hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Cima di Rosso* (11,060′; 3½ hrs.; 30 fr.) may be ascended from the Forno Hut (all these for experts only, with good guides).

The **Pizzo Lunghino** (9135′; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) rewards the climber with a splendid view. From the Hôtel Longhin a bridle-path ascends to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136′), from which the Inn emerges; footpath thence over rocks and stones to the (1 hr.) top.

FROM THE MALOJA TO CRESTA IN THE AVERSER-THAL, 7-8 hrs., attractive (guide, 20 fr., advisable). From the (2 hrs.) Lunghino Lake (see above) a path leads to the W. to the (½ hr.) **Fuorcla di Lunghino** (8645′); we descend (no path) over débris, leaving the *Motta da Sett* (8645′) to the left, to the (1 hr.) *Septimer Pass* (p. 433), and cross the Septimer route. A footpath ascends hence, at first bearing to the left and then following the side of the ravine (cairns), to the (1¼ hr.) **Forcellina** (8790′), where we obtain a view of the Averser-Thal. We descend to the right, at first gradually, then in zigzags to (1 hr.) *Juf* and (1 hr.) *Cresta* (p. 422).

FROM THE MALOJA BY THE MURETTO PASS TO CHIESA in *Val Malenco* (8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), toilsome but repaying. To the (1⅓ hr.) *Piancanino Alp*, see p. 442. We cross the Forno, and a steep and stony ascent, along the small *Muretto Glacier*, and over snow, leads to the (1½ hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8390′), between *Mte. del Forno* (10,545′) and *Mte. Muretto* (10,197′), where we survey the superb *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 463). Descent over snow, and stony and grassy slopes, on the left bank of the *Mallero*, with views of Mte. Disgrazia, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5252′; quarters), and by a road passing numerous slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (p. 463).

FROM THE MALOJA TO PROMONTOGNO BY THE CASNILE AND CACCIABELLA PASSES (13-14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), through the grand Bregaglia Mts., trying, but repaying, and for experts not difficult. To the (3½ hrs.) *Forno Hut* (8400′), where the night may be spent, see p. 442; thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Passo di Casnile** (9744′; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier*; then across two moraines to the (1½ hr.) *Albigna Glacier*. (Through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, see p. 465.) We ascend the steep, stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('belle chasse', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9444′), another grand point of view, and descend to the (2 hrs.) *Alp di Sciora* (6785′) and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (p. 466) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Hôtel Bregaglia* (p. 466). — Those who start from Promontogno (14-15 hrs. to the Maloja) had better sleep at (4 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* or, if it is closed, at *Alp Naravedro*, 3 hrs. from Promontogno. Comp. p. 466.

101. Pontresina and Environs.

Hotels (often full from the middle of July to the end of August; rooms had better be engaged in advance; hotel-omnibuses and other carriages at the Samaden station, see pp. 431, 432). At *Lower Pontresina* and *Bellavita*: *HÔTEL ROSEG, in an open situation below the village, with a view of the Roseg Valley, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, board 9 fr.; *KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA, with a fine colonnade and view of the Roseg Valley, R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; these two patronized by the English; *HÔT. PONTRESINA, with view, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, board 10 fr.; *SARATZ, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina, with garden and good view, R. 4-9, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; *HÔT. ENDERLIN, R. 3½-9, déj. 3½, D. 5, board 11-17 fr.; *WEISSES KREUZ, with the dépendance *PARKHAUS, common to the last two hotels, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9½-14 fr.; *HÔT. LANGUARD, R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½-4½, board

8 fr. — At *Upper Pontresina:* *Hôt. Bernina, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Müller, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-10 fr. — At *Giarsun:* *Steinbock, R. 2½-5½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9½-12½ fr. — Private Apartments at the *Villa Bella Vita*, *Villa Ludwig*, *Villa Caduff*, *Villa Caprez*, *Frau Saratz's*, the *Post Office*, etc., all at Bellavita. The apartments in the old houses of Lower and Upper Pontresina are simpler.

Cafés-Restaurants at the **Hôt. Enderlin* and the *Hôt. Pontresina* (p. 443; Munich and Pilsen beer at both); *Casino (Cosmopolitain)*, at the beginning of Upper Pontresina. D. at 1 p.m. 3 fr. (also rooms to let). In the more immediate neighbourhood: *Chalet Sanssouci*, p. 445; **Belvoir* (with rooms), above the Samaden road (p. 432), 1 M. to the S. of the Hôt. Roseg, with a fine view of Pontresina, Piz Palü, Piz Morteratsch and Piz Tschierva. — **Confectioner.** **A Ma Campagne*, at Bellavita.

Guides. *Martin Schocher*, *Chr. Schnitzler*, *Christ. Zippert*, *Anton* and *Andreas Rauch*, *Josias*, *Peter*, and *Florian Grass*, *Hans Grass*, *Andr. Cadonau*, *L. Caflisch*, *Seb. Platz*, *Paul Müller*, *Martin Baumgärtner*, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case. Shorter excursions, not in the tariff, 10 fr. daily. If more than three persons join in a short excursion, each pays 10 per cent extra. The guide carries luggage up to 14-15 lbs.

Physician: *Dr. P. Gredig*, Villa Ludwig. — **Visitors' Tax** 10 c. daily.

Post & Telegraph Office, at Bellavita, above the Hôtel Pontresina.

Enquiry Office of the *Engadiner Verkehrsverein* in the Kronenhof.

Carriages. One-horse carr. have 2 or 3 seats, two-horse carr. 4 seats. To *Morteratsch* with one horse 5 or 6, with two horses 10 fr.; *Roseg* with one-horse 7 or 9 fr.; *Bernina Houses* with one horse 6 or 7, with two horses 11 fr. The following return-fares include waiting for 1 hr.; each hr. more 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for two-horse carriages on half-day drives; more on longer excursions. To *Morteratsch*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 7 fr., with two horses, 4 pers., 11 fr.; *Roseg*, with one horse 8 or 10 fr.; *Bernina Houses*, one-horse 7 or 8, two-horse 12 fr.; *Val del Fain*, one-horse 12 or 15 fr.; *Bernina Hospice*, one-horse 14 or 17, two-horse 27 fr.; *Village of St. Moritz*, one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14 fr.; *Baths of St. Moritz*, one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 15 fr.; *Samaden*, 5 and 6, or 10 fr.; *Maloja*, 17 and 21, or 32 fr. Fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50 c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse. Tariff for longer journeys at the hotels. — **Omnibus**, to the Morteratsch Glacier daily at 8.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., in 40 min. (1 fr. 50, there and back 2 fr.); to Samaden daily, at 5.15 p.m., in ½ hr. (see p. 431); to St. Moritz Bad, at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., 1½ hr. (2 fr., there and back 3 fr.); comp. p. 437.

English Church *(Holy Trinity)* at Bellavita. Service during the season. Library under care of chaplain.

Pontresina (5940′; pop. 488), extending along the right bank of the *Bernina* or *Flatzbach*, on both sides of the Bernina road, for about 1 M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the large church and most of the hotels, *Bellavita*, a new quarter with the English Church, *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), and *Giarsun*. Above the last are the loftily situated little church of *St. Maria* (with a wooden roof dating from 1407) and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. Pontresina, a frequented summer-resort, owes its mountaineering importance to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Val Bregaglia from the Val Tellina and vies in the grandeur of its snow-peaks and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) with the Mte. Rosa group. Piz Bernina (p. 449), the highest peak, is not visible from Pontresina. From Lower

Pontresina, however, a splendid view opens between Piz Rosatsch and Piz Chalchagn, of the Roseg Valley, with the Roseg Glacier, and Piz Tschierva, Sella, Glüschaint, and Chapütschin in the background. From Upper Pontresina the top of Piz Palü is visible above the Morteratsch Valley, to the right of Munt Pers. Above the W. hills towers the rocky pyramid of Piz Ot.

*Wood Promenades, well provided with benches, skirt the slope of Piz Chalchagn on the left bank of the Bernina-Bach, and extend up the Roseg Valley. We descend past the Hôtel Saratz, and cross the *Punt Ota* ('high bridge'), on the Roseg Valley road, beyond which the *Schlucht Promenade* leads to the left through wood, along the gorge of the *Bernina-Bach* (into which we may descend at two points), to the (1/4 hr.) *Chalet Sanssouci* (café; thence towards the Morteratsch Valley, see below). Straight on are the *Tais Promenade*, which descends from the bridge at Giarsun (Hôt. Steinbock), and the *Rusellas Promenade*, which ascends the Roseg Valley, joining the road (p. 446) 1 1/4 hr. farther on. The view of the Roseg Glacier is obstructed by trees except from a (12 min.) bench on the E. branch of the Rusellas Promenade, which diverges to the left from the Roseg Valley road about 500 paces from the Punt Ota. — Another favourite walk is the *Forest Path to St. Moritz* (to the Dairy, 1 hr.; see p. 437), which diverges to the right from the Roseg Valley road beyond the Punt Nova (p. 446). At the edge of the wood this commands a beautiful retrospect of Pontresina, with the Piz Languard in the background. About 15 or 20 min. farther on a path leads to the right to the foot-bridge at Lower Pontresina (Hôt. Roseg), by which we may return.

Finger-posts on the Tais Promenade, 10 Min. from the Punt Ota and behind the Chalet Sanssouci (see above), indicate paths to the (1 1/4 hr.) top of the **Muottas da Pontresina** (7360'). The paths ascend in curves with occasional long flights of steps. — A finger-post beyond the Punt Nova (p. 446) shows the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Muottas da Celerina** (ca. 7550'), a N.E. spur of Piz Rosatsch (fine view; best from the second signal-pole). At the upper edge of the wood is a fine old stone-pine.

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; guide needless; drive of 1/2 hr., omnibus in 40 min., see p. 444) is 3 M. to the S. of Upper Pontresina. Walkers follow the Schlucht Promenade viâ the Chalet Sanssouci (see above), or diverge to the right from the Bernina road by the *Languard Fall*, which descends on the left 2/3 M. from Upper Pontresina, cross the Bernina-Bach, and proceed by the continuation of the Schlucht Promenade on the left bank to (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) the restaurant. Carriages diverge to the right from the Bernina road, 1 1/4 M. farther on (see p. 451), and cross the *Bernina-Bach* and then the *Morteratsch-Bach*. A longer, but highly remunerative route for walkers follows the carriage-road about 1 1/4 M. still farther, to a point whence the view mentioned on p. 451 is enjoyed; then, beside the horse-trough at a sharp bend of the road, a footpath diverges to the right and descends past

the pretty *Falls of the Bernina*. The *Hôtel-Restaurant Morteratsch* (6260′; R. 2-3, pens. 6 fr., fair), 10 min. from the foot of the glacier, commands a view of Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, and Piz Bernina. In the glacier is an artificial grotto (1/2 fr.), the way to which is shown by a finger-post and several flags. For mounting the glacier itself a guide is needed (5 fr.). — To the right of the finger-post (2 min. from the hotel) a path ascends, at first through wood, then (20 min.) to the right from the Boval route (see below), to the (6-8 min.) *Chünetta*, which commands the glacier and its grand environment (Munt Pers, Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Misaum).

A closer survey is obtained from the **Boval Hut** (8070′), 1 3/4 hr. higher up (2 1/4 hrs. from the inn), on the W. side of the glacier. The good path (guide not indispensable) ascends along the slope below the Chünetta, finally mounting a series of rocky steps. — It is interesting to cross the glacier to the séracs of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 3 1/2 hrs., with guide, 12 fr.; see p. 447).

The ***Roseg Glacier** *(Vadret da Roseg)* is about 6 1/2 M. from Pontresina, a walk of 1 3/4 hr. (road to the restaurant 4 1/2 M., a drive of 1 hr.; see p. 444). About 1/4 M. beyond the Punt Ota (p. 445) the narrow road crosses the *Roseg-Bach*, by the *Punt Nova*, and ascends its left bank for about 2 1/2 M., commanding a view of the glacier-background for part of the way. We then cross and (1 1/2 M.) recross the stream. Walkers follow the Rusellas Promenade (p. 445; guide-posts), joining the road about 1/2 hr. short of the restaurant. The *Hôtel Restaurant du Glacier* (6560′; very fair) stands about 2 M. from the *Roseg Glacier*, which has receded greatly of late, but commands a good view of it, with its surrounding peaks (Piz Tschierva, Roseg, La Sella, Piz Glüschaint, La Mongia, and Il Chapütschin). The glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E., the *Vadret da Roseg;* W., the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below the isolated green hill of *Aguaglíouls*, where sheep graze in summer. Through the telescope at the inn chamois may be seen grazing on the slopes of Piz Misaum in the afternoon.

A more complete view of the imposing scene is obtained from the ***Alp Ota** (7385′): the path from the Roseg Restaurant, level at first, leads along the right bank of the Roseg, then (20 min.), ascends past a jutting rock on the right to the (1/2 hr.) two chalets of the Alp. To the left of the chalets we reach the best point (on the Mortèl path) a little farther on; here, to the left and right of Piz Bernina, we also see the Piz Morteratsch and Monte Scerscen. — The path leads on farther along the slope to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Mortèl Club Hut** (7840′), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Aguaglíouls*, see p. 447.

A guide-post about 100 paces from the Roseg Restaurant indicates the path to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Tschierva Club Hut** (8085′; rfmts.; bed 1 fr.). Crossing the bridge to the left, the path (marshy in places) ascends to the *Alp Misaum*, then along the slope to the (1 hr.) small chalet of *Margum Misaum* (7395′); a rapid ascent in zigzags follows, after which the path ascends more gradually to the club-hut, which is situated on one of the ancient lateral moraines of the *Tschierva Glacier*. The hut is the starting-point for ascents of the Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Piz Roseg, Monte

di Scerscen, etc. The view of the séracs of the glacier, 1/4 hr. (path) above the hut, is especially imposing. From the Margum Misaum we may cross the *Tschierva Glacier* (guide necessary) to the (1 1/2 hr.) rocky hill of **Aguaglioula** (N. spur 7465′; middle peak 8780′; imposing view) and then cross the *Roseg Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Mortèl Hut* (p. 446), making a circular tour from the Roseg Restaurant of 6-7 hrs. in all (guide 15 fr.).

The *Fuorcla Surlej* (pp. 438, 440; horse 8, from Pontresina 15 fr.) is reached in 2 1/4 hrs. from the Roseg Restaurant by a bridle-path leading along the slope to the N., rough at first but afterwards improving. Those who do not propose to go on to Sils or St. Moritz may content themselves with the view from the (3/4 hr.) **Alp Surovèl** (7425′), which is little inferior to that from the pass itself. — Ascent of the *Piz Corvatsch* (guide 16 fr.), see p. 438.

The ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bescha*, 8965′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide useless; donkey 10 fr.) is a splendid point, of easy access. An excellent bridle-path ascends to the left just above the church of Lower Pontresina and is joined by paths from Giarsun and the Hôtel Roseg (p. 448) in respectively 15 and 20 minutes. Soon after quitting the woods we reach the (1 hr.) *Lower Schafberg Restaurant* (7315′; very fair), an admirable point. At our feet lie Pontresina and the snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by Piz Rosatsch on the right and Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaint, the Mongia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining Piz Chalchagn on the right is Piz Tschierva, and on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradis and Piz Albris; to the right, below, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains to the N. of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass.

The road to the Murail valley mentioned on p. 448 diverges to the left above the restaurant, while to the right another path leads along the slope to (3/4 hr.) the Alp Languard (p. 448). The Schafberg road leads straight on to the (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) *Upper Schafberg Restaurant* (9067′), on which is a tablet in memory of Segantini, the painter (p. 442), who died here in 1899. Splendid *View of the Bernina group. Besides the peaks already mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Roseg, Corvatsch, and Surlej; then, to the right of the Albula, Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, and the Inn as far as the Maloja (with the lakes of Campfèr and Sils).

The three abrupt peaks of **Las Sours** (or *Sruors*) rise to the S.E. of the Schafberg. The W. peak (9783′), easily ascended from the upper restaurant in 3/4 hr., commands a grand view, extending to the Ortler. The two other peaks are difficult and for experts only (guide 20 fr.).

A path (guide necessary in snow) descends the N.E. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the bleak *Murail Valley;* to the right rises the *Piz Vadret* (10,400′). In 1/2 hr. we reach a wooden foot-bridge over the Murail, which we may cross in order to proceed to the

Muottas Murail (see below). Or, without crossing the foot-bridge, we may return by the picturesque path on the left bank round the Schafberg (to the lower restaurant, 1 hr.).

Another delightful view is afforded by the ***Muottas Murail** (*Muottas da Samaden;* 8270′; 2 hrs.; horse 9, donkey 8 fr.). We may follow the Schafberg path to the (1 hr.) lower restaurant, then skirt the steep slopes of the Schafberg to the Murail valley by the picturesque path mentioned above, and cross the Murail by the wooden foot-bridge (see above), which is $^3/_4$ hr. short of the restaurant. The more usual route leads under the wooden gallery between the Hôtel Roseg and its dépendance, turns to the left above the Swiss villa (guide-post; path to the right to the Schafberg), skirts the slopes of the Schafberg by a shady path, crosses the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Murail, and ascends the right bank past the *Lower Murail Alp* (7216′) to a solitary chalet, where we join the route first described (8-10 min. from the foot-bridge). The route then ascends to the left and reaches the (35 min.) *Upper Alp* (8100′) and the *Restaurant Muottas Murail* (rooms to let), a dépendance of the Hôtel Bellevue at Samaden. The survey of the Bernina group is not so comprehensive as that from the Schafberg, but we command a beautiful view of the Roseg Valley, with the Piz Morteratsch and the Piz Bernina at the side, as well as a strikingly picturesque *View of the green Upper Engadine with its lakes and of the mountain-chain from the Piz Lunghino near the Maloja to the Piz Uertsch and the Piz Kesch to the N. of the Albula Pass. The best view of the valley is obtained from beside a cairn, 3 min. beyond the restaurant, where the descent to (1 hr.) Samaden begins.

***Piz Languard** (10,715′; 4 hrs.; path distinct; guide, 10 fr., advisable after fresh snow and in any case useful for novices for the final ascent; horse to the foot of the cone 9, donkey 7 fr.), deservedly a favourite point of view, though the ascent is somewhat fatiguing. Alpenstocks and shoes with nails will be found useful. We start early (about 5 a.m.), to avoid the later mists, and to enjoy shade as far as the foot of the peak. At Bellavita the route is indicated by a notice above the Hôt. Pontresina; from Giarsun we follow the path to the left near the Hôt. Steinbock. The paths unite below the small burial-chapel of St. Maria and ascend the stony slope in zigzags to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7380′; rfmts.). We next ascend to the left, passing the end of the path from the Lower Schafberg restaurant (p. 447), and skirt the slope above the bleak Languard Valley to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Horse Station* (9090′), at the base of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path leads hence to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) top (restaurant in summer). The view (comp. Panorama) extends S.W. to Mte. Rosa, S.E. to the Adamello, N.W. to the Tödi, N.E. to the Zugspitze. With the exception of St. Moritz, Cresta, and Campfèr, no inhabited spot is seen.

PANORAMA vom PIZ LANGUARD.

PANORAMA du PIZ LANGUARD.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier*, and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121'), which is sometimes frozen over in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 451) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina Houses (guide 15 fr.). It is better to keep several hundred paces to the right of the fall issuing from the lake, as the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard Alp we may ascend the **Paun da Zücher** (*pain de sucre;* 9195'; 2½ hrs; guide 15 fr.) and **Piz Albris** (10,386'; 3 hrs.; guide 15, including the Paun da Zücher 20 fr.); both fatiguing.

The ***Diavolezza Tour** (9-10 hrs.; guide, 15 fr., necessary; carr. to the Bernina Houses, see p. 451, horse thence to near the lake 6 fr.) is one of the finest and easiest of glacier-excursions. The path diverges to the right from the Bernina road at the *Bernina Houses* (p. 451; 4¾ M. from Pontresina) and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8460'; bridle-path to within 20 min. of this point); then over loose stones and for ¾ hr. over fatiguing snow to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767'), between (l.) the *Piz Trovat* (10,345') and (r.) the *Munt Pers* ('lost mountain'; 10,533'). The little Inn zum Ewigen Schnee (plain; bed 6-7 fr.), on the pass, is the starting-point for the ascents of the Piz Palü, Piz Bernina, etc. The pass suddenly discloses a *View of surpassing grandeur, especially in the rosy tints of dawn, of the near Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, the three Palü peaks, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glaciers;* then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa;* and finally down to the left, across the middle moraine, to the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the (3 hrs.) *Hôtel Morteratsch* (p. 446).

Those on their way from the Bernina Hospice to the Diavolezza diverge to the left from the road below *Lej Pitschen* (p. 451) and soon strike a narrow path, which ascends the *Val d'Artas* to the W. and joins the ordinary route near the Diavolezza Lake.

***Piz Morteratsch** (12,315'; 4-4½ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut, guide 30 fr.; 5 hrs. from Boval, guide 35 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. The view is most imposing and extensive. — **Chapütschin** (11,133'), 7, or from the Mortèl Hut, 3½ hrs., toilsome; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713'; 3-3½ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 25 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,770'; 4½ hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; 30 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,805'; 4½ hrs. from the same hut; 35 fr.) are not difficult, but need experience. — ***Piz Palü** (12,835'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Diavolezza Inn over the *Pers Glacier* in 6 hrs., or from the Capanna Marinelli (p. 450) 5 hrs., trying, and not advisable except when the snow is firm (guide 50, or for all three peaks, 60 fr.). From the first (E.) peak (12,755') a narrow arête, descending sheer on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the forked second peak (12,835') and the third peak (12,545'). Alternative descent by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Fortezza* to the *Pers Glacier* (to the Diavolezza Inn 4-5 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — ***Piz Zupò** ('hidden peak'; 13,120'), from the Boval Hut in 7½, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 55 fr.); grand panorama. — **Crast' Agüzza** (12,705'; guide 80 fr.), a sharp crest between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost sheer from the glacier, 7½ hrs. from the Boval Hut, very difficult.

***Piz Bernina** (13,295'; 7½ hrs., halts not included, from the inn on the Diavolezza Pass; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first

ascended in 1850, is fit for powerful and experienced climbers only. The route descends over the moraine to the *Pers Glacier*, which it crosses in a curve towards the Piz Palü and then ascends, to the left of the *Gemsfreiheit*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Fortezza* (11,040'). Surmounting this we next cross the snow-basin at the base of the Bellavista in the direction of the saddle on the Crast' Agüzza; then turn to the right and ascend by the arête from the E. side to the (4 hrs.) top. More difficult is the ascent from the *Tschierva Hut* (p. 446), viâ the *Fuorcla Prievlusa* (11,325'), the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117'), and the *Bernina-Scharte* (whole ascent 8-10 hrs., halts not included; guide 100 fr.). Ascent shorter from the S. side (from the *Rifugio Marinelli*, see below, over the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle*, 6-7 hrs.). — More difficult are **Piz Roseg** (12,935'; 8 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and **Monte di Scerscen** (13,015'; 7-8 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 6-7 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli; guide 120 fr.), first ascended in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt. Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel*; 11,573'), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872 (guide 150 fr.).

Passes. From Pontresina to Sils, several routes. More difficult than the Fuorcla Surlej (see p. 440) but very interesting is the route over the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,110'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). From the (3½ hrs.) *Mortèl Hut* (p. 446) we ascend to the right over turf, débris, and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep, toilsome descent (guide necessary) to the *Lej Sgrischus*, abounding in trout, and to the right over grassy slopes and round the precipices of the *Crap da Chüern* to the *Fex Valley*, *Crasta* (p. 440), and (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria* (p. 440). (The dangerous direct descent to the W. into the Fex Valley should be avoided.) — From Pontresina to Sils over the **Chapütschin Pass** (10,590'), between the Chapütschin and Mongia, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (about 11,000'), between the Mongia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (10½ hrs.; 35 fr.).

Over the Sella Pass to the Val Malenco, grand and interesting, but trying (1½-2 days; guide to Poschiavo 50, to Chiesa 65 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut, passing the Aguaglious rock, we ascend the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Sella Pass** (10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (12,935'). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crast' Agüzza, and Zupò; Mte. Nero and Disgrazia to the right), to the (2½ hrs.) *Rifugio Marinelli* (9225') and through the *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4-5 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 463). — Instead of going to Chiesa, some prefer to complete the Circuit of Piz Bernina. In that case they spend the night in the above-mentioned *Rifugio Marinelli*. They then return direct to Pontresina over the **Fuorcla Bellavista** (12,080), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the *Fortezza* (p. 449) and the *Morteratsch Glacier* (laborious, 9-10 hrs.; guide 50 fr.). — To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 50 fr.). From the Rifugio Marinelli we cross the *Fellaria Glacier* and a saddle of névé, to the S. of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and *Piz Cambrena* (11,835'), and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,250'), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to *Lago Nero* (p. 451) and the *Bernina Hospice*. It is better to descend from the snow-saddle to the S. of Piz Palü (p. 449) direct to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the séracs by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the *Sassal Masone*, to the *Bernina Hospice* (7-8 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli; 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To Poschiavo from the *Fellaria Chalets* (7840'; 4-5 hrs. from the Sella Pass, viâ the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers; poor accommodation), to the E. over the **Passo Rovano** or **Confinale** (8590'), and through the *Val d' Orse*, 4 hrs.; or across the **Canciano Pass** (8360'; comp. p. 463), farther to the S. (also 4 hrs.). To reach the latter from the Fellaria Chalets we descend the old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and soon, to the left, ascend the *Val Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) pass. Fine view; immediately to the S. is the *Canciano Glacier*. Descent by *Alp d' Ur* (6350') and *Val di Gole* to (2½ hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 461).

FROM PONTRESINA TO MALENCO OVER THE CHAPÜTSCHIN AND FEX-SCERSCEN PASSES, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut (guide 65 fr.), toilsome, for experts only. Over the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* to the *Fex Glacier* (difficult descent), see p. 450. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen*, and descend the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Malenco* (p. 463).

FROM PONTRESINA TO THE BERNINA HOSPICE, 9½ M., a beautiful excursion (carr., p. 444), including a visit to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm. — From Pontresina to the divergence of the Morteratsch Glacier road, see p. 445. The Bernina road ascends the wooded slopes in long curves (cut off by the footpath to the left). To the right, at 'Montebello', a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between Piz Chalchagn and Munt Pers, with its huge medial moraine, overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. In the rear rises the tall and slender form of the Piz Ot. (From a winding of the road, by a horse-trough, a path diverges to the right to the Bernina Falls, see p. 446). The road now ascends the lonely Bernina Valley in easy gradients and, crossing the Bernina, reaches the three —

Bernina Houses (6720′; *Inn*), 4½ M. from Pontresina. The stream descending from the Munt Pers to join the Bernina is next crossed (Diavolezza Tour, see p. 449). To the left opens a view of the *Val del Fain.*

The **Val del Fain**, or *Heuthal*, 6 M. long, is entered by a narrow road, diverging to the left about 500 yds. beyond the Bernina Houses and crossing the Bernina (one-horse carr., p. 444; horse from the Bernina Houses and back, with 1 hr's. stay, 6 fr.). The valley is interesting to botanists, as it contains many rare and beautiful Alpine plants, including the Pulsatilla vernalis, the sweet-scented Daphne striata, fine orchids, gentians, and primulas, the Pinguicula alpina, well known as an insect-catcher, and, on the slopes of Piz Alv, the Leontopodium alpinum or edelweiss. Here, as on the Bernina road, also occurs the Achillea moschata, called Iva in the Grisons, and used in the preparation of the Iva liqueur. — A bridle-path, forming the continuation of the road, and scarcely mistakable, ascends the *Alp La Stretta* to the **Passo Fieno** (8145′), between *Piz Stretta* (10,195′) and *Piz dels Lejs* (9990′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the *Spöl Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 455). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by the *Pischa Lake*, see p. 449.

Beyond the Bernina Houses the road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 449.) Trees disappear. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), leads to the left above the greenish-white *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv;* 7316′), takes a sharp turn, and crosses a brook falling from Piz Lagalb on the left. The narrow barrier between the 'black' and 'white' lakes is the watershed between the Inn and the Adda. To the right lies the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′) and *Piz Carale* (11,250′); to the left, *Sassal Masone* (9970′); before us rises *Piz Campascio*

(see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo del Teo* (10,006′), to the right the *Pizzo di Sena* (10,100′).

9½ M. **Bernina Hospice** (7575′; *Hotel*, R. 2-3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½-5, pens. 7-9 fr., very fair), finely situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. To the E., at the back of the hospice, is the little *Lago della Crocetta*. The Bernina route is always busy with the Val Tellina wine traffic. Carr. with one horse to Pontresina 13, to Poschiavo (p. 461) 15, to Le Prese 18 fr.

Excursions (guides and horses at the hospice). **Piz Campascio** (8535′; 1½ hr.; guide 4 fr.), to the S.E. of the hospice, rising sheer on the E. side, ascended by a good path, commands a very striking view. — **Piz Lagalb** (9718′), to the N. (see p. 451), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.). — **Pizzo di Verona** (11,360′), ascended viâ the *Alp Grüm* and the *Palü Glacier* in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), difficult but repaying.

Celebrated views of the magnificent white Palü Glacier and of the Poschiavo Valley are commanded by the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm (1¼-1½, there and back 3-4 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 6 fr.; chaise-à-porteurs, with 2 porters, 25 fr.), very interesting. About 100 paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the E. bank of Lago Bianco. It crosses (25 min.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, above the little *Lago della Scala*. A finger-post (¼ hr.) indicates the path to the right to the Sassal Masone (½ hr.); the path straight on leads to the Alp Grüm. The *Sassal Masone Alp (7800′; rfmts.), with its two curious round stone huts, lies at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970′), immediately facing the end of the Palü Glacier. The path straight on from the finger-post descends a little to the left after 8 min. and reaches the (½ hr.) *Alp Grüm (7182′; *Restaurant*), where the superb Palü Glacier, and the Poschiavo Valley far below, are suddenly revealed. In the distance, to the S.E., rise the Adamello and Presanella.

From Alp Grüm to Poschiavo (2¾ hrs.). The path (indicated by red stars) descends steeply to the right, and widens into a stony cart-track; ½ hr., *Alp La Dotta*; ¼ hr., hamlet of *Cavaglia* (5580′), in a wider part of the valley, visible from Alp Grüm. We cross (¼ hr.) the *Cavagliasco*, descending from the Palü Glacier in a wild rocky gorge; skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (1¾ hr.) *Poschiavo* (p. 461). Visitors to the Alp Grüm from Poschiavo (advisable only in dry weather) should ask for the beginning of the route (boy from the hotel for a few soldi).

Over the *Cambrena Pass* to the *Val Malenco*, see p. 450.

The main road beyond the hospice leads close below the rocks, but in winter, when avalanches are to be feared, passengers proceed by a branch-road diverging to the right. About ¼ M. to the E. of the hospice the main road reaches its highest point, at the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7644′). Thence, passing through two galleries, the road descends rapidly in windings (short-cuts), past *La Motta* (6510′), to —

4 M. **La Rösa** (6162′; *Post*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Old Hôtel La Rösa*, R. 2-2½, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; both very fair). — Thence to *Poschiavo* and *Tirano*, see p. 461.

To the N. of La Motta opens the *Val Lagone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the **Forcola di Livigno** (7638′) to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 455).

Through the Val Viola to Bormio (p. 467), 10 hrs., interesting; guide advisable (from the Bernina Hospice or La Rösa 10 fr.). Provisions

should be taken. The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *Sfazzu* (p. 461) and ascends the *Val di Campo*, past various groups of chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Longacqua* (6625′), the highest alp or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,840′), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Passo di Val Mera* (8776′) to Livigno. From this point we ascend to the right through the *Val Viola Poschiavina*, traversing woods of stone-pines, interspersed with small blue lakes, to the poor chalets of the *Val Viola Alp* (7150′), and thence to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8070′). Fine view behind us of the Bernina Mts.; to the S.E. the precipices of the *Corno di Dosdè* (10,595′) and the *Cima di Saoseo* (10,729′). Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (¾ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7480′). It then leads high on the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760′) and the *Cima di Lago Spalmo* (10,820′), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6490′; below which is a waterfall) and the (¾ hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood, past several houses and barns, to (1 hr.) *San Carlo* (5185′), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), with the *Piazzi Glacier*, and the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915′). Descent to the *Val di Denlro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 467), and by *Isolaccia*, with the Italian custom-house (Osteria by the bridge; another at the baker's) to (1¼ hr.) *Premadio*. We cross the Adda, and reach (1½ M.) *Bormio* by the road to the right, or the (¾ hr.) *New Baths* (p. 468) by that to the left.

From Bormio we may ascend the *Val di Dosdè*, finally across snow, to (7-8 hrs.) the **Capanna di Dosdè**, built by the I. A. C. on the *Passo di Dosdè* (9350′), the starting-point for the *Cima Saoseo* (10,715′; 3, with descent to Poschiavo 8 hrs.), *Cima Viola* (11,100′; 3 hrs.), and *Corno di Dosdè* (10,603′; 4 hrs.). Descent through *Val Vermolera* to the beautiful *Val Grosina* and (6 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 467). — An easy and fine route leads through *Val Verva*, which diverges to the S. from Val Viola, and over the **Passo di Verva** (7590′), between the *Cima di Piazzi* and *Pizzo di Dosdè*, to *Eila* (chalet of the I. A. C.), and through the *Val Grosina* to (10 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 467).

102. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

49½ M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls (33¾ M.) thrice daily in 6-6¾ hrs. (13 fr. 65, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.); from Schuls to Nauders twice daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 45, coupé 7 fr. 75 c.). (Connection with diligence to Landeck, see p. 470.) The diligence connects with the Albula Railway at *Bevers* (p. 431); supplementary carriages meet travellers here if sufficient notice be given. The scenery is pretty at places, but is sufficiently seen from an open carriage. Road very dusty in dry weather. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Schuls 67 fr. 30 c., from St. Moritz or Pontresina 76 fr. 90 c. — Carriage with one horse from Samaden to Tarasp-Schuls for 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 70, 80, or 90 fr. (driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare); to Landeck in two days 150 fr. and 15 fr. fee, to Meran viâ Martinsbruck in three days 200 fr. and 20 fr. fee.

Samaden and thence to (1½ M.) *Bevers*, see p. 431. The road farther on passes the (¾ M.) *Agnas Inn*, and leads along the 'canalised' *Inn* to (1¾ M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548′; **Hôtel Albula*, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr.; **Krone*, beyond the bridge, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½-7 fr.), at the beginning of the old *Albula Road* (p. 430). On the opposite bank lies *Campovasto* or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera* (p. 454).

*Munt Müsella (8632′), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — Piz

Uertsch (*Albulahorn;* 10,738′) is ascended from the Albula Pass (p. 424) in 3½-4 hrs.; fatiguing, steady head needful; splendid view (guide 30 fr.).

From Ponte to Livigno (6 hrs.), bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the *Val Chamuera* to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Serlas* (6634′), where the *Val Lavirum* diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Lavirum** (*Passo dell' Everone;* 9250′), between (r.) *Piz Lavirum* (*Pizzo dell' Everone;* 10,020′; ¾ hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) *Piz Casanella* (9616′). Steep descent into *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path from the Casana Pass (see below) on the left joins ours; 1 hr., *Livigno* (p. 455).

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (4¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515′; *Restaurant Guardaval*), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873′; ascent ¼ hr.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'.

***Piz Kesch** (11,220′; 5-5½ hrs. from Madulein; guide from Pontresina 40 fr.), not difficult for adepts. Road to the (1 hr.) *Alp Aeschina;* thence footpath to the (1½ hr.) *Kesch Club Hut* on the *Muot Ot* (ca. 8530′; views); from the hut over débris and the *Eschia* and *Porchabella Glaciers* to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The W. and highest of the four peaks, denoted by a cairn and signal, is the one generally visited. Comp. p. 403 & below.

6½ M. **Zuoz** or *Zutz* (5615′; pop. 425; **Hôt. Concordia*, R. 2½-5, D. 4, pens. 7½-10 fr.; *Schweizerbund;* **Pens. Poult*, 5½ fr.), once the capital of the Upper Engadine, in a sheltered situation, 190′ above the Inn, is visited as a summer-resort. It contains churches dating from the end of the 16th cent., and an ancient tower (*Tuor*) of a palace of the Planta family. The coats-of-arms on the old town-hall include those of the local families of Planta, Juvalta, and Travers. Johann von Travers (1483-1565) is known as a Reformer.

Excursions (guides, *Flury Clavadetscher, Jacob Gyr, Christ. Jud*). Pretty walks up the Inn valley, to the hill of *Crasta* (¼ hr.), and through meadows and wood to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Guardaval* (see above); also to the *Schivera Gorge* (½ hr.); to the *Arpiglia Gorge* (½ hr.); *Acla Perini* (1 hr.), with view.

***Piz Griatschouls** (9755′; 3½ hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — **Piz Mezaun** or *Mezzem* (9727′; 4 hrs.; guide), toilsome; very fine view. — **Piz Casanella** (9615′), 4 hrs. with guide, easy and interesting. — **Piz d'Esen** (10,270′), difficult but interesting, from Zuoz or Scanfs in 6-7 hrs., with guide. — ***Piz Kesch** (11,220′), 5-5½ hrs., with guide (30 fr.). Good path to the (2½ hrs.) *Zuoz Kesch Hut;* thence to (2½-3 hrs.) the top, see above.

Near (8 M.) **Scanfs** (5413′; **Hôt. Scaletta*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Traube, Stern*, both plain) a handsome bridge crosses the Inn, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the **Val Casana**, whence an interesting route crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832′) to (7 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 455). Bridle-path to the *Alp Casana* (7310′). Thence a steep ascent to the pass, which commands a splendid view. The view is more extensive from the *Punta Casana* (10,078′), which rises to the left and may be climbed by experts in 1½ hr. The descent to the *Val Federia* and Livigno is equally steep.

On the right rises *Piz d'Esen* (see above). Below (10 M.) *Capella*, a group of houses with a ruined church, the road crosses the *Sulsanna*. (Through *Val Sulsanna*, and over the *Scaletta* and *Sertig* passes to Davos, see p. 403.) We skirt a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below (11 M.) *Cinuskel* (5300′; Post), near *Brail* (Weisses

Galtür
Heidelberger H.
Ischgl
Finstermünz
Beschen Scheideck
Flüela Pass Davos Dorfli
Muttler
Fluchthorn
Hohe Rad
Gr. Litzner
Silvretta
Piz Buin
Dreiländersp.
Augstenbg.
Grenzeck
Krone
Jamthaler Fr.
Val Tasna
Val Tuoi
Val Lavinuoz
Val Sinestra
Val Spadla
Val Clozza
Schuls
(Scuol)
Tarasp
Fontana
Vulpera
Fetan
Ardez
Guarda
Lavin
Süs (Susch)
Zernetz
Val Flüela
V. Sagliains
V. Sarsura
Piz Linard
Piz Minschun
Piz Cotschen
P. d'Arpiglia
Muottauta
Sent
Remüs
Schleins
Martinsbruck
Strada
Inn
Val d'Uina
Val Zuort
Val Plavna
Val Sampuoir
Val Zeznina
Val da Scarl
Piz Lischanna
Piz St. Jon
P. Pisoc
Piz Nuna
Piz Sesvenna
Piz Plavna dadaint
Grisch
Piz Lad
Schlinig
Arunda K.
Zwölfersp.
Rasassersp.
Ofen Pass
E N G A D I N
U N T E R

Pontresina
Poschiavo
Bernina
Piz Nair
Piz Nur
P. Vallatscha
P. Murtarö
P. Starlex
Krippenrand
Taufers
Ursolaspitz
Münster
Münstair
P. Ciavalatsch
S. Maria
Valcava
Schaffberg
Piz Lad
P. Umbrail
Röthensp.
Murtarö
Muot Sabiza
P. Murler
Piz d'Esen
P. Quater-Vals
Pd'Davel
P. Murtarus
P. dell'Acqua
P. Fier
Piz Daint
Piz Dora
Piz Lad
P. Casana
M. del Ferro
M. Motto
P. Casnovella
Livigno
M. Cornacchia
P. Schumbraida
M. Pettini
M. Braulio
M. Colaschen
P. Lavirum
Trepalle
Cima di Piator
Cima di Dentro
Val di Dentro
Val Viola
Val Braulio
Val Furva
Val Viola Bormina
Val Viola Poschiavina
Val Fraele
Val Livigno
Val Federia
Val Trupchum
Val Casana
Val Mora
Val Mingher
Val Mingherina
Val Muranza
Val Costainas
Val Cluozza
Val Lavirum
Val Vallaccia
Val Verva
Val Cantone
Val Compagnacc
Val Rezasca
Val Rezasca Bormina
Val Rezasca Poschiavina
Val Pila
Val Pilone
Val Pedenolo
Val Peslerina
Val Scorluzzo
Val Nodera
Val Cristallina
Val Forcellino
Val Torrenga
Val Zebru
Val Zebrù
Val Zebrù Bormina
Val Zebrù Poschiavina
Val Cedec
Val Cedec Bormina
Val Cedec Poschiavina
Val Alpisella
Val Alpisella Bormina
Val Alpisella Poschiavina
Val Saline
Val Saline Bormina
Val Saline Poschiavina

Kreuz), the *Punt Ota*, a bridge over the brook of the *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the covered bridge (4980′) which carries us to the right bank. *Munt Baseglia* and *Piz Nuna* (see below) come into view. To the N. appears the snow-streaked *Piz Linard* (p. 456).

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910′; pop. 596; **Bär und Post*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-5 fr.; **Adler*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Filli*, plain.), at the influx of the dark *Spöl* into the Inn, with a church of 1623, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

Munt della Baseglia (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), and **Piz Nüna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 16 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying; **Piz Nüna** best done from Ardetz viâ the *Val Sampuoir*). — **Piz Sarsura** (10,420′; 7-8 hrs.; 20 fr.), through the *Val Sarsura* and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (24½ M.; diligence twice daily in 5½-6 hrs., 9 fr. 85, conpé 11 fr. 85 c.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wild and wooded defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines (*Val da Barcli*, *Val Laschadura*) and the wooded plateau of *Champ Sech*, to the (5½ M.) bridge over the *Ova d'Spin* (5997′). Beyond the bridge the shorter old bridle-path ascends straight over the hill of *Champ Lönÿ*, and through *Val Ftur*, to the Ofen Inn, while the new road sweeps to the right, skirting the wooded hill of *Crastatscha*. We cross the (2¾ M.) *Ova del Fuorn* (5610′), in its wild ravine (bridle-path to the right to Livigno, see below), skirt the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn, cross it, and reach (9½ M.) the *Inn* (R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.) on the **Ofenberg** (*Il Fuorn*; 5920′). We next pass the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, the *Val da Stavelchod*, and *Val Nüglia*, and ascend the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (14 M.) **Ofen Pass** (*Sü Som*; 7070′), with fine view of the Ortler. (Thence across the *Buffalora Pass* to *Bormio*, see p. 467.) We descend through stone-pines to (17½ M.) *Cierfs* (5460′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpina, pens. from 5 fr.; *Alpenrose, 5-7 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz, moderate), in the **Münster-Thal**, or *Val Mustair*, watered by the *Rombach*. Then (19 M.) *Fuldera* (5383′; Post), (21 M.) *Valcava* (4632′; *Post, 4-7 fr.), and (22 M.) *St. Maria* (p. 469). Thence to (24½ M.) *Münster* and (32 M.) *Mals*, see p. 469. Over the *Wormser Joch* to *Bormio*, see p. 468; through the *Val da Scharl* to *Schuls*, see p. 459.

FROM ZERNETZ TO LIVIGNO (8 hrs.). Road to the (8¼ M.) bridge over the Ova del Fuorn (1½ M. short of the Ofenberg Inn, see above); then a bridle-path (4½-5 hrs.; finger-post on the left bank by the bridge), ascending to the *La Schera Alp* (6865′), where the Bormio road branches off to the left. We then descend the *Spöl Valley* in windings. By the bridge over the *Acqua del Gallo* is the Italian frontier (custom-house, however, at the Foscagno Pass, p. 467); comp. the Map, p. 462. Beyond this point we ascend the valley, alternately on the right and left bank of the Spöl. — **Livigno** (5940′) is a scattered village in the broad green valley of the Spöl, with several churches; near the church of *Sant' Antonio* is the plain **Pens. Alpina* (R. 2 fr.). To the S. the valley is closed by the *Vedretta del Lago*. — From Livigno to the Bernina road by the Forcola (5 hrs.; narrow road, carr. with one horse 15-20 fr.) or the Passo Fieno, see pp. 452, 451; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, p. 454; to Scanfs by the Casana Pass, p. 454; to Zernetz by the *Passo del Diavel* (9235′), to the W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260′), a fatiguing glacier-pass, little used (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — From Livigno to *Bormio* over the *Foscagno Pass* (7 hrs.), see p. 467; the path begins at the church of Sant' Antonio.

FROM ZERNETZ TO BORMIO viâ *Buffalora*, see p. 467. A shorter route (9½-10 hrs. to Bormio; guide necessary, from Fuorn 25 fr.) leads to the left by the *La Schera Alp* (see above) through the *Val Bruna* and the *Val Fraele* to Bormio.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the *Piz Quatervals*, 10,355′) and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as Süs. In front towers the massive Piz Linard.

21 M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4689′; **Schweizerhof*, R. 1½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Rhätia und Post*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Flüela*, plain; brewery by the bridge), at the end of the Flüela road (p. 400), overlooked by the ruins of a castle. To the E. rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. We cross the *Saglains* brook (p. 398).

23 M. **Lavin** (4690′; **Hôt. Piz Linard und Post*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Steinbock*), at the mouth of *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large *Sarsura Glacier* (p. 455).

Excursions (guides, *J. S. Bonifazi*, and others). *Sass Auta* (8195′; 3½ hrs.) and *Muott' Auta* (8763′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), both easy and interesting. — Through *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593′; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. The Val Zeznina ends in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645′), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun. — **Piz Linard* (11,200′; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. From Lavin or Süs through the *Val d'Glims* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Linard Club Hut* (7874′); thence to the (1 hr.) base of the final peak and up a steep and fatiguing rocky couloir for ½ hr.; finally, turning to the right, by a not very difficult scramble to the (1½ hr.) summit. Magnificent view. Those of steady head may descend on the W. side to the (3 hrs.) *Vereina* or *Valtorta Pass* (p. 398) and the *Vereina Hut* (p. 398). — From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernela Pass* or the *Verstankla-Thor*, see pp. 393, 399.

The road leads through a rock-gateway, and near (25 M.) *Giarsun* (4670′) crosses the mouth of *Val Tuoi* (p. 472).

A road to the left (diligence twice daily in 40 min., fare 30 c.) ascends to (1½ M.) **Guarda** (5423′; **Hôt. Meisser*, with 'dépendance' *Zur Sonne*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, pens. 7½-9½ fr.), a prettily situated village and tourist-resort, affording a beautiful view of the entire chain from the Piz Vadret to the Piz Lat, near Martinsbruck. Guarda is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The neighbourhood is well wooded and has a fine Alpine flora (esp. the Val Tuoi). Pleasant walks may be taken to the (¾ hr.) *Waldsee*, with benches; to (20 min.) *Boschia* (restaurant), a hamlet affording a fine view of the Lower Engadine; to the (½ hr.) *Mühle-Thal*, with its torrents; to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Sura* (6988′), with a fine view of Piz Buin and the Fermunt, Sarsura, and Grialetsch glaciers; to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Suot* (6646′), in the *Val Tuoi*, at the foot of the Great and the Small Piz Buin; to the (2¼ hrs.) **Muot del Hom* (7657′), a S.E. spur of the Piz Cotschen (*View). — Ascents (guides, *B. Padrun* and *Joh. Godli* of Guarda, *Joh. Wieser* of Lavin). **Piz Cotschen* (9953′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy and highly attractive; *Piz Fliana* (10,775′; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.); **Piz Buin* (10,880′; 6½ hrs.; 30 fr.), a magnificent point of view. — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass* (to the Silvretta Hut 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 399; to the *Montafon* over the *Fermunt Pass* (to the Madlenerhaus 6 hrs.; 30 fr.), see pp. 472, 471. — From Guarda the old road descends to *Boschia* and *Ardetz* (1 hr.). Walkers to Schuls had better follow the old road by Fetan (keep up to the left, at a point ¼ hr. beyond Boschia), which turns into Val Tasna by the ruined houses of *Chanova*, and soon joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to Fetan 2½ hrs.

The road skirts a stony slope, high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to —

28 M. **Ardetz** (4812′; pop. 612; **Zur Alpina*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Post*), picturesquely situated, and dominated by the ruin of *Steinsberg* (5000′), with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr., 75 c.), affording fine views, leads from Ardetz, across *Val Tasna*, and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (4½ M.) **Fetan**, Rom. *Ftan* (5405′; **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Restaurant zur Alten Post;* guides, *D. R. Pinösch, Joh. Florinett*), a thriving village commanding a fine view of the mountains on the S. side of the Inn (best from the *Paradies* pavilion, near a grove ¼ hr. to the W. of the village). — *Motta Naluns* and *Piz Clüna*, see p. 459. — From Fetan to Schuls, 3 M., carriage-road (omnibus twice daily from Hôt. Victoria to Tarasp). A direct path to Tarasp diverges to the right from the road after the last wide curve, beyond the ravine.

The wild **Val Tasna** ascends between (l.) *Piz Cotschen* (9950′) and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,080′) for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) *Val d'Urezzas* and (r.) *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult route crosses the ice-clad *Futschöl Pass* (9095′), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,165′), to the Tyrolese *Jamthal* and (8-9 hrs., guide 30 fr.) *Galtür* in the *Patznaun* (p. 471).

Beyond Ardetz we traverse stony slopes and rock-hewn cuttings. Beyond a bend we get a view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plavna, Piz Pisóc, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then sweeps round into the deep *Val Tasna* (see above), and crosses it by a stone bridge. It runs high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right, a fine view of the pine-clad *Val Plavna*, with Piz Plavna Dadaint (p. 459) in the background; in the foreground, Schloss Tarasp. The road descends to the Inn, opposite the Bonifazius spring, and reaches —

32¼ M. **Bad Tarasp** (3945′; **Curhaus*, with lift, dépendance, and garden, R. from 4½, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. from 12½, visitors' tax 17, baths 2-2½ fr.; Engl. Church, see below), lying in a small expansion of the deep valley of the Inn. Its famous mineral springs resemble those of Carlsbad. The *Lucius*, *Emerita*, and *Bonifazius* springs, containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Carola-Quelle. Physician, *Dr. Meyer-Hürlimann*. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Curhaus to the springs and the *Trinkhalle* on the right bank. Music at the Trinkhalle from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in the garden of the Curhaus from 2.30 to 3.30 and from 8.30 to 10 p.m. Near the Curhaus is the *English Church* (service at 11 a.m.). — A good road (post-omnibus seven times daily in 20 min., fare 40 c.) and several paths ascend thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) health-resort of **Vulpēra** (4160′), situated on a sunny plateau near the wood, and also frequented by patients (**Hôt. Waldhaus*, with the dépendances *Villa Wilhelmina*, *Erica*, and *Post*, 400 beds, pens. 11-20 fr.; **Hôtel Schweizerhof*, with the dépendances *Bellevue*, *Tell*, and *Alpenrose*, 250 beds, pens. 11-20 fr.; *Conradin*, pens. 9-10 fr., good). Physicians, *Dr. Denz*, *Dr. Isler*, *Dr. Leva*. Music at the Waldhaus 4.30-6, and 7.30-9.30 p.m., at the Schweizerhof 2-3 p.m.

Beyond the Curhaus the road re-ascends to —

33¾ M. **Schuls.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Belvedere, with terrace, pens. 10-16 fr., *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, pens. 8½-12 fr., *Hôt. Post, pens. 9-14 fr.,

all three belonging to the same company; HÔT.-PENS. VICTORIA, R. 3-8, B. 1¼, pens. 10-15 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. KÖNZ, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2¼, pens. 7½-9 fr.; KRONE, pens. 8-10½ fr., plain but good. At Lower Schuls, HÔTEL CENTRAL, plain but good. — *Private Lodgings* at several villas (*Lorenz*, *Monreal*. *Störkenius*, *Tondury*, etc.). — *Café-Restaurant Villa Lischana*. Confectioner, *Fischer*.

HOTEL-OMNIBUSES from Schuls to Tarasp between 6 and 8 a.m. every 10 min., between 8 and 12 every hour; fare there and back 30 c., monthly ticket 4 fr. — EXTRA-POST with two horses: to *Davos* 72 fr. 50 c.; to *Samaden* 71 fr. 80 c.; to *Pontresina* or *St. Moritz* 81 fr. 40 c.; to *Maloja* 98 fr. 20 c.; to *Nauders* 37 fr. 20 c. — CARRIAGE from Schuls to Tarasp Curhaus and back, with stay of ½ hr., 3 fr., with two horses 5 fr.; to Vulpera and back (½ day) 7 or 12, to Sent 7 or 12, to Fetan 9 or 16, Guarda 15 or 26, Süs 15 or 25, St. Moritz or Pontresina 38 or 70, Landeck 50 or 85, Meran 90 or 170 fr.

PHYSICIANS: *Dr. Dorta; Dr. Vogelsang.* — VISITORS' TAX 17 fr., less for families; weekly tax for the 'Verschönerungsverein' 1 fr. — ENQUIRY OFFICE of the *Engadiner Verkehrsverein* in the Trinkhalle.

Schuls (3980′; pop. 1117), Rom. *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plavna, consists of *Upper* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the highroad runs. Owing to the openness of its site, many visitors prefer it to Tarasp, while its view is superior to that from Vulpera; but there are no walks nearer than the opposite slope of the valley. The *Badehalle Schuls* has chalybeate and fresh-water baths (2-2½ fr.). The chief chalybeate spring is the *Vihquelle*, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, ½ M. to the N. — The direct path from Schuls to (½ hr.) Vulpera and Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the influx of the *Clemgia*, and then divides: the right branch follows the Inn and the Cur-Promenade to (½ hr.) Tarasp; the left branch ascends through wood to (½ hr.) Vulpera.

WALKS. — From Vulpera we ascend the road to the W.; after 1½ M. a road diverges to *Florins* (4450′; restaurant), to which a wood-walk also leads from Tarasp; our road skirts the castle-hill of Tarasp and leads to (¾ M.) the hamlet of *Fontana* (4640′; Restaurant Belvoir-Fontana). Before Fontana is reached, a road ascends to the left, passing above the little lake of Tarasp, to *Sparsels*, at the entrance to which we ascend to the left to the château. (Keys at the last house on the left.) The dilapidated ***Castle of Tarasp*** (4935′) was the seat of the Austrian governors down to 1803, and now belongs to Hr. Lingner of Dresden. Fine views from the windows. — We may return to (¾ hr.) Vulpera by the old cart-track from Sparsels, passing the *Kreuzberg* (4845′), indicated by a wooden cross, a splendid point of view, especially by evening-light. — Pleasant walk from Fontana to the (1½ hr.) ***Alp Laisch*** (5995′; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque *Val Plavna*.

Pretty walk from Vulpera ascending to the S. to the (¾ hr.) *Restaurant Avrona* (4790′). Then by a path to the left, indicated by red marks, to (¼ hr.) a bench (*'Richard-Bank'*) looking up the *Clemgia Gorge*, and to another bench with a view downwards. We may go on to (¼ hr.) a bridge across the Clemgia (7805′), ascend to the (25 min.) *Scarlthal Road* (p. 459), and return by it to Vulpera in about 1 hr. — From Avrona we may go on to the little *Schwarze See* (*Lai Nair*; 5070′), 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard. Thence back to Vulpera by Fontana (see above), about 2½ hrs. in all.

Val d'Uina. A path follows the right bank of the Inn, passing *Pradella* (inn), to (4½ M.) ***Sur En*** (3686′; Bär, with sign painted by Paul Meyerheim;

Zur Uina-Schlucht, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), at the mouth of the valley, opposite Crusch (p. 460). This point may also be reached by road, viâ Crusch. A tolerable path ascends the richly-wooded valley, passing waterfalls and a wild rocky gorge, to the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Uina Dadora* (4980′) and (1 hr.) *Uina Dadaint* (5845′). A difficult route ascends hence by a steep path to the pastures of the *Schlinigberg* (8070′), then over the (2 hrs.) *Sur Sass* (7735′), the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol, and through *Val Schlinga* to the (4 hrs.) *Pforzheim Club Hut* (7380′; inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascents of *Piz Sesvenna* (10,580′; 3½ hrs.), *Piz Lischanna* (10,200′; 3½ hrs.), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′), and *Piz Cornet* (9951′). Thence to (3 hrs.) *Mals*, see p. 469.

On the N. side of the valley may be noted the roads from Schuls to *Fetan* (4 M.; p. 457; which is also reached in 1¼ hr. by a path passing the Vihquelle, and skirting the wood farther up) and to *Sent* (2½ M.; diligence in summer twice daily in ¾ hr., 40 c.; p. 460). — Fine walk from Sent (there and back 2½ hrs.) to the wild *Val Sinestra* (p. 460), as far as a point opposite Manas; beautiful forest; far below the torrent dashes over limestone rocks.

Ascents (guides: *Joh. Bischoff*, *Jak. Brunett*, *Conr. Marugg*, *Jac. Pua*, *Lucius Valentin*). The grassy **Motta Naluns** (7015′) is easily ascended from (4 M.) *Fetan* (p. 457) in 2 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 6 fr.). View better from the ***Piz Clüna** (9175′; from Fetan by *Alp Laret* 3 hrs.; guide 7 fr.). — More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9596′; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 12 fr.), by *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the peak, ascending finally on the N.E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is very steep and stony.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,200′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), the finest peak near Schuls, presents no difficulties. From the Scarl road (see below), second bend, we diverge to the left by a good forest-path to *St. Jon* (4820′; *Restaurant). Here, to the left, we round the base of *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend pastures and wood in the *Val Lischanna*, passing a shepherd's hut (6760′) and the (4 hrs.) deserted club-hut. Farther on we pass over débris and round two rocky knobs to the *Lischanna Glacier*, whence we ascend to the S.E. arête and the (3 hrs.) summit. The view is superb: in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Lower Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; S. are the Ortler, the Val Tellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Zugspitze; E., the Oetzthal Mts. with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (guide 25-30 fr.) descend the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* (5½-6 hrs. to *Schuls*). The ascent from Scarl takes 4½-5 hrs.

**Piz Pisoc* (10,427′; 8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413′; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Sesvenna* (10,580′; from Scarl in 5 hrs.; 25 fr.), all difficult, for experts only. *Piz St. Jon* (9980′; 7 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Piz Cotschen* (p. 457), *Piz Minschun* (10,080′; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 15 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,150′; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.) are less difficult.

From Schuls to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal, through the **Scarlthal** (*Val S-charl*), 8 hrs., interesting (guide, 25 fr., needless). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies, farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the *Clemgia Gorge*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (p. 458). The shadeless and stony road gradually descends into the valley, enclosed by the furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* (r.) and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* (l.), and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the floods of which often do great havoc. After 2½ hrs. the lonely *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (see above) at its head. To the left, the *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry, we reach (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948′; *Adler*, plain), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (9951′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′; 5½ hrs.; 12 fr.), and *Piz Sesvenna* (see above) may be ascended. To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (or *Scarljöchl*; 7600′), and down the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3½ hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 469). The road ends at Scarl. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which

expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* ('outer') and *Dadaint* ('inner'), and, hearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803′) and (l.) *Piz Murtèra* (9836′) to the **Scarl Pass** (7385′), 2 hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the right, keeping on the right side of the brook and leaving the *Alp Champatsch* (7034′) on the left bank. Farther on we cross a bridge to the left, and follow a good path through woods and pastures to *Lü* (6293′; Casper's Inn), whence a road leads viâ *Lüssai* and across the *Rombach* to the Ofenberg road, between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the pass), see p. 455.

The OFENBERG *(Livigno, Bernina Pass)* is reached from Schuls by the *Scarl Pass* and *Cierfs* in about 10 hrs. (see above). A shorter route ascends the wild *Val Plavna* from *Fontana* (p. 458), and crosses the *Fuorcla del Botsch* (8785′) to the *Val del Botsch*, which opens ¾ M. above the *Ofenberg Inn*, on the road described at p. 455 (6½ hrs.; guide advisable, 16 fr.). From the Ofenberg to Livigno (5-5½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 455.

The road to Nauders follows the slope above the river. A road, ¼ M. from Schuls, ascends to the left, passing *Sotsass*, with its effervescent spring, to (2¼ M.) *Sent* (4724′; pop. 3000; Rhætia), a large village, with the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque church of *St. Peter* on a rocky height. The highroad passes *Pradella* (p. 458), on the right bank of the Inn. Below (37¼ M.) *Crusch* (4075′; Kreuz) the Sent road (see above) rejoins ours. A road descends, ⅓ M. farther on, to the right, to (1½ M.) *Sur En*, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 458). About 1½ M. from Crusch the road crosses the deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*, on the other (l.) side of which lies (39 M.) *Remüs*, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022′), with the ruin of *Tschanuf* (good inn and restaurant on the road).

*Piz Arina (9290′; from Remüs 5, from Zuort 3½-4 hrs.; guide, *Flor. Riatsch*, 12 fr.), a stiff climb; fine view, rich flora. View of the Oetzthal and Arlberg Alps even finer than from Piz Lischanna. — Easy and attractive route through *Val Sinestra*, with springs containing iron and arsenic, and over the **Fimber Pass** (8570′) to *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (10-11 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). The good bridle-path, passing some interesting sand-pyramids, ascends from Schuls viâ *Sent* on the right side of the deep *Val Sinestra* to (3 hrs.) *Zuort* (5590′; good quarters), with the Swiss custom-house, at the mouth of the *Val Laver*. From this point we may ascend the *Piz Arina* (9290′; 3½-4 hrs.; see above), the *Muttler* (10,863′; 5 hrs.; guide 18, from Sent 25 fr.), and the *Stammerspitz* (W. summit 10,640′, E. summit or *Piz Tschütta* 10,690′; guide 35-40 fr.). From Zuort we proceed past the chalets of *Griosch* (5964′), and through the *Val Chöglias* to the Alp of that name, and to the left to the (2½-3 hrs.) pass. Superb view of the Fluchthorn. Down to the *Heidelberg Hut* and through the *Fimber-Thal* to (5 hrs.) *Ischgl*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The valley contracts; to the right are the ruin of *Serviezel* and a bridge over the Inn. On the right opens the narrow *Val d'Assa* (fine waterfall at the entrance), in which are the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, flowing once in 3 hrs. only, and an interesting stalactite cavern near it (guide 7 fr.). A fine view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it, to the left, rise the *Muttler* and the *Stammerspitz* (see above); to the right, *Piz Lad* (9190′).

Next (42½ M.) *Strada* (Löwe; Restaurant Scharploh, well spoken of) and (45 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3400′; *Hôt. Denoth zur Post*, R. 2, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr., unpretending). The scenery becomes grander.

The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left is another ruin named *Serviezel*. (More interesting but not always practicable path on the left bank of the Inn, by the *Noveller-Hof*, to *Alt-Finstermünz*, 1 1/2 hr., see p. 470, and to *Pfunds*; guide advisable for novices.) The road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. (The old road, preferable, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable view of the Lower Engadine; to the N. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,325′). Lastly, a slight descent to (3 1/2 M. by the old road, 4 1/2 M. by the new road) —

49 1/2 M. *Nauders* (4470′), see p. 469.

103. From Samaden-Pontresina over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Val Tellina to Colico.

76 M. DILIGENCE in summer from Samaden to (24 1/4 M.) Poschiavo twice daily, 5 1/3 hrs. (9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.); thence to (10 M.) Tirano, 1 3/4 hr. (4 fr. 5, coupé 4 fr. 85 c.). Seats in the morning diligence must be engaged on the previous evening. — EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr. CARRIAGE with one horse from Pontresina to Poschiavo 40, with two horses 70, to Tirano 50 and 90 fr.; from Poschiavo to Tirano 12 and 22 fr., to Bormio 40 or 65, to Pontresina 30 or 50, to St. Moritz 40 or 60 fr. — RAILWAY from Tirano to (41 1/2 M.) Colico in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 75, 17 fr. 40, 11 fr. 20 c.). — This is the most convenient route from the Engadine to the Italian lakes, but is not equal to the Val Bregaglia (p. 464).

From *Samaden* to (3 3/4 M.) *Pontresina*, see p. 432; from Pontresina over the *Bernina Pass* to (17 1/4 M.) *La Rösa*, see p. 452. — The road descends in windings (cut off by a steep path to the left) and passes over to the E. slope. Below (19 1/4 M.) *Sfazzu* (5465′; whence a bridle-path leads to the Val Viola, p. 453) we cross the brook of the *Valle di Campo*, pass *Pisciadella* (4910′) on the right, and descend in a wide curve. At (23 M.) *San Carlo* (3590′) the road reaches the floor of the *Val di Poschiavo* (Ger. *Puschlav*), which is watered by the *Poschiavino* and inhabited by a Roman Catholic Italian-speaking population. High up to the right a glacier descends from the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,360′).

24 1/4 M. **Poschiāvo**, Ger. *Puschlav* (3315′; pop. 3102, 1/3 Prot.; **Hôt. Albricci*, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3-5, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Giov. Badrutt*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, S. 2 1/2 fr.), the handsome capital of the valley, contains several factories and carries on trade in wine, etc. The late-Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* dates from 1497-1503, but the tower is much older.

Sassalbo (9375′; 7-8 hrs.; guide), tiring, but attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6310′; spend night), and mount the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (8330′) on the S. side to the (3 1/2 hrs.) top. Grand panorama: W., the Bernina, E., the Ortler, S.E., the Adamello. — To *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass*, see pp. 450, 462. The ascent of the *Pizzo Canciano* (9865′; 8 hrs.) or the *Pizzo Campascio* (*Corno delle Ruzze*, 9205′; 6 hrs.) is easily combined with this route.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (2¾ M.) Le Prese 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6.30 p. m.) in ½ hr. (1 fr.; carr. with one horse 4, two horses 7 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes *Sant' Antonio* and *Annunziata*.

27 M. **Le Prese** (3155′; **Curhaus*, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Lardi*, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer) is a favourite resort, at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*, well stocked with trout. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (46° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 2 fr.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road (carr. from Le Prese to Tirano 12, with two horses 22 fr.) skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (29 M.) village of *Meschino*, with a beautiful view of the lake and the snow-mountains beyond. We cross the Poschiavino and rapidly descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by waterfalls all the way to Madonna di Tirano.

30¼ M. **Brusio** (2477′; *Post*, poor), the last large Swiss village (pop. 1160; ⅓ Prot.), with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, the latter built early in the 17th century. We descend through walnut and chestnut plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to (31½ M.) *Campascio* and —

32½ M. **Campo Cologno** (1835′; *Rhaetia*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 4-5 fr.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala* (1700′).

33½ M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1500′; *Alb. San Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.; *Albergo Ristorante Primavera*, well spoken of) is a small village with a large pilgrimage-church of the 16th cent. (elaborate organ-screen of the 18th cent.). We here reach the *Val Tellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons from 1512 to 1797. The floor of the valley is often ravaged by floods. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 390). Our road here joins the road descending from the Stelvio Pass (p. 468). On the latter, beyond the Adda, lies —

34½ M. **Tirano** (1475′; *Grand-Hôtel Tirano*, at the station; **Hôt. de la Poste*, R. 1-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. d'Italia; Hôt. Stelvio*), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*. — From Tirano to *Bormio*, see p. 467.

The Railway (electric motive power) to Colico crosses the Poschiavino and follows the right bank of the impetuous Adda. 2½ M. *Villa*; 3¾ M. *Bianzone*. From (5½ M.) *Tresenda* (1235′) a road, diverging to the left, leads by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4040′) to *Edolo* and *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). 10 M. *Chiuro*; 11 M. *Ponte*, two large villages to the N. of the railway. 13 M. *Tresivio*.

16 M. **Sondrio** (1140′; pop. 7000; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*, with

CHUR
Schanfigg
Lenzerhorn
Rothhorn
Weisshorn
Tinzenhorn
Piz Kesch
Piz Vadret
Piz Languard
Piz Corvatsch
Piz Bernina
Piz Roseg
Piz Tschierva
Piz Palü
Piz Bernina
Piz Scerscen
Piz Morteratsch
Piz Tschierva
Piz Roseg

SONDRIO
TIRANO
EDOLO
Geograph Anstalt von
Engl. Miles
1:500.000
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

restaurant and garden, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.; omn. from the station, 50 c.), capital of the Val Tellina, grows excellent wine and is frequented as a 'transition' station in spring and autumn owing to its mild climate. The wild *Mallero*, descending from the Val Malenco (see below), which has frequently endangered the town, is now confined to a broad artificial channel. The old castle is used as a barrack.

Conspicuous on a hill to the N.W. (1½ M. from Sondrio) is the former nunnery of **San Lorenzo**, now a school for girls, commanding a fine view of Sondrio, the Val Tellina, and to the E., in the distance, the Adamello. — About 2 M. to the N. of Sondrio is the rocky gorge of **Arquino**, with the picturesque falls of the Mallero and (to the right, ¼ hr. farther on) the *Antognasco Fall*, which deserves a visit (carr. there and back 5 fr. for each pers.). — The ruins of the castle of **Grumello**, 3 M. to the N.E., afford a fine view (carr. there and back 5 fr.). Excellent wine (Grumello and Inferno) is produced in the vicinity.

The ***Corno Stella** (8665'; very attractive, not difficult; with guide) is ascended in 6½-7 hrs. from Sondrio. We follow the road across the Adda to (2½ M.) *Albosaggia* (1575'), and then ascend by a bridle-path viâ *San Salvatore* (4295'; inn), with the oldest church (5th cent.) in the Val Tellina, and (2½ hrs.) the *Alp Publino* (6903'; night-quarters), with its picturesque little lakes, to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view (panorama by Bossoli).

In the ***Val Malenco** a good road on the right bank of the Mallero (diligence in 2¾ hrs., down in 1½ hr.) ascends by the *Ponte Nuovo* and *Torre* to (9½ M.) *Chiesa* (3155'; *Hôt. Olivo), the chief village in the valley, beautifully situated. (Guides, *Enr.*, *Mich.*, and *Silvio Schenatti*, *G. Olivo.*) Interesting asbestos-mines near. Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the charming *Palü Lake* (6320'), finely situated at the foot of *Mte. Nero* (9553'); by *Lanzada* and *Tornadri* (reached by a road) to the waterfall at the head of *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirola Lake* (6890'), etc. — From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 443; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), p. 441; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellavista Saddle*, or the *Cambrena Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), p. 450; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), p. 450. The *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 450) may be reached from Chiesa in 4½ hrs., through *Val Lanterna* (guide advisable); the *Rifugio Marinelli* (p. 450) in 6½-7 hrs., with guide. — **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,065'), 11 hrs. from Chiesa, with guide, toilsome, but safe for adepts. We spend the night in the (7 hrs. from Chiesa) *Capanna di Cornarossa* of the I. A. C. (9186'), between Val Malenco and Val di Sasso Bissolo, and ascend thence to the (4 hrs.) top (*Pizzo Bello*; small hut), which commands a splendid view. A shorter ascent leads from Val Masino (see below): from *Cataeggio* (1½ hr. from the Bagni del Masino) we ascend the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* and cross the *Preda Rossa Alp* to the (4½ hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I. A. C. (8280'), 5 hrs. from the top (guide 30 fr.). Descent through the *Valle di Mello* to the Bagni del Masino (about 7 hrs.), repaying, and not difficult.

As the train leaves the station of Sondrio we get a glimpse of the Val Malenco and cross the *Mallero*. To the right, on a vine-clad rock, rises the church of *Sassella*. 20 M. *Castione*; 23 M. *San Pietro-Berbenno*. — 27½ M. *Ardenno-Masino*, at the mouth of *Val Masino*.

Val Masino. The road (Curhaus carr. at the station; each pers. 7, back 5 fr.) leads viâ *Masino*, *Pioda*, and *Cataeggio*, at the mouth of *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see above), to (7 M.) *San Martino* (3724'), where the valley divides: to the right, the *Valle di Mello* (p. 461), to the left, the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1¼ M.) **Bagni del Masino**, with a good ***Curhaus** (3830'). This valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns

to the N.; at its head towers the fine *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo;* 11,125′) is fatiguing, but safe for experts with good guides; the night is spent in the (4 hrs.) *Badile Hut* (8280′), whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. The central *Piz Badile* (10,850′) is very difficult (guide 25 fr.). Easier ascents are those of the *Piz Porcellizzo* (10,090′; 5½ hrs., viâ the *Alp Porcellizzo*), *Monte Spluga* (9335′; 7 hrs., viâ the *Alp* and the *Bocchetta di Merdarola*), and *Cavalcorto* (9065′; 4 hrs., viâ *Alp Scione*). — *Monte della Disgrazia*, see p. 463. — Over the *Bondo Pass* (10,200′) to *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), see p. 466. — Guides: *Ant. Baroni*, *Giul.*, *Giov.*, and *Pietro Fiorelli* of San Martino, *Pietro Scetti* of Cataeggio, etc.

The train crosses the Adda, the right bank of which is here abrupt; the road runs high above. To the right, in Val Masino, appears the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 463). 30½ M. *Talamona.* 32 M. *Morbegno* (835′) at the mouth of the *Val del Bitto*, noted for its silk-culture; 34 M. *Cosio-Traona.* Beyond (37½ M.) *Delebio*, on the *Lesina* (p. 497), which descends from Mte. Legnone, the railway joins the line from Chiavenna to Colico (p. 496). On a rocky hill to the right is the ruin of *Fuentes.*

41½ M. *Colico*, see p. 496.

104. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia.

21 M. Diligence from Samaden to (34 M.) Chiavenna over the Maloja, twice daily, 7 hrs. (from St. Moritz 5½, Silvaplana 5, Maloja Cursaal 4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 75, coupé or banquette 16 fr. 50 c. — Carriage from St. Moritz 45, with two horses 75-90 fr. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden 69 fr. 20 c. — Finest route from the Upper Engadine to the Italian lakes. Change in vegetation very striking.

From *Maloja Cursaal* we ascend to the (¾ M.) *Maloja Kulm* (5940′; see p. 441). Thence the road descends the abrupt slope of the Maloja in 12 bends, which walkers cut off. (From the sixth bend a path leads to the left to the *Orlegna Waterfall*, see p. 442.) The pines and other conifers just below the pass are very luxuriant. We reach the floor of the valley opposite the chalets of *Cavrile* (5115′), which appear on the left bank of the *Orlegna.*

The ***Val Bregaglia,** Ger. *Bergell*, descends to Chiavenna in six successive sections, of which the four uppermost belong to Switzerland. The inhabitants speak Italian, but more than three-fourths of them are Protestants. The Reformation was introduced here in 1549. — The road approaches the Orlegna, and descending past the ruined church of *San Gaudenzio* (built in 1522), where we look back for the last time at the Maloja, enters the second section of the valley.

4 M. **Casaccia** (4790′; **Hôt.-Pens. Stampa; Restaurant Septimer*), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the scanty ruin of *Turratsch.* It lies at the mouth of the *Val Marozzo* and at the beginning of the path over the Septimer (p. 433).

A delightful excursion may be made to the W. through the Val Marozzo to the botanically interesting *Valle di Campo*, with its charming Alpine lake (7840′), at the foot of the Pizzo Duana (p. 465). The descent may be made to *Vicosoprano* (4½ hrs.), or viâ *Mojamo* and *Pralongo* to *Soglio* (5 hrs.).

The *Mera* or *Maira*, issuing from the Val Marozzo, is the chief stream of the Val Bregaglia. The road descends the left bank and 3/4 M. below Casaccia crosses the Orlegna before its junction with the Mera. Continuous *View of the rugged, snow-covered Albigna group: *Piz Mortara* (9600′), *Piz Bacone* (10,640′), *Cima di Castello* (11,556′), and *Cima della Bondasca* (10,804′). Beyond the hamlets of *Lobbia* (4720′) and *Zocca*, about 4 M. from Casaccia, the road descends in windings to the third section of the valley. Walkers follow the shorter old bridle-path to the right, parts of which still retain the Roman and mediæval pavement. We command a view of the *Val Albigna*, with the Albigna Glacier above (Cascata dell' Albigna, see below), and of the jagged Cacciabella chain (*Pizzo Cacciabella*, 9744′) enclosing it on the W.; to the right are the summits of the *Pizzo della Duana* (see below). We follow the level floor of the valley for about 1 1/4 M., and reach —

8 1/4 M. **Vicosoprano** (3512′; pop. 339; *Corona e Posta*), an ancient village. On the right bank of the Mera is the Prot. *Church of San Cassiano* (3656′).

The **Val Albigna** is repaying. Above Vicosoprano (3/4 M.) we diverge to the right by a narrow road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall in a wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining shepherd's hut (6773′) is not always occupied. Thence over the *Cacciabella Pass* to *Bondo*, and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see p. 443. — A trying route leads to the S. across the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di San Martino* (*Passo di Zocca;* 9000′), between the *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; easily ascended from the pass, 2 hrs.) and *Cima di Zocca* 10,465′), to the *Val di Mello* and *San Martino* (p. 463).

Pizzo della Duana (10,300′; 6-7 hrs., with guide), easy for adepts. From the church of San Cassiano (see above) we ascend in numerous windings by *Alp Zocchetta* (6535′) and *Pianlò* (7380′), to the small *Lago di Val Campo* (p. 464), and up the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by *Alp Pianaccio* to Soglio (p. 466).

At the lower end of Vicosoprano we cross the Mera, which joins the Albigna. Next come *Borgonuovo* (3440′; Alb. Belvedere) and (10 M.) **Stampa** (*Hôt. Piz Duan*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 1/2, pens. 6 1/2 fr., very fair). — On a hill on the right bank of the Mera lies *Coltura*, with a château of Baron Castelmur and the white church of *San Pietro*.

For good walkers an interesting path leads across the handsome bridge (built in 1897) to *Coltura*, then viâ *Cacciorre* and *Plotta* in 1 hr. to *Soglio* (see p. 466). — About 1/2 M. below Stampa, between telegraph-posts 24 and 23, to the right of the road, are distinctly visible the traces of three ancient roads, one beside the other. At telegraph-post 22 are traces of an old bridge, still popularly known as *Punt Alt*, and at the foot of the hill of San Pietro (see above) are remains of the old Roman road.

In front of us now appear the tower of Castelmur and the church of Promontogno. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gateway forming the boundary between the upper and lower Val Bregaglia, and skirts the hill (crossed by a footpath) on which lies the ruin of *Castelmur* (3025′). Beyond a tunnel we reach —

12 M. **Promontogno** (2685′; *Hôt.-Pens. Scartazzini*, pens. 5 fr., very fair), picturesquely dominated by the church of *Nossa Donna*

and the ruin of *Castelmur*, whence ancient walls stretch down to the valley. Walnuts, chestnuts, and other fruit-trees now appear, and the full luxuriance of S. Alpine vegetation is diversified by only a few specimens of a more northern flora. — At the lower end of the village, to the left, on an open mountain-terrace above the mouth of the *Val Bondasca*, is the ***Hôt. Bregaglia* (R. 3-5, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.). High up in the valley appears the Bondasca Glacier.

At the entrance of the Val Bondasca, ¼ M. from Promontogno (carriage-road) lies the large village of **Bondo**, with a château of the Salis family, built in 1770. A pleasant excursion (guide desirable; *Andrea Picenoni*, father and son) may be made thence to the Val Bondasca, viâ the *Lombardoi*, *Laretto*, and *Naravedro Alps* to (4 hrs.) the highest *Alpe di Sciora* (6785′), grandly situated: to the E. rise Piz Cacciabella (9745′) and the Pizzi di Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (p. 463). — Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Passo di Bondo* (10,200′) to the *Val Porcellizza* and *Bagni del Masino* (p. 463; hazardous; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella* and *Casnile Passes* to the *Maloja* (15 hrs. from Promontogno), see p. 443.

From Promontogno a road (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr., 50 c.) ascends viâ *Spino* (see below; ⅓ M. from the Hôtel Bregaglia) to Soglio, at first skirting the slope and then, beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Piazza*, ascending in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers). — 2½ M. **Soglio** (3570′; *Hôt.-Pens. Willy*, in an old château of the Salis family, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.) commands a good view of the Val Bregaglia and of the Bondasca Glacier. We may return viâ *Stampa* (p. 465) or take the path diverging from the road below Piazza and proceed past the waterfall of the *Caroggia* and through chestnut-woods viâ *Brentan* to (¾ hr.) *Castasegna*.

***Piz Gallegione** (10,285′), 5 hrs. from Soglio, with guide, is not difficult. From Soglio 3½ hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella;* 8924′), between the Gallegione and the *Cima di Cavio;* then to the left in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser-Thal, see pp. 423, 422.

The road crosses the Mera, here joined by the wild *Bondasca*, and descends past the houses of *Spino* (2630′) to —

14 M. **Castasegna** (2235′; *Hôt.-Restaurant Schumacher*, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-8 fr., very fair; *Alb. Svizzero*), a closely-built but pleasant village, the last Swiss place. Its 240 inhabitants are Protestants. — Just below Castasegna, beyond the *Lovere*, which descends from the right, is the Italian Dogana or custom-house.

Here begins the fifth section of the valley, which, however, is not marked by so abrupt a change in level as the preceding sections. The vegetation is now wholly S. Alpine in character: vines, chestnuts, peaches, and mulberries flourish luxuriantly.

15½ M. **Villa di Chiavenna**, a large village, with a pilgrimage-church.

Farther on, on the left bank of the *Mera*, once stood the thriving town of *Plurs* (Ital. *Piuro*), with 2430 inhab., which was destroyed by a landslip from *Mte. Conto* in 1618. The mass of earth which buried the town is 60′ thick, and is now clothed with chestnuts.

We next pass the villages of *San Michele* and *Prosto*, to the right of which, at *Sant' Abbondio*, is the fine double fall of the *Acqua Fraggia*. Then across the Mera to —

21 M. *Chiavenna* (p. 496). Station at the lower end of the town, ½ M. from the Mera bridge.

105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

79 M. Italian Diligence from Tirano to Bormio Baths daily in 6¾ hrs. (9 fr. 15 c.); Austrian Diligence daily (from the beginning of July to the end of Sept.) from Bormio Baths over the Stelvio to Eyrs in 10½ hrs. (coupé 16 *K.* 80 *h.*; also open carriages). From Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 470) 10½ hrs. (16 *K.* 80 *h.*). — Extra-Post and pair from Tirano to Bormio Baths 50 fr.; from Bormio Baths to Trafoi (6½ hrs.), 60-65 fr.

Tirano (1475′), see p. 462. The road ascends vine-clad hills to the district of *Sernio* (2080′). To the N. rises the abrupt *Mte. Masuccio* (9240′), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the *Adda* and converted the valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (6 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the Adda, and above *Grosotto* (Alb. Pini) the *Roasco*, the brook of *Val Grosina* (p. 453). On the left are the well-preserved ruins of the castle *Venosta*. We cross the Adda again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2840′; *Posta* or *Angelo*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*). On the N. slope is the pretty church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts; vegetation becomes poorer. 13½ M. *Mondadizza;* 15 M. *Le Prese;* we again cross the Adda. The defile *La Serra di Morignone*, 3¾ M. long, separates the Val Tellina from the region of Bormio. The *Ponte del Diavolo* witnessed a skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians in 1859. Beyond (18½ M.) *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio.

25½ M. **Bormio,** Ger. *Worms* (4020′; *Posta* or *Leone; Alb. della Torre*), an old-fashioned little town, with dilapidated towers.

From Bormio to Livigno, bridle-path (7 hrs.; guide needless; better in the reverse direction; road to Semogo). At *Premadio* we cross the Adda and ascend the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 453). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso;* above it, on the saddle of *Mte. delle Scale*, rise two towers which once defended the pass (*Scale di Fraele;* 6370′). [By the Val di Fraele to *San Giacomo di Fraele* (6390′), and by *Buffalora* to the *Ofen Pass* (p. 455), and *Zernetz*, 12 hrs.; guide, advisable, 20 fr.] Beyond Isolaccia the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr., *Semogo* (4673′; Martinelli); above, opposite, at the mouth of *Val Viola*, is the church of *San Carlo*. (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see pp. 453, 452.) From the (2½ hrs.) **Foscagno Pass** (7556′; **Cantina*, plain, R. 2 fr.), with its two little lakes, we look back at the Val Viola and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850′); then to the W., over the hill of *Dheira*, to (1½ hr.) *Livigno* (p. 455).

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio in the morning, if ordered previously.)

27½ M. The ***New Baths of Bormio** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4380′; R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8½-12 fr.), on a terrace, command a fine view of the Bormio Valley and the surrounding mountains. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs at the *Old Baths* (p. 468), on the rocks above (¾ M.).

The Stelvio road, constructed in 1820-25, ascends in a long curve, affording superb views of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; S.W., the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915′), *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), and *Cima Redasco* (10,300′); S.E., the *Mte. Valaccetta* (10,425′) and

the ice-pyramid of *Pix Tresero* (11,820′). We cross an iron bridge, and pass through a short tunnel, beyond which the *Old Baths* (*Bagni Vecchi;* 4760′; hotel, pens. 6-8 fr.) lie below us, on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the abrupt *Mte. delle Scale* (p. 467).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. A series of galleries, partly of wood and partly hewn in the rock, for protection against avalanches and torrents, carry the road through a defile *(Il Diroccamento)* to the refuges, the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585′), and (second) *Cantoniera Bruciato* (6495′). On the W. side of the valley rises the huge *Mte. Braulio* (9775′). The road crosses the brook of *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in windings (short-cuts). In a gorge to the left are the **Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the *Casino dei Rottĕri di Spondalonga* (7100′), a road-menders' hut, and the (third) *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7588′; inn, tolerable), with a chapel.

33½ M. **Santa Maria** (8160′; *Gobbi's Inn*), the *Fourth Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, in a bleak Alpine valley.

A beautiful new road (diligence in summer twice daily in 1 hr.; ascent 3 hrs.) leads hence to the left to the **Wormser Joch** (3240′), and descends the *Muranza Valley* to (9 M.) *St. Maria* in the Münster-Thal (p. 469).

**Piz Umbrail* (9945′), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains bounding the Val Braulio on the N., is a splendid point (1¾ hr.; guide 5-6 fr.). By the Dogana we ascend to the right, up a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path. Superb view (panorama by Faller).

The road affords a glimpse of the *Eben Glacier*, on the right. On the (35 M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch* or *Ferdinandshöhe;* 9055′) is the **Hôtel Ferdinandshöhe* (Austrian post-office). A column to the right marks the boundary between Italy and Tyrol; ½ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends to the left in ¼ hr. to the **Dreisprachenspitze* (9325′), a rocky height affording an admirable view, especially of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare reddish *Monte Pressura* (*Röthelspitze;* 9940′) intercepts the view, to the N., of the Münster-Thal.

The road descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings. To the right rise the *Geisterspitze* (11,405′) and *Tuckettspitze* (11,385′).

40½ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180′; *Post, Wallnöfer's Inn*, both very fair). To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* descends far into the valley. The finest point of view is the **Weisse Knott* (6110′; rfmts.), a small platform, 2½ M. farther on: before us, the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right, the Madatsch Glacier; to the left, the Trafoi Glacier, and above it, the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the distance, to the N., rises the snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel. The marble obelisk is a memorial of Joseph Pichler, who first ascended the Ortler (1804).

45½ M. **Trafoi** (5080′; **Trafoi Hotel*, R. 3-9, déj. 3, D. 4, board 6 *K.*; **Post*; **Hôt. Stelvio* or *Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a hamlet, superbly situated at the foot of the *Ortler* (12,800′; ascended hence in 8-9 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Austrian custom-house. Pleasant walk (¾ hr.) to the **Three Holy Springs* (5240′), which rise in the valley below at the foot of the Ortler.

We follow the boisterous *Trafoi-Bach*, which we cross four times. 3 M. **Gomagoi** (4175′; **Reinstadler*, plain), with a small fort. To the right opens the picturesque *Sulden Valley*, with the (2¼ hrs.) village of *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6050′; *Sulden Hotel, first-class; *Eller; Ortlerhof; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. **Prad**, or *Brad* (2950′; *Neue Post; Alte Post*) lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch* or *Adige*, and crosses a marsh and the river by a long viaduct, to (2 M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2900′; *Hirsch), on the highroad from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, 1½ M. to the W. of *Eyrs*.

The Nauders road skirts the hills, at a distance from the Adige. The valley is called the *Vintschgau*, after the *Venosti*, its ancient inhabitants. To the left rises the ruin of *Lichtenberg*. On the right, near *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. To the left lies the small town of *Glurns* (see below), and on the road lies *Tartsch*. Near Mals is the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

To the Münster-Thal a good road leads to the W. from *Glurns* along the right bank of the *Rambach*. In 1499, in the gorge, known as the *Calven*, the confederates defeated an imperial army of 12,000 men, which had entrenched itself here; Benedict Fontana, leader of the League of the House of God' (p. 389), fell in the battle. In 1 hr. we cross the stream. (Avoid track on right bank, by *Riffair.*) The (6 M.) high-lying village of *Taufers* (4042′; *Post), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 459.) Thence to the (½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) **Münster**, Rom. *Mustair* (3765′; **Hôt. Münsterhof; Post; Löwe; Hirsch*), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the *Aua da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) **St. Maria** (4553′; *Hôt. Stelvio; Piz Umbrail; Weisses Kreuz;* wine at *Tramer's*), a large village at the mouth of *Val Muranza*. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio (new road as far as the 4th cantoniera), see p. 468; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, p. 455; over the Scarl Pass to Schuls, p. 459.

61½ M. **Mals** (3440′; *Post; Bär; Hirsch*). On a hill to the left rises the large Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg;* farther on is *Burgeis*, with the castle of *Fürstenburg*. The road ascends the monotonous *Malser Heide*, and beyond the *Heider-See* reaches —

69 M. **St. Valentin** *auf der Heide* (4823′; *Post*). Looking back, we have a superb *View of the ice-clad Ortler range, which fills the background. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to (72½ M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtauferer-Thal*. To the left is the green *Reschen-See*, the source of the Adige. Beyond (74½ M.) *Reschen* (4890′; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4954′), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and descend by the *Stille Bach* to (4½ M.) —

79 M. **Nauders** (4470′; **Post; Adler; Löwe; Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district law-courts.

From Nauders to the *Lower Engadine* (diligence to *Schuls* daily), p. 461.

106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

118 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck (27 M.) daily in 5 hrs. (fare 8 *K.* 80 *h.*, coupé 10 *K.* 56 *h.*; also an omnibus). RAILWAY from Landeck to Bregenz, 91 M., in 3-5 hrs.; fares 10 *K.* 58, 6 *K.* 28, 3 *K.* 44 *h.*

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the *Inn*, being hewn at places in the slate-rock. Two avalanche-galleries. At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point is **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630′), a group of houses *(*Hotel)*. Far below, on the Inn, is *Alt-Finstermünz* (3210′), with its old tower and a bridge.

The road descends gradually, through three short tunnels, and crosses the Inn 1½ M. before reaching —

8 M. **Pfunds** (3185′), which consists of two villages, *Pfunds*, on the right bank, and *Stuben* (Traube; Post), through which the road runs, on the left. To the S.W. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,375′); S.E., the *Glockthurm* (11,010′) and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (13 M.) *Tösens*.

17½ M. **Ried** (2875′; *Post*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. The road crosses to the left bank at (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Kaunser-Thal*. Above Prutz, on a rock to the left, is the ruin of *Laudegg;* near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3900′), with sulphur-baths, 1¼ hr. from Ried (new road); ½ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4545′), a favourite mineral bath, finely situated.

The road recrosses the Inn by the (2½ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge*, 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right, *Flies*, with *Schloss Piedenegg*. The Inn dashes through a gorge and forms several cataracts.

27 M. **Landeck** (2550′; **Post*, R. 3-5 *K.*; *Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by the ancient *Castle Landeck*, now tenanted by poor families. The *Railway Station* (*Restaurant, with bedrooms) lies 1 M. to the E.

The *ARLBERG RAILWAY crosses the Inn. To the right rises the huge *Parseier-Spitze* (9965′). The train ascends on the right bank of the *Sanna* to (31 M.) *Pians* (2990′), opposite the village of that name, which lies far below. 33½ M. *Wiesberg*, with an old château. We cross the *Trisanna*, which descends from the *Patznaun-Thal* to the *Rosanna* to form the Sanna, by a bridge, 280 yds. long and 180′ high. Tunnel (220 yds.).

37 M. *Strengen* (3355′). To the W., the *Riffler* (10,365′), with its glacier. We follow the right bank of the Rosanna to (40½ M.) **Flirsch** (3795′; *Post*), at the foot of the *Eisenkopf* (9400′). The valley expands. We cross the Rosanna thrice to (44½ M.) *Pettneu*, and twice more to (49½ M.) **St. Anton** (4270′; **Post; Adler*), the highest village in the Rosanna-Thal or *Stanzer-Thal*, at the E. base of the *Arlberg*.

The train enters the great ***Arlberg Tunnel**, nearly 6⅓ M.

long (St. Gotthard Tunnel 9¼ M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4300′ above the sea-level; 1600′ below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends to the *Kloster-Thal.* 57 M. *Langen* (3990′; buffet), on the right bank of the *Alfenz.* On the N. side of the valley the train descends over several viaducts to (62 M.) *Danöfen* and —

66½ M. **Dalaas** (3055′); the village (2750′; *Post*) is charmingly situated far below. Several viaducts and tunnels. 59½ M. *Hintergasse* (2700′). At (74 M.) *Bratz* (2315′; Löwe) we reach the floor of the valley. Then down the broad *Illthal* to —

80 M. **Bludenz** (1870′; **Bludenzer Hof*, *Scesaplana*, **Hôt. Arlberg*, at the station; **Kreuz*, in the town), a prettily situated town with 5344 inhabitants. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

LÜNER-SEE AND SCESAPLANA, very repaying. (To the lake 6-6½ hrs., easy.) We descend and cross the Ill to *Bürs*, and ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3360′; *Beck; *Scesaplana). Then along the right bank of the *Alvierbach* to *Alp Lagant*, and up zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. In 3-3½ hrs. we reach the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the beautiful blue **Lüner-See** (6475′), the largest lake among the Rhætian Alps, 4 M. in circuit. On the W. bank is the *Douglass Hut* (inn).

The ascent of the ***Scesaplana** (9735′), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 19, from Brand 14 *K.*). Leaving the Douglass Hut, we skirt the lake a little way, then ascend to the right, over grass, loose stones, and the dreary, rock-strewn *Todte Alp.* Lastly through a steep 'cheminée' to the arête, and easily to the top. The view is magnificent. — Descent to the *Scesaplana Club Hut*, and by *Alp Fasons* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prätigau, p. 396. From the Douglass Hut to (7 hrs.) Schruns (see below) a fine route leads past the grand **Schweizer-Thor* (7055′; pass to the Prätigau, p. 396); to the *Oefen Pass* (7520′), and descends to the finely situated *Lindauer Hut*, and through the *Gauer-Thal* (see below; adepts need no guide).

The **Montafon** (Map, p. 396; for a detailed description, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prätigau on the S. by the *Rhaetikon Chain.* The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily in 2 hrs.) leads by *St. Peter* to (4½ M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet on a mound of débris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn;* then, on the right bank of the Ill, to (8½ M.) **Schruns** (2260′; pop. 1710; *Taube; Löwe; Stern*), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Bartholomäberg* (3560′; a fine point of view) and frequented as a summer-resort. On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschaguns*, at the entrance to the *Gauer-Thal*, whence a path crosses the *Drusenthor* (7220′), between the *Drusenfluh* (9300′) and *Sulzfluh* (see below), to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 396) in the Prätigau. (To the Lüner-See, see above.) By the *Partnun Pass*, or by the *Plasseggen Pass*, to (7-8 hrs.) *Küblis*, see p. 397. — The **Sulzfluh* (9265′; 7 hrs.; guide 18 *K.*) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Scesaplana: to the *Tilisuna Hut* (7255′; inn) 5 hrs., to the top 2 hrs. more (descent to Küblis, p. 397).

Above Schruns the valley contracts. To the S. of (5 M.) *Gallenkirch* (2730′; Adler, Rössle) opens the *Gargellen-Thal*, with the finely situated village of *Gargellen* (5164′; Hôt. Madrisa), whence tolerable routes cross the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7850′) to the W. to (6 hrs.) *Küblis* (p. 397), and the *Schlappina-Joch* (7220′) to the E. to (7-8 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prätigau (p. 397). Passing *Gurtepohl*, we next reach (5 M.) *Gaschurn* (3120′; *Rössl; *Krone), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gannera-Thal*, and (2½ M.) *Patenen* (3435′; Sonne), the last Montafon village. (Passes to the *Patznaun*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*)

FROM PATENEN OVER THE FERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; guide), trying, but attractive. We ascend the *Gross-*

Fermunt-Thal to the right, passing the grand *Stüber* or *Höllen Fall*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Madlener-Haus* (6495'; inn), on the *Gross-Fermunt Alp*, to the W. of the *Bieler Höhe*. Thence to the S., past the source of the *Ill*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Wiesbadener Hütte* (8400'; inn), on the margin of the great *Fermunt Glacier*, and over the easy glacier to the (1 hr.) **Fermunt Pass** (9180'), between (E.) the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,350'), and (W.) *Gross-Buin* (10,880'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts. (ascended by adepts without difficulty, from the Wiesbadener Hütte 3½ hrs.). Steep descent to *Val Tuoi* and (2½ hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 456). — By the *Rothe Furka* to *Klosters*, see pp. 399, 398.

84 M. *Strassenhaus.* We cross the *Ill;* then the *Mänkbach*, issuing from the *Gamperton-Thal* on the left. 87 M. *Nenzing*. 91½ M. *Frastanz*, at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal*. The Illthal contracts. At Feldkirch the Ill forces its way through the limestone rocks (*Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*).

93½ M. **Feldkirch** (1510'; pop. 3800; *Post; Vorarlberger Hof*, at the rail. stat.; *Bär; Löwe; Schäfle*, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant*), a pleasant little town (4167 inhab.), hemmed in by mountains. The *Parish Church*, of 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good 'Descent'.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley from the **Margarethenkapf* (1830'), a hill 20 min. to the W.

From Feldkirch to Buchs (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. It sweeps round the *Ardetzenberg*, crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations, *Nendeln* and *Schaan*. (*Vaduz*, 2 M. to the S., see p. 72.) Near *Buchs* (p. 71) it crosses the Rhine.

We skirt the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*. 96 M. *Rankweil*, at the foot of the *Laternser-Thal*, with a picturesque church. Near (101½ M.) *Götzis* are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

104½ M. **Hohenems** (1420'; **Post; Krone*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the ruins of *Neu-* and *Alt-Hohenems*. We cross the *Dornbirner Ach*.

109½ M. **Dornbirn** (1435'; pop. 13,000; **Hôt. Weiss*, at the station; **Hôt. Rhomberg*, Bahnhof-Str.; **Dornbirner Hof; Hirsch; Mohr*), a thriving town, more than 2 M. long. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohe-Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirsten.

111½ M. *Schwarzach;* 114½ M. *Lautrach*. (Junction-line, left, to *St. Margrethen*, p. 70.) The train crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* to —

118 M. **Bregenz.** — **Hotels.** *Oesterreichischer Hof, by the pier; Hôt. Europa, *Montfort, at the rail. station; Weisses Kreuz; Post; *Schweizerhof; Krone; Bregenzer Hof, Habsburger Hof, near the rail. station. — *Railway Restaurant.*

Bregenz (1260'; pop. 7595), the capital of the *Vorarlberg*, is beautifully situated at the E. end of *Lake Constance*. For details, see *Baedeker's Austria* or *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 63) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (76, 46, 26 *h.*). Steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 34.

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107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como *(Milan)*.

Railway (comp. p. 124) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*, 18½ M., in ¾-1¼ hr. (4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 20 c.); from Lugano to *Como*, 19½ M., in 1-1½ hr. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to *Milan*, 48½ M., in 1¾-3½ hrs. (8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.).

The first station of importance on the St. Gotthard railway (p. 133) to the S. of the Alps is *Bellinzona*, the junction for Locarno (p. 480) and Luino (p. 484). All the express trains stop here.

Bellinzona. — Hotels. *Hôt. Suisse et Poste, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Cervo, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Leone d'Oro, moderate; Railway Hotel, R. 1½-4, B. 1, D. 2. pens. 6 fr., plain; Pens. St. Gotthard; Alb.-Ristorante Ferrari. — *Railway Restaurant; Bœhm's Bairische Bierhalle.*

Bellinzona (775′), a picturesque town (5047 inhab.), quite Italian in character in its older parts, with a fine *Abbey Church* of 1546, is the capital of *Canton Ticino*. Picturesquely dominated by ancient walls and castles, Bellinzona was regarded from very early times as the key to the St. Gotthard and San Bernardino Passes. The fortifications, built by the Dukes of Milan in the 13-15th cent., and frequently restored (finally in 1853) by the Swiss, in whose possession the town has remained since 1503 (p. 132), have now lost their importance owing to the modern defensive works erected in the upper valley of the Ticino. On an isolated hill to the W. of the town, in the direction of the river, rises the *Castello Grande* (now a prison and arsenal), formerly held by the canton of Uri. On the mountain-slope to the E. are the *Castello di Mezzo* (held by Schwyz) and, higher up, the *Castello Corbario* or *Unterwalden* (1595′). The ruins of the last have been converted into a *Hôtel-Restaurant and command a fine view; they may be reached from the station by the road through the town in 3/4 hr., or by a footpath via *Daro* and the church of *Artore* in 1/2 hr. (donkey from the station, 1 fr.).

Ascent of *Monte Camoghè* (7303′; from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs., with guide), see p. 478; by the *Passo di San Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 498.

A tunnel carries us under the Castello di Mezzo (see above). At (2 1/2 M.) *Giubiasco* (765′; Pens. Camoghè, pens. 5 fr.) the lines to *Lago Maggiore* (p. 483) diverge to the right. — Beyond *Camorino* the Lugano line ascends the *Monte Cenere*, through walnut and chestnut trees. *Sant' Antonio* lies below on the right. 5 1/2 M. *Cadenazzo* (p. 479). Two tunnels. Fine view of the influx of the Ticino into Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts. We pass under *Monte Cenere* (1807′), by a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (windows should be shut), and reach —

9 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560′), in the bleak dale of the *Leguana*. We follow the stream, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, descending from *Mte. Camoghè* (p. 478). Beyond a short tunnel is (15 M.) **Taverne** (1105′; *Inn*). At *Lamone* (1033′) the train leaves the Vedeggio valley, and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long).

18 1/2 M. **Lugano.** — The Railway Station (1110′; Pl. C, 2; **Restaurant;* view) lies high above the town, to which we descend by road, path, or Cable Tramway (*Funicolare;* Pl. C, 2, 3; fares up 40 or 20 c., down 20 or 10 c.). — The Steamboat (p. 494) has three piers: *Lugano-Centrale* (Pl. C, 3), by the Piazza Giardino; *Lugano-Piazza Guglielmo Tell* (Pl. C, 4), near the Hôt. du Parc; *Lugano-Paradiso* (Pl. B, 6), for Paradiso and Mte. Salvatore.

Hotels. The chief hotels send omnibuses to meet trains and steamers. *On the Lake:* *Hôtel du Parc (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in an old monastery at the S. end of the town, with garden (band twice a day), R. 4-6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 5, omnibus 1 1/2, music 1/2, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Splendide (Pl. c; B, 5), on the Paradiso road (p. 476), R. 5 1/2-9, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue au Lac (Pl. h; A, 5), on the Paradiso road, R. 3-7, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 3/4, D. 4 3/4, pens. 7 1/2-12 fr. — Second Class: Hôt. Lugano (Pl. e; C, 3), with a small garden, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/2,

Geograph. Anstalt von

LUGANO
1:16700
0 50 100 200 300 400 Metri
Canobbio
Eval Colla
Molino nuovo
Madonnetta
Istituto dei Vecchioni
Ponte Madonnetta
Cimitero Vecchio
Macello Pubblico
Molinazzo
Viganello
Pazzalino
Bottogno
Albonago
Campo Marzio
Stab.o Torriotti
Piazza di Tiro
CASSARATE
Suvigliana
Aldesago
Vallée
Trona
Punta Vallée
Pens. du Midi
Ruvigliana
Alla Chiesa
Castagnola
Villa Lepori
Villa di Selvano
Cortivo
Villa Favorita
Villa Vignascia
MONTE BRÈ
Gandria
Bré
G O
E S I O
ca d. Svizz. ital. D 3
nicipio D 3
ca popolare C 3
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; ALB.-RISTORANTE AMERICANA (Pl. f; D, 3), Piazza Giardino, pens. 6 fr., Italian; HÔTEL-GARNI WALTER (see below), R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. VICTORIA (Pl. l; B, 5), on the Paradiso road, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *PENS. VILLA SPERANZA, PENS. ET RESTAURANT LORETO, both at *Loreto* (Pl. B, 4). — *In the Town:* HÔT. SUISSE (Pl. g; D, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 6½ fr., well spoken of; PENS. ZWEIFEL, R. 1½, D. incl. wine 2, pens. incl. wine 5 fr. — *Near the Station:* to the S., *HÔT.-PENS. BRISTOL (Pl. y; B, 4), R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. BEAU-REGARD ET CONTINENTAL (Pl. i; B, 3), R. 2½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7½-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. BERNA & BELLAVISTA (Pl. r; C, 3), R. 3-5½, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *PENS. VILLA BELVEDERE, at *Montarina* (Pl. B, 3); *HÔT. ST. GOTTHARD-TERMINUS (Pl. k; C, 3), R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3-3½, D. 4-4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; to the N., *HÔT. WASHINGTON (Pl. d; C, 1), R. 3-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. x; B, 4), with garden, R. 4-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; PENS. VILLA STAUFFER, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens AMTMANN, R. 1½-2½, pens. from 6 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. OBERLAND, at *Massagno*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 fr. — *Below the Station:* *Hôt.-Pens. PFISTER, Via al Colle, with garden, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔT. ERICA ET CENTRAL (Pl. q; C, 2), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; HÔT. DE LA VILLE ET PENS. BON-AIR (Pl. s; C, 2), R. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔT. MILAN ET TROIS SUISSES (Pl. t; C, 2), R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr., with its dépendance HÔT. DE LA GARE (Pl. o; C, 2), R. 2 fr.; PENS. INDUNI, pens. 5-6 fr., very fair. — At *Paradiso* (p. 476): *HÔT.-PENS. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. v; A, 6), R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4-5, pens. 9½-17, omn. 1½ fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. REICHMANN (Pl. n; B, 6), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔT. BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. m; A, B, 6), R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7½-12 fr., both with garden and terrace on the lake; *PENS. VILLA CARMEN (Pl. u; B, 6), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. PARADISO (Pl. p; A, 6), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. MEISTER, well spoken of, 5½-7 fr. — At *Cassarate* (p. 477), 1 M. to the E. of the pier of Lugano, sheltered, with S. aspect: *HÔT.-PENS. VILLA CASTAGNOLA (Pl. w; G, 3), with pretty garden, R. 3½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3¾, S. 2¾, pens. 7-11 fr.; *PENS. VILLA DU MIDI (Pl. G, 5), ¼ M. farther on, 4½-5 fr. — At *Castagnola* (p. 477): *PENS. VILLA MORITZ, higher up the hill, with restaurant, pens. 5½-7 fr.; PENS. MONT FLEURI. — At *Davesco*, 4½ M. to the N.E., above the Val Cassarate: Hôt.-Pens. CHÂTEAU DE DAVESCO, with electric and other baths, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, pens. 8-12 fr.

BEER at the *Aktienbrauerei Basel*, Piazza della Riforma; *Deutsches Brauhaus*, at the post-office; *Walter* (see above), *Straub*, both on the quay. — *Café Centrale*, *Café Jacchini*, both in the Piazza Giardino; *Café Conti*, behind Piazza Riforma. — Confectioners: *Meister*, a little to the S.W. of the Palazzo Civico; *Forster*, Via Canova.

Lake Baths (*Bagno Pubblico;* Pl. B, 5) on the Paradiso road (20 c., towels and dress 20 c., private cabinet 80 c.). WARM BATHS at *Anastasi's*, near the Hôtel du Parc; *E. Gerber-Wälti's*, at Paradiso.

Apollo Theatre, at the E. end of the quay (Pl. D, 3), with café-restaurant and terrace (concerts and variety performances in summer).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Via Canova, near Hôt. Suisse. — Physicians, *Dr. Cornils*, *Dr. Michel*, *Dr. Zbinden*, *Dr. Reali*, etc. — Dentist, *Ed. Winzeler*. — Bookseller, *A. Arnold (Libreria Dalp)*, Piazza Riforma.

Electric Tramway every 15-20 min. from Piazza Giardino to Paradiso Salvatore station; with branch to the Pens. Carmen), to Cassarate, towards the E., and Molino Nuovo, to the N. (10 c.).

Carriage to or from the St. Gotthard Station, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fr.; two horses, 1-2 pers. 2 fr. 75 c., each person more 75 c.; same fares from the station or the town to *Paradiso* and the *Salvatore* station and to *Cassarate*. From the town or the St. Gotthard station to *Castagnola* one-horse carriage 3 or 4, two-horse 6 fr. — *Circuit of Mte. San Salvatore* (p. 477; by Pambio, Figino, Morcote, Melide: 2½ hrs.; repaying) with one horse 8-9, with two horses 15 fr.; to *Trevano*, *Agno*, *Melide* 6, 7,

and 10; to *Capolago* 8, 9, and 14; *Luino* 12, 14, and 25; *Varese* 16, 18, and 30 fr.; fee 10 per cent of fare.

Boats, with 1 rower for 1-2 pers. 1¾, more than 2 pers. 2 fr., with 2 rowers 3 fr. for the first hour; for each ½ hour more 1 rower ½-¾, two rowers 1 fr., and fee. Sailing-boats 3½ fr. for the first hour, each ½ hr. more 1½ fr.

English Church *(St. Edward's)*, Viâ Geretta (Pl. B, 4), opened in 1902, with services all the year round; chaplain, *Rev. Canon H. F. M. Tyler*.

English Goods (groceries, tea-room, etc.): *The British Trading Company*, Piazza del Comercio.

Lugano (905′; pop. 9394), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of that name, is an admirable place for some stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake; the lower hills are clad with vineyards and gardens, which contrast beautifully with the dark-green chestnuts and walnuts above them. To the S. rises *Monte San Salvatore*, wooded to its top; to the E., beyond the lake, is the *Monte di Caprino*, with *Monte Generoso* to its right. To the left, *Monte Brè* and the beautiful *Monte Boglia*. On the N. opens the broad valley of the *Cassarate*, backed by an Alpine amphitheatre, in which the serrated *Monte Camoghè* is conspicuous.

The *Piazza Giardino* (Pl. C, D, 3), prettily laid out, lies near the Lugano-Centrale landing-stage. On the W. side rises the handsome *Palazzo Civico* (Pl. C, D. 3), built in 1844, with a fine colonnaded court; on the first floor is a small *Exhibition of Modern Paintings* (adm. 10-12 and 2-4 p.m.; fee). The *Piazza della Riforma* lies farther back. — A broad *Quay*, the favourite evening-promenade, extends along the lake. At its E. end is the *Theatre* (p. 475), and at its S. end rises a *Fountain Statue of Tell* (Pl. C, 4), by Vela (1852). — The rood-loft of *Santa Maria degli Angioli* (Pl. C, 4; begun in 1499) bears a fresco of the *Passion by *Bernardino Luini*, with numerous figures (1529). On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, and in the 1st Chapel on the right is a fine Madonna (1530; curtained), both on panel by Luini.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian. *San Lorenzo* (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on the hill below the station, probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the end of the 15th cent., has a marble façade in the early-Renaissance style (1517). *View of town and lake from the terrace of the railway-station.

Walks (with benches and finger-posts). To the S.: by the highroad through the *Paradiso* suburb (Pl. A, B, 6; tramway, see p. 475), and at the foot of Mte. San Salvatore, to the (1¼ M.) cape of *San Martino*. To Melide, 1½ M. farther on, see p. 478. From Paradiso a path leads (right; 5 min.) to the *Belvedere*, with view of lake and town. — To the W.: by the winding Ponte Tresa road (Pl A, B, 4, 5; short-cuts), uphill to the (½ hr.) favourite *Restaurant du Jardin* (also pension); the village of *Sorengo* lies on a hill to the right (1325′; Pens. de la Colline d'Or; fine view from the church); to the W. is the Lake of Muzzano. Opposite the Rest. du Jardin a road leads to the left, by *Gentilino*, to (1½ M.) the conspicuous church of *Sant' Abondio* (1345′), adjoining which are several monuments by Vela. A very attractive walk (3 M. more) leads from Gentilino, to the right, through fine chestnut-woods to *Montagnola* (1550′), and back by *Noranco* and

Scareglia
M.Gradiccioli
Mezzovico
M.Brena
M.Bigorio
Sigirino
Osignano
Odogno
Roveredo
Isone
Bidogno
Cimadera
Sermonte
Torricella
Taverne
Bigorra
Lamperstra
Lopagno
M.Petrole
M.Uzino
Pizzo
Ferruro
Torricella
Ponte Capriasca
Tesserete
Val Colla
Vaglio
Bruggia
S.Martino
M.Cuasse
Cima del Palazzo
A.Tarinascia
Origlio
Sonvico
Mugena
Arosio
Carnago
Dino
Sareggia
Villa
Sasso Grande
Vezio
Lanione
Cadro
Fescoggia
Gravesa
Curtella
Cimano
Davesco
Breno
Canobbio
A.Bolla
Soragno
M. Bolgia
Castello
Cademario
Bosco
Vezia
Porza
Rotino
M.Boglia
Albogasio
Maduccio
Savosa
Ligarno
Careggia
Pregassona
Orta
S.Mamette
Arapino
Bioggio
Massagno
Bellarina
Cima Boggia
Breganzona
M.Brè
Bre
Cureglia
Gandria
Curio
Agno
Muzzano
Sorengo
LUGANO
Castagnola
Cantine di dentro
M.Coste
Vernate
Paradiso
Cantine
Caprino
Monte Caprino
Magliaso
S.Martino
Lanzo d'Intelvi
Caslano
Carabbia
Fornace
Colmo di Cureggio
Ponte Tresa
Agra
Campione
Croce
Grancia
Arogno
M.Caslano
Lavena
Melide
Carona
Bissone
Ardenno
Brusino Arsizio
Maroggia
Rovio
Generoso
Morcote
Melano
Cuasso al Monte
Riva S.Vitale
Capolago
Muggio
Cuasso al Piano
M.Grumello
Wagner & Debes' Geog. Estab. Leipzig
1:150.000
Kilom.
Engl.M.

Pambio. — To the E.: from Piazza dell' Indipendenza (Pl. D, 3), where No. 78, on the right, is the entrance to the shady park of the *Villa Ciani* (Pl. D, E, 3; with a marble figure of 'La Desolazione' by Vinc. Vela; fee 1½-1 fr.), the Via Carlo Cattaneo crosses the (¼ M.) *Cassarate*, and leads to (¾ M.) *Cassarate* (Pl. G, 3; electric tramway, see p. 475), whence we follow the sunny road at the foot of Mte. Brè to the left to (1 M.) *Castagnola* (1030'; good restaurant at the Villa Moritz, p. 475). Thence an undulating road runs along the lake to (1-1¼ hr.) *Gandria* (p. 495).

The finest excursion is to ***Monte San Salvatore** (3000'), by CABLE RAILWAY (1 M. long) from Paradiso in ½ hr. (fare 3, down 2 fr.; return-ticket, including R., S., & B., 10 fr.). The lower station (1245'; rfmts.; Pl. A, 6) lies ¼ M. from the *Lugano-Paradiso* pier. The line, with an initial gradient of 17:100, crosses the St. Gotthard Railway, traverses a viaduct (112 yds. long; 38:100), and reaches (½ M.) the halfway station *Pazzallo* (1635'; with engine-house for dynamos, etc.), where carriages are changed. The line ascends over granite rock, at an increasing gradient (at last 60:100), to the terminus (2915'; *Hôt. Kulm). Thence on foot to the (7 min.) summit (*Vetta*), on which there is a pilgrimage-chapel. The *VIEW embraces the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano; to the E., above Porlezza, is Monte Legnone (p. 497); to the N., above Lugano, rises the serrated Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Panorama by Imfeld. Morning-light best.) — Walkers follow the road passing under the St. Gotthard Railway and leading viâ *Calprino* to (1½ M.) the village of *Pazzallo*, which is crossed by one of the lanes marked 'al Monte'. Thence a bridle-path leads to the left, crossing the cable-tramway, whence a stony footpath, commanding fine views, leads to the summit in 1½ hr.

The ***Monte Brè** (3050'; ascent 2½-3 hrs., descent 1¾ hr.; guide needless; mule 10 fr.) is another beautiful point. Electric Tramway to *Cassarate* (see above); road thence, to the N., to (¾ M.) *Viganello* (1007'). Passing below the hill crowned by the church of *Pazzalino*, we take the bridle-path ascending to the right to (½ hr.) *Albonago* (1525') and (¾ hr.) *Aldesago* (1950'), on the hillside, the highest village seen from Lugano. Aldesago is also reached in ¾-1 hr. from *Castagnola* (see above) viâ *Ruvigliano*. Higher up, the path divides: both branches round the hill to the (40 min.) village of *Brè* (2590'; restaurant), at the back of the hill. From behind the church a narrow path ascends to the W., following the ridge, to the (½ hr.) top. The paved path diverging to the left at a grove about halfway up leads first to a spur towards Lugano, and then ascends at the back of the hill. Beautiful view of Lake Lugano, and of the mountains around.

Opposite Lugano, to the S.E., rises the **Monte di Caprino**, the 'Cantine' or rock-cellars of which are much visited on Sundays and holidays (in winter Mon. & Frid.; closed in the evening). Good 'Asti' of icy coolness is sold here. Another favourite resort is the open-air restaurant at *Molino*, to the S. of the Cantine, with a fine waterfall near. Rowing-boat there and back in 2½ hrs., incl. stay (with one rower 4 fr.); steamer on Sundays and holidays. It may be reached on foot from *Campione*, see p. 494.

To SAN BERNARDO ANN BIGORIO (to stat. Taverne, 3½-4 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by *Massagno*. *Savosa*, *Porza*, and *Comano* to the (1½ hr.) church of **San Bernardo** (2310'), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. [At the S.E. base of the hill are the village of *Canobbio* and the château of **Trèvano**. The latter, which belongs to Mr. Louis Lombard of New York, is one of the most sumptuous private residences in Switzerland, with a fine atrium in the classical style and a well-appointed theatre. The park, nearly 80 acres in extent, is beautifully wooded. Visitors admitted to the park and hot-houses on presenting their cards.] Thence (at first following the hill-top, to the N.; no path) to *Sala* and the (1¼ hr.) monastery of **Bigorio** (2360'; rfmts.), charmingly situated. The church contains a Madonna attributed to Guercino. The top of *Monte Bigorio* (3810') may be reached hence by an attractive path through chestnut-woods and fields. From the convent we

may return viâ (1 M.) *Ponte Capriasca* (1425′; church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper; best light 11-1) to the (1¼ M.) rail. stat. *Taverne* (p. 474).

***Monte Boglia** (4960′; 4-4½ hrs. guide desirable). Ascent by *Soragno* and *Alp Bolla*, or from *Brè* (p. 477) in 1¾ hr. View less extensive but more picturesque than from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the *Val Solda* to *Castello* and *San Mamette* (steamboat-pier; p. 495) or *Oria* (p. 495).

Monte Camoghè (7303′; two days; guide from Colla) affords a grand Alpine panorama, from Mte. Rosa to the Ortler. We drive in 2½ hrs., by *Canobbio* and *Tesserete* (*Trattoria Sev. Antonini), and then to the right through the *Val di Colla*, to (10 M.) *Scareglia* or *Lower Colla* (3205′; Osteria Garzirola). We then ascend on foot by *Colla* and *Alp Pietrarossa*, leaving *Mte. Garzirola* (see below) to the right, to (3 hrs.) *Alp Sertena* (5922′) and the (1½ hr.) top. — Optional descent to the N., by the *Rivolte* and *Leveno* alps, to *Val Morobbia*, *Giubiasco*, and (5 hrs.) *Bellinzona* (p. 473; ascent of the Camoghè thence, 7-8 hrs.). — *Monte Garzirola* (6925′), 3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From the Val di Colla the pass of *San Lucio* (5032′) leads to Porlezza, and the *Cima di Fojorma* (5928′; fine view) to *Val Solda* (p. 495), another path to which passes the curious dolomitic *Denti di Vecchia*.

Monte Támaro (6433′; 4 hrs.; guide), from *Taverne* (p. 474) or *Bironico* (p. 474), not difficult. Splendid view, with Lago Maggiore in the distance.

Pleasant drive in a light car (16-17 fr.) by *Bioggio* (1053′) to (2 hrs.) *Cademario* (2407′), whence the trap is sent to Agno. Then walk up to (20 min.) **San Bernardo** (2955′; view of Lago Maggiore, etc.), down to the Aranno-Iseo road, and follow it to the left to *Iseo* (2254′; passing near the chapel of *Santa Maria*, 2560′), *Cimo*, *Vernate*, and (2 hrs.) *Agno* (p. 494).

To the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 495.

Railway from Lugano to Como (Milan). The train crosses the *Tassino Valley* on a viaduct, 130′ high (view to the left), and passes through the *Paradiso Tunnel* (828 yds.) under the N.E. spur of *Monte San Salvatore* (p. 477). It then skirts the W. bank of the lake to (23 M.) *Melide* (905′), with the Restaurant & Pension Demicheli (pens. from 5 fr.) and the Grotto Civelli (wine and cold viands). Train and road cross the lake to *Bissone* by a stone viaduct ½ M. long, which sadly mars the scenery, with an arch at each end for the passage of boats. Fine views on both sides. Two tunnels. 25 M. *Maroggia* (Hôtel-Restaurant Val Mara, R. 1½-2 fr.), at the W. base of *Mte. Generoso*. To *Rovio*, see p. 479.

27½ M. **Capolago** (**Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, with garden, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Albergo d'Italia*, clean; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the end of the S.E. bay of the lake, station for the *Generoso Railway* (p. 479; steamboat from Lugano thrice daily in ¾ hr.).

30 M. **Mendrisio** (1180′; pop. 3338; *Angelo*, a good Italian house, R. 2½ fr.) lies ½ M. from the station, at the S.W. foot of Monte Generoso (see above). At *Ligornetto*, 1½ M. to the W., is the *Museo Vela*, containing models and a few sculptures by the celebrated sculptor Vincenzo Vela (1822-91), who was born here. — 33 M. *Balerna*.

35 M. **Chiasso** (764′; **Rail. Restaurant; Croce*, near the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; long halt). The line pierces *Monte Olimpino* by a tunnel 3170 yds. long (view of Lake Como to the left), and passes *Borgo Vico*, a suburb of Como, on the left.

38 M. **Como** (p. 502); thence to (67 M.) *Milan*, see R. 113.

PANORAMA DEL MONTE GENEROSO.

FROM CAPOLAGO TO THE TOP OF MONTE GENEROSO.

RACK & PINION RAILWAY thrice daily in summer (April 1st-Oct. 31st) in 1¼ hr., return-fare 10 fr. (Sun. 5 fr.), from Lugano 11 fr. 75 c. (Sun. 6 fr.); return-ticket, with R., S., & B. in Hôtel Kulm, 18 fr.

The trains start from the pier and halt at the St. Gotthard Railway Station (p. 478). The line ascends the abrupt cliffs at a gradient of 20 : 100, then 22 : 100, and traverses five tunnels in all. — 1¾ M. *San Nicolao* (2320′), in the wooded *Val di Solarino*. As we mount we obtain a view of the plain as far as Milan; to the right is the Monte Bisbino (p. 501). — 4 M. *Bellavista* (4010′; Hôt.-Restaurant Bellavista, plain). About 5 min. to the S. of the station is the **Perron*, a mountain-spur commanding an admirable view (finest in the morning) of Lake Lugano and of the snow-peaks from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. To the E. of the station (10 min.; tramway; hotel-porter meets trains) is the **Hôtel du Generoso* (3960′; R. 4-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), on a terrace commanding the plain of Lombardy as far as Mte. Viso (bridle-path thence to the top, 1¼ hr.). The railway ends at (5½ M.) *Vetta* (5295′; **Hôt. Kulm*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½-4, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr., connected by terraces with the *Restaurant Kulm; Restaurant Vetta*, plainer, R. from 1½, D. incl. wine 3 fr.). A path leads hence in 20 min. to the top of **Monte Generoso** (5590′), with a pilgrimage chapel and belvedere (mountain indicator). The *VIEW (see Panorama) embraces the entire Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Pizzo dei Tre Signori, and, to the S., the plains of Lombardy, backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. The Monte Rosa group affords a magnificent sight, especially by morning-light.

Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Rovio* (1665′; *Hôt.-Pens. Mte. Generoso, open in winter also, R. 1-2, D. 2½, S. 1½, board 5 fr.), 4 M. from Marrogia station by road (footpath shorter), by a good path, shady in the forenoon, in 3½-5 hrs.; from *Mendrisio* (p. 478), viâ *San Nicolao* (bridle-path in 3½-4 hrs.; mule 6 fr.); or from *Balerna* (p. 478) viâ *Muggio*, in 4-4½ hrs. (road to Muggio, beyond which the ascent is fatiguing). — From *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (bridle-path, 5½ hrs.), see p. 495 (better for descent; guide advisable for novices).

108. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

RAILWAY to Locarno, 13 M., in 40 min. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — DILIGENCE from Locarno to *Bignasco* thrice daily, in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 fr. 85, coupé 4 fr. 30 c.); from Bignasco to Fusio in summer twice daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 fr. 65 c.). — CARRIAGE from Locarno to Bignasco 19, with two horses 30 fr., back 16 or 25 fr.; from Bignasco to Fusio and back 18 or 35 fr.

To (5½ M.) *Cadenazzo*, see p. 474. The line crosses the *Ticino* near (8 M.) *Reazzino*. — 10 M. *Gordola*, at the mouth of *Val Verzasca*.

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence Locarno-Sonogno twice daily, 5¼ hrs.) ascends the picturesque valley, watered by the green *Verzasca* with its countless falls and delicious rocky pools, in which trout abound. The road leads by (r.) *Vogorno* and (l.) *Corippo* to (10 M.) *Lavertezzo* (1795′; Osteria della Posta) and (14 M.) **Brione** (2497′; *Inn*), the chief village, at the mouth

of the *Val d'Osola*, through which an uninteresting path (with guide) leads to the *Forcarella Cocco* (7010'), *Val Cocco*, and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 482). Ascending towards the N., our road leads to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (18 M.) **Sonogno** (2980'; *Inn*), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140'), between the Corona di Redorta and Mte. Zucchero, to *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 482), interesting. Another fine route leads to the N. by *Cabione* and *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Bocchetta di Cima Bianca* (6920'), to the W. of the Cima Bianca; it descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6045'), with its little lake ('laghetto'), and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 133).

We cross the wild *Verzasca* and skirt *Lago Maggiore*.

13 M. **Locarno.** — **Hotels.** *At Muralto:* *Grand-Hôtel Locarno (Pl. a), with fine park, lake-view, and English Chapel, R. from 4½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc (Pl. b), with fine garden and view, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Reber, on the lake, ½ M. to the E. of the station, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; Hôt. International, near the station, unpretending. *At Locarno*, in the Piazza Grande: *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. d), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. Suisse (Pl. f), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 6½ fr.; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. e), near the pier. Italian, very fair, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr. — **Pensions.** *Villa Erica*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Belvedere*, 5½-8 fr., both on the way to the Madonna del Sasso; *Curhaus Sanitas*, pens. 6-9 fr., above the Madonna del Sasso; *Villa Muralto*, behind the Grand-Hôtel Locarno, 5-5½ fr.; *Quisisana*, 5-7 fr.; *Germania*, 5 fr.; *Villa Libertà*, 6-8 fr., all at Muralto. Furnished rooms at *Giul. Borghetti's*.

Cafés: *Café Locarno*, *Café Svizzero*. — Beer at the *Railway Restaurant; Hôt. du Lac* (see above); *Bairische Bierhalle*. — Baths: *Stabilimento Rimoldi*, Motta San Jorio, near the Castello; interesting trout breeding-tanks. — Boats. Per ½ hr. 1 fr.; 1 hr. 1½ fr.; each addit. hr. 1 fr.

Steamboat on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 483.

Locarno (680'; pop. 3603, Rom. Cath.), a quiet little town, lies beautifully on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland, but the character of the architecture, scenery, and population is Italian. Its mild climate makes it a favourite transition and winter resort. The expulsion of the Protestants in 1553 arrested the development of the town, which was of considerable importance in the middle ages. The Piazza Grande, with the old *Government Buildings* and the *Palazzo Civico*, lies to the W. of the harbour; on its W. side is a monument to the deputy *Mordasini* (d. 1888). In front of the church of *Sant' Antonio* is a memorial fountain to *Marchese Marcacci* (d. 1854). The old *Castello* of the Visconti, partially destroyed in 1518, is now a court of justice and prison. — At *Muralto* (pop. 1500) is the church of *San Vittore*, rebuilt in the 12th cent., with an ancient crypt.

Walks. — Leaving the Piazza Grande by the Via delle Monache, and turning to the left past the 'Scuola Normale Femminile', we reach a steep paved path, with 'stations', which ascends in ½ hr. to the *Madonna del Sasso (1000'), a pilgrimage-church on a wooded rock above the town. The church contains (l.) a modern *Entombment by Ciseri, and (r.) a Flight into Egypt by Bramantino. Ascending to the left through the monastery, and crossing a wooden bridge to the left, a steep path leads to (5 min.) a *Chapel*, containing a painted terracotta group of the Resurrection by Rossi (1887), and affording a most picturesque view of the Madonna del Sasso. The chapel of *Trinità del Monte*, farther up, commands the N. part of Lago Maggiore. The whole walk takes 1½ hr. (evening-light best).

Val Maggia, Avegno
Mergoscia
Domodossola, Centovalli
Bellinzona
Brissago
Alpe Cardada
Val Resa
Costa
Riei
Zucchero
Castello
Scalate
Comarè
Verscio
Tegna
Cavigliano
Melezza
Vallone
Valle dei Crvani
Brè
Vatagnere
Roncaccio
Monti della Trinità
Orselina
S.Bernardo
Miralago
Muranda
Brione
Schivasco
Sira
Viona
Orech
Contra
Navegna
Mirabella
Gordola
Tenero
Minusio
Muralto
Rivapiana
Piano d'Arbigo
Ruino
S.Giorgio
Solduno
Losone
S.Rocco
S.Lorenzo
Arcegno
Zota
Novelli
Scalasco
Val Brima
Balladrume
Gierbi
M.Fontana
S.Materno
Maggia
Pescheria e Bagni
LOCARNO
Rusca
Stand
Saleggi
Cascina Orelli
Ascona
S.Michele
Calzo
Cruniaga
Lavorcio
Moscia
Ronco
Fontana Martina
LAGO MAGGIORE
1:75.000
Mad. del Sasso
Muralto
S.Vittore
Stazione
S.Eugenio
Cl. E vang.
Lago Maggiore
Imbarcadero
Munic.
Piazza Grande
Posta
Teatro
S.Antonio
S.M. Assunta
Osp. Castello
S. Francesco
Quartiere Nuovo
LOCARNO
1:25.000
Metri

Pleasant walks, to the W., by *Solduno*, to the (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (see below); from Solduno to the S.W., across the Maggia, to (2 M.) *Losone*, with cool wine-cellars ('Grotti'; wine good and cheap), or to (2½ M.) *Ascona* (p. 483), and thence along Lago Maggiore to *Ronco* and (6 M.) *Brissago* (p. 484); still finer is the walk 'over the hill' from Losone to Ronco. Also to the E. to (1½ M.) *Minusio*, and the (¾ M.) *Navegna Gorge*, with a chalybeate spring; to the N. to the hill-hamlets of *Orselina* (1495'; *Hôt.-Pens. Mirafiori, with open-air restaurant, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 4-5 fr.), and *Brione* (1420'; each 3 M.), with pretty views; or to (6 M.) *Mergoscia* in *Val Verzasca* (p. 479). From Orselina (see above) a good path leads to (1¼ hr.) the little *Albergo Miralago* (3225'), with a fine view of the Lago Maggiore, and farther on to the *Hôtel Alpenheim* (pens. 5 fr.), a milk and air resort. About 1 M. farther up is the *Chapel of San Bernardo* (3595').

From Locarno to Domodossola, 12 hrs., through **Val Centovalli** and **Val Vigezzo**, repaying (railway in contemplation). Road (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. to Intragna) viâ *Solduno*, *Ponte Brolla* (see below), and *Losone* to (6 M.) *Intragna* (1210'; inn), at the confluence of the *Melezzo* and *Onsernone*. Then on the left bank of the Melezzo, passing below *Borgnone* (r.) and (6½ M.) an *Osteria* (on a hill to the left), to (1 M.) *Camedo*, the last Swiss village. Thence a fatiguing hilly path, crossing the Italian frontier, leads by the villages of *Olgia* and *Dissimo* (2790'; good inn) to (2½ hrs.) *Rè* (2560'; several inns), a resort of pilgrims, with a large new hospital. Road thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (Leon d'Oro), where the road from Val Cannobina joins ours on the left (p. 484), to (1½ M.) **Santa Maria Maggiore** (2713'; **Hôt. des Alpes; *Posta*), capital of the populous *Val Vigezzo*, and by *Druogno* and *Riva* to (9½ M.) *Domodossola* (p. 346).

Val Onsernone. Road (diligence from Locarno to Comologno and Spruga daily in 5 hrs.) over the *Ponte Brolla* (see below) to (4½ M.) *Cavigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend, to the N.W., the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in windings, to *Loco* (inn) and (12 M.) *Russo* (2638'; Hôt. de la Poste), where the valley divides. The road turns into the W. branch of the valley, and at the *Ponte Oscuro* (2450'), where the Vergeletto road diverges to the right, it turns back and ascends the S. branch past *Crana* to (16½ M.) *Comologno* (3540'; no good inn). From (17½ M.) *Spruga*, where the road ends, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (¾ hr.) rustic sulphur-baths of *Craveggia*. Thence across the *Bocchetta di Sant' Antonio* to *Santa Maria Maggiore* (see above; 5 hrs.; guide to the pass advisable), repaying. — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2980'; *Hôt. des Neiges, pens. 4-6 fr.). Thence to Cimalmotto (p. 482) over the *Passo di Porcareccio* (6420'), or or to Cevio by the *Lago d'Alzasca* (6095'), interesting (with guide).

The ***Val Maggia**, 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, rich vegetation, pretty villages, and fine waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. The road (dilig. and carr., see p. 479) leads on the left bank of the wild *Maggia*, past the (2½ M.) *Ponte Brolla* (840'; route to Val Onsernone, see above), to *Avegno*, where the snowy Basodino is visible for a time, and (8½ M.) the village of *Maggia* (1138'; Albergo della Posta). To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia*. Then by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, *Someo*, and *Riveo* (with the beautiful **Soladino Fall*, 330' high, on the left) to *Visletto*, at the foot of huge cliffs, and over the Maggia to (16 M.) **Cevio** (1380'; pop. 514; *Ristorante del Basodino*, with a few rooms; *Ristorante della Posta*), the capital of the valley, with fine groups of trees and an old church, at the mouth of the *Valle di Campo*, which is watered by the *Rovana*.

Through the **Valle di Campo** a winding road (diligence to Collinasca daily in 1½ hr.; shorter footpath) ascends to (4 M.) *Collinasca* (2640'). Here

we cross the brook descending on the right from the *Val di Bosco* (see below) and ascend to (1½ M.) *Cerentino* (rustic inn), where the road to *Bosco* (see below) diverges to the right. Thence our road leads through wood, high up on the N. side of the valley, to *Piano*, (4½ M.) *Campo* (4430'; inn), and (1 M.) *Cimalmotto* (4620'; inn). Noteworthy frescoes in the porch of the church. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass to Vergeletto*, see above; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7425') to (6 hrs.) *Crevola* (p. 346), easy; over the *Passo di Groppo* (8310') to *Passo*, or over the *Passo della Fria* (3038') and *Passo della Forcoletta* (7664') to *Crodo* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 354), both easy (guide). — In the *Val di Bosco*, 7 M. from Cerentino, lies *Bosco* (4940'; Bronzi's inn, well spoken of), *Crin*, or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to *Val Formazza*, see p. 353.

18 M. **Bignasco** (1425'; pop. 202; *Hôt. du Glacier*, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.), at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*, is a fine centre for excursions. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. The fine *Waterfall of Bignasco* is ½ M. to the S.E.

Excursions. Pleasant walk to (¾ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti* (2360'), a fine point of view; we cross the Maggia below the hotel, and ascend to the left. Beyond the chapel we go farther into the valley, passing some chalets, and ascend the other side of the brook to (20 min.) the *Incino Alp*; then descend past two fine waterfalls (*Bagni di Nerone* and *Piccolo Niagara*) to (40 min.) Bignasco. — Walk by the Fusio road (guide-post) to the (¾ M.) *Pontelotto*, cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank. — Walks to *Brontallo* and (3 M.) *Menzonio* (2380'; fine view); to (3 hrs.) *San Carlo*, (3½ hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

From Bignasco to the (10 hrs.) Tosa Falls, or to (11 hrs.) Airolo. A good road ascends the *Val Bavona, through walnut and chestnut trees, to *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio* (with a cascade), *Fontanellato*, *Sonlerto*, and (3 hrs.) *San Carlo* (3150'; Restaurant Delponte, R. 3 fr., plain but good), whence the *Basòdino* (10,745') may be ascended with guide (G. Padovani; 5-6 hrs., laborious; descent to the Tosa Falls, 3¼ hrs., p. 353). From San Carlo the fatiguing passes of *Halbihoren* (8720'). *Tamier* (9060') and *Antabbia* (9495') lead to the *Val Formazza* (p. 353). — From San Carlo a steep ascent, with guide, by *Campo*, past the beautiful *Lielpe Fall*, to (2½ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566'), and to the W. through *Val Fiorina* to the (3-3½ hrs.) Bocchetta di Val Maggia (8710'), and down to (2½ hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 353). — Travellers to Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge to Alp Robiei, follow the left bank (with guide) and ascend by *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Sciundrau* (7720'), to the (5 hrs.) Forcola di Cristallina (8474'), to the W. of the *Cristallina* (9547'); then descend over a patch of snow into the *Val Torta*, and through the *Val Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 348) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 130).

The road in the Val Maggia, called *Val Broglio* above Bignasco, next leads to *Broglio* and (5 M.) **Prato** (2460'; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of *Val Prato*, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*.

The Campo Tencia (N. peak, 10,088'; 8-9 hrs. from Prato, with guide), a splendid point of view, is trying. Up the Val Prato to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250') 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, over the crest of the *Crozlina Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) top. Experts may descend the glacier to the E. to *Alp Crozlina*, and by *Dalpe* to *Faido* (p. 132). — Over the *Redorta Pass* to the *Val Verzasca*, see pp. 479, 480.

At (6 M.) *Peccia* (2785'; rustic inn) the *Val Peccia* opens on the left, with the *Poncione di Braga* (9405') at its head. The upper Val Maggia is named the *Val Lavizzara* from the 'lavezzo' stone found there. The road ascends in windings (short-cuts) to the level head of the valley, crosses the wild gorge of the Maggia by the (9 M.) *Ponte della Gola*, and leads past (9½ M.) *Mogno*, again in

windings (short-cut to the right), to (**11 M.**) **Fusio** (4200′; **Hôt. Dazio*), the last village in Val Maggia, picturesquely situated.

A pleasant wood-walk leads from Fusio to (½ hr.) the hamlet of *Sambucco* (4485′), with a waterfall. — Passes from Fusio (with guide): to the N. by *Corte* and the **Sassello Pass** (7697′) to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo;* to the W. over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′), and past the little lake of that name, to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco;* to the N.E., by *Colla* and *Alp Pianascio*, to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; fine view; whence we may scale the *Poncione Tremorgio*, 8780′, a splendid point, 1¼ hr.); descent either to the right by *Alp Cadonighino* and *Dalpe* (see p. 482) to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 132), or (very steep) to the left to the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′) and (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 132).

109. Lago Maggiore.

Railway from Bellinzona by Luino to Novara, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45 c., 6 fr.); to Luino in 1¼-1½ hr. (4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 10 c.). Stations: 2½ M. *Giubiasco;* 5½ M. *Cadenazzo;* 10½ M. *Magadino;* 12½ M. *San Nazzaro;* 14½ M. *Ranzo-Gerra;* 17 M. *Pino*, the first Italian station; 21 M. *Maccagno;* 25 M. Luino, with the Italian and the Swiss custom-house; 29 M. *Porto Valtravaglia;* 34 M. *Laveno;* 36½ M. *Leggiuno-Monvalle;* 40½ M. *Ispra;* 43½ M. *Taino-Angera;* 47 M. *Sesto-Calende* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). — From Bellinzona to Locarno, see pp. 479, 480.

Steamboat 2-3 times daily in summer from Locarno to Arona, 2-4 times daily from Cannobio to Arona, and 5-6 times from Luino to Pallanza and Stresa. From Locarno to Arona 5½-6½ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 2¼-4½ (from Laveno 1-1¼) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona 1¼-1½ hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 6 fr. 15, or 3 fr. 45 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 3 fr. 25 or 1 fr. 90 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 95 c. or 1 fr. 20 c., *landing and embarking included*). Tickets should be taken before embarkation, as 40 c. extra is charged for each ticket issued on the steamers themselves. The steamers are sometimes very unpunctual. Some of them are saloon-steamers, and all have restaurants on board (lunch 3, D. 4½ fr.). — The names of the steamboat-stations are printed below in heavy type; those always touched at are *Locarno*, *Brissago*, *Cannobio*, *Luino*, *Laveno*, *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Baveno*, *Isola Bella*, *Stresa*, *Belgirate*, *Lesa*, *Meina*, *Arona*. — Return Tickets from the chief stations on the lake to Milan (steamer to *Laveno*, railway thence, by *Varese*), valid for 8 days; fares 13 fr., 9 fr. 40, 5 fr. 60 c. (Sunday tickets, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20, 3 fr. 90 c.)

The ***Lago Maggiore** (636′; greatest depth 1220′), the Roman *Lacus Verbanus*, is about 37 M. long, and 1½-3 M. in width. The N. end belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are the *Ticino* and the *Maggia* on the N., and the *Tosa* (*Toce*, see p. 487), on the W. The efflux at the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the upper end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, mostly wooded, while the E. bank towards the foot slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and blue at the S. end.

Locarno, see p. 480. Opposite, in the N.E. angle of the lake, at the influx of the *Ticino*, lies **Magadino** (rail. stat.; *Pens. Viviani*, 4½-5 fr., on the lake), at the foot of *Mte. Tamaro* (6433′).

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the Maggia have formed a large delta, opens the *Val Maggia* (p. 481). The W. bank farther on is dotted with villages, country-houses, and campanili. In an angle lies **Ascona** (small-boat stat.), with a ruined castle and

several villas; then *Ronco*, higher up the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole de Brissago*, we touch at **Gerra** and *Ranzo* (rail. stat.) on the E. bank; then, on the W. bank, at **Brissago** (*Hôt. Suisse*, very fair), the last Swiss village, with pretty houses and luxuriant gardens, and a fine group of cypress-trees near the church. The slopes above are clad with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates, and even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. Pleasant walk to the *Madonna del Monte*, with its chalybeate spring. — To the S. is a large 'international tobacco-manufactory'. Italian custom-house examination on board the steamer.

Opposite, on the E. bank, lies the Italian *Pino* (rail. stat.).

On the W. bank, also in Italian territory, lie *Sant' Agăta* and **Cannobio** (*Hôt. Cannobio et Savoie*, on the lake, R. 2-3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Alb. delle Alpi*, moderate; **Pens. Villa Badia*, 1½ M. to the S., 260′ above the lake, quiet, pens. 6-7 fr.). Cannobio, at the entrance of the *Val Cannobina*, is a thriving little town of 2600 inhab., with a domed church *(Madonna della Pietà)* in the style of Bramante, containing a *Bearing of the Cross by Gaudenzio Ferrari. Cannobio is the station for the small Italian steamers ('torpediniere') in the preventive service; at night the whole N. end of the lake is illuminated by their search-lights.

Pleasant walk (also omnibus) up the **Val Cannobina** to (1¼ M.) *La Salute* (hydropathic), and by *Traffiume* to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a grand rocky gorge with a waterfall (reached by boat from Traffiume, ½-1 fr.). — The road up the valley, frequently crossing the river, leads past the villages of *Spoccia*, *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro*, on the heights on each side, and across a low saddle to *Finero* (inn) and *Malesco*, in the *Val Vigezzo*, and descends to (19 M.) *Santa Maria Maggiore* (p. 481). Carriage from Cannobio to Santa Maria in 5 hrs, 15, with two horses 30 fr.

The steamer steers to the E. bank and touches at **Maccagno** (rail. stat.; *Alb. della Torre*), with a picturesque church and old tower. Farther on we see the viaducts and tunnels of the Bellinzona-Novara line skirting the lake. Then *Colmegna*, in a wooded ravine.

Luino (rail. stat.). — The PIER adjoins the waiting-room (déj. 2½, D. 4½ fr., incl. wine) of the *Steam Tramway to Ponte Tresa* (Lugano; see p. 494). To the left, passing a statue of Garibaldi, and following the broad 'Via Principe di Napoli', we reach the (10 min.) STAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE, of the Bellinzona-Genoa line, where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place (*Restaurant, déj. 2-2½, D. incl. wine 3-4 fr.). Omnibus 40 c., hand-luggage 25, trunk 50 c.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL SIMPLON ET TERMINUS, on the lake, to the S. of the town, with garden, R. from 3½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔT. POSTE ET SUISSE, with baths, R. 2-3, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; VITTORIA, R. 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 8 fr.; ANCORA ET BELLEVUE, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr., these three near the pier. — Near the Stazione Internazionale: MILANO, R. 2¼, déj. 2, D. 3 fr., incl. wine. — *Café Clerici.*

Luino (690′), a busy little town with 3700 inhab., lies at the base and on the slopes of the hills, a little to the N. of the mouth of the *Tresa* (p. 494). Near the pier is a *Statue of Garibaldi*. The church of *San Pietro* is adorned with frescoes by *Bernardino Luini*,

a native of the place (ca. 1470-1530). About 1/2 M. to the S. lies *Germignaga*, with the silk-spinning factories of E. Stehli-Hirt of Zürich.

Near the W. bank, on rocks in the lake, rise the two *Castelli di Cannero*, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, who were notorious robbers. — **Cannĕro** (*Hôt.-Pens. Nizza*, well spoken of; *Hôt. San Remo*, moderate) lies beautifully amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè*, with its graceful spire, **Oggebbio**, built in terraces on the slope, and **Ghiffa** (*Hôt. Ghiffa*, pens. 6 fr., very fair), on the W. bank, and **Porto Valtravaglia** (rail. stat.), on the E. bank. In a wooded bay beyond the last lies *Caldè*, with the old *Castello di Caldè* on a hill. To the S. rises the green *Sasso di Ferro* (see below); to the W., Monte Rosa and the Simplon group are visible.

Laveno (rail. stat.; *Posta*, at the E. end of the town, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2-3 fr., very fair; *Moro*, R. 2 fr., plain but good) is beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, once an Austrian war-harbour. The pier adjoins the station of the *Varese-Milan* line; the station of the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 483) is 1/2 M. farther on (omnibus). Near the quay is a monument to the Garibaldians killed in 1859. To the N.W. is a large pottery *(Società Ceramica Italiana)*; above it, the *Villa Pullè*, with a tower (fine view) containing memorials of 1859.

The **Sasso di Ferro** (3485'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.), easily ascended from Laveno (red way-marks), affords a noble survey of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Mte. Rosa chain to the N. Behind the Sasso di Ferro, 6 M. to the N.E. of Laveno, lies the hamlet of *Vararo* (2380'), whence *Monte Nudo (4050') is easily ascended in 1 1/2 hr.: grand view of Lago Maggiore, the lakes of Lugano and Varese, and the Valaisian High Alps. — Pleasant excursion from Laveno (carriage 5 fr.), by *Cerro* (road diverging to the right beyond the Boesio bridge, a few min. short of the St. Gotthard station), or by boat (3 fr.), to the (1 1/4 hr.) monastery of **Santa Caterina del Sasso**, situated on the slope high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the 17th century. Charming view of the Borromean Islands and of the snow-mountains to the W.

From Laveno to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza (p. 486), boat, with 3 rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella 1 1/2 hr., thence to Isola Madre 20 min., Pallanza 20 min.).

From Laveno to Como viâ Varese (32 M.; railway in 2 1/4 hrs.) or Milan (45 1/2 M.; railway in 2 1/4-3 hrs.). The line leads past the S. base of the Sasso di Ferro through *Val Cuvio*, watered by the Boesio, by *Cittiglio*, *Gemonio*, *Cocquio*, *Gavirate*, *Barasso*, and *Casbeno*, to (14 M.) Varese (1250'; pop. 7600; **Gr.-Hôtel Varese*, 1 M. to the W., near Casbeno, the nearest station, R. 5, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Italia; Europa; Angelo*), charmingly situated near the lake of that name, with numerous villas. Splendid view from the *Madonna del Monte* (2885'), 2 1/2 hrs. to the N.W. (electric tramway from the rail. stat. to the *Prima Cappella*, 2132'; Hôt. Riposo). A branch-line runs hence to *Induno* and (9 1/2 M.; 1/2 hr.) *Porto Ceresio*, on Lake Lugano (p. 494). — 16 1/2 M. *Malnate*, junction of the lines to Milan, by *Saronno*, and to Como by *Solbiate*, *Olgiate*, *Lurate-Caccivio*, *Civello*, *Grandate*, and *Camerlata* (p. 503).

From Laveno to Milan viâ Gallarate, 45 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. — 2 1/2 M. *Sangiano*. The line diverges to the left from that to Sesto and

passes through a tunnel. 5 M. *Besozzo.* 10 M. *Ternate-Varano*, on the lovely Lago di Comabbio. Tunnel. 13½ M. *Crugnola-Cimbro;* 16½ M. *Besnate.* — 20 M. *Gallarate.* Thence to (45½ M.) Milan, *see* p. 490.

As the steamer returns to the W. bank, we obtain a glimpse at the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabel and the Simplon group.

Intra (**Hôtel de la Ville et Poste*, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. Intra; Agnello)*, a thriving town of 6900 inhab., lies on alluvial soil between the months of the *San Giovanni* and *San Bernardino* torrents, which supply the numerous factories of the town with water-power. On the quay is a marble statue of *Garibaldi*, and near it a warriors' monument of 1859. In the market-place is a tasteful monument to *Francesco Simonetta*, the Italian patriot; and in the Piazza del Teatro rises a bronze statue of *Victor Emmanuel II.*, by Barsaglia. — On the lake, ½ M. to the N., is Count Barbò's **Villa Franzosini*, and ¾ M. beyond it is Sign. Ceriani's **Villa Ada*, both noteworthy for their luxuriant vegetation.

Pleasant walk from Intra, to the N., by a good road viâ *Arizzano* (shady short-cuts; carr. 16, with two or three horses 25 fr.), to (3½ M.) Bee (1950'; **Alb. Bee; Restaurant Anglo-Bar*, very fair), with a fine view of Lago Maggiore, and (2¾ M.) Premeno (2650'; **Hôt.-Pens. Premeno*, pens. 8 fr.; *Restaurant Tornico*, with beds). Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico*, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring; and ¼ hr. higher is the *Bellavista*, commanding the Alps, the lake, and (W.) the fertile Val Intragna.

Omnibus to *Pallanza* and *Gravellona*, *see* below.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta della Castagnola* juts into the lake. When we have rounded the headland and entered the wide W. bay of the lake, the Borromean Islands are disclosed to view: near the S. bank, Isola Bella; W. of it. the Isola dei Pescatori; in the foreground, Isola Madre; lastly the little *Isola San Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens. Beyond the Isola dei Pescatori rises the blunt pyramid of Mte. Mottarone, with the hotel at the top; farther to the W. are the white quarries near Baveno; in the background, the snow-mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

Pallanza. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Pallanza, on the road to the Punta della Castagnola. 10 min. from the pier, with a tourist-office, grounds, several dépendances, and the *Villa Montebello*, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3-4, D. 5-6, music 1, lake-bath 1, pens. 7½-12½, in winter 7½-10½, omn. 1-1¼ fr. *Grand-Hôtel Eden, 3 min. farther on, splendidly situated on the Punta della Castagnola (*see* above), with garden (fine view), R. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr. — *Hôt. Métropole et Poste, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. St. Gotthard et Pens. Suisse, R. from 2, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr., Italian; *Hôt. Bellevue, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr., these three at the pier; Hôt. Milan et Suisse, very fair, R. 1½ 4, B. 1¼, déj. incl. wine 2, D. incl. wine 3, pens. from 5 fr. — *Pens. Villa Castagnola, with baths of all kinds, pens. 6-8 fr. — *Café Bolongaro*, near the pier, Munich beer.

Diligence (office opposite Hôt. St. Gotthard) to *Gravellona* (p. 491; 6 M.), 4 times daily; 1 hr. (1 fr. 65 c., hanquette 2½ fr.; 33 lbs. of luggage free), corresponding thrice with omnibus to Intra (*see* above; 25 min.; 50 c.).

BOATS. With one rower to Isola Madre and back 2½, with two 4 fr.; to Isola Bella and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Laveno or to Santa Caterina del Sasso and back 5 or 9 fr.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in the Grand-Hôtel Pallanza (April-Oct.) at 10.45 a.m. & 5 p.m.

Pallanza (660′; pop. 4600), beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands, commands a fine view of the lake and the snow-clad Alps (Mischabel, Fletschhorn). Opposite the pier is the market-place (Piazza Garibaldi), with the town-hall *(Municipio)*, a monument to the statesman *Carlo Cadorna* (1895), and the church of *San Leonardo* (16th cent.). The street to the right leads past the villas *Melzi d'Erile* and *Biffi*, the Grand-Hôtel Pallanza (p. 486), and the nursery-garden of *Rovelli* (worth visiting; left), to the cape of *Punta Castagnola* with the Grand-Hôtel Eden (p. 486), and (2 M.) Intra. — In the street leading inland from the market-place is the large *Penitenziario*, a prison built in 1854, and at its end (left) the church of *Santo Stefano* (with a Roman inscription to the left of the portal). Straight on, the broad 'Viale Principe Umberto' leads past the baths of *Caprera* (alkaline spring) to (¼ hr.) the domed church of *Madonna della Campagna*, at the base of *Mte. Rosso* (2273′) which we may ascend in 1¼ hr. by a new road in several windings diverging to the left from the Trobaso road (see below; small restaurant at the top).

WALK ROUND MONTE ROSSO (3½-4 hrs.). From Madonna della Campagna we go straight on to the (¼ hr.) *Osteria del Plusc*, where we cross the *San Bernardino* (p. 486; footpath up the left bank); 20 min., road from Intra. In (6 min.) the village of *Trobaso* we turn to the left; 12 min., the road forks: to the right to Unchio (see below); to the left (yellow marks) we recross the San Bernardino by a handsome bridge, and reach (¼ hr.) *Santino*. Then by a steep and stony path to (½ hr.) *Bieno* and (½ hr.) *Cavandone*, passing the pilgrimage-church below the village; a view of the lake is soon revealed; 1½ hr. *Suna* (see below). — At Trobaso the road to the right (black marks) leads to (¼ hr.) *Unchio* and (40 min.) *Cossogno* (Albergo Cossogno); here, to the left, by the 'Via Solferino', and a stony path, to the (¼ hr.) *'Roman Bridge'*, high above the picturesque gorge of the San Bernardino. We ascend by steps to the (¼ hr.) church of *Rovegro*, turn to the right to the village, and in it turn to the left and follow a stony path on the hillside in the direction of Santino, then to the right again and ascend to *Bieno* (see above).

The ascent of the ***Monte Zeda** (7075′; 6½-7 hrs.; green marks) is very attractive. The road leads viâ *Trobaso* (see above; turn to the right), *Cambiasca* (987′), and *Comero* to the (6 M.) mountain-village of *Miazzina* (2365′; Ristorante Principessa Elena). Thence we follow a sunny footpath, viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Pian Cavallone* (5135′; Albergo Nava, plain) and the *Pizzo Marona* (6725′), to the (2 hrs.) top. — From Intra (Premeno) or Cannero a marked path leads in 6 hrs. to the *Ricovero al Pian Vadàa* of the I. A. C. (5609′; inn in summer), 1½ hr. below the summit.

To the W. of Pallanza the road skirts the lake to (1 M.) **Suna** (small-boat station; **Park Hotel and Pens. Suna*, with garden, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Alb. Pesce*) and (3 M.) *Fondo Toce*, at the mouth of the rapid *Tosa (Toce;* where a road to the little *Lago di Mergozzo* diverges to the right); thence past the granite quarries of *Mont' Orfano*, and by a

five-arched bridge over the Tosa to rail. stat. *Gravellona* (p. 491; 6 M. from Pallanza; omn., p. 486).

In the S.W. corner of the bay lies *Feriolo*, 2¾ M. from Gravellona (p. 491; omn. from Stresa, p. 489). The large granite quarries on the hillside between Feriolo and Baveno, noted for centuries for excellent building material, are now worked mainly by the *Della Casa Company*, a British enterprize.

Baveno. — **Hotels** (all with gardens). *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Beaurivage, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Simplon, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. from 5½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, R. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.

Diligence to *Gravellona* (5 M.; p. 491) twice daily, in 40 min.; 1 fr. 15, coupé or banquette 1 fr. 75 c.

Boat to the Isola Madre and Isola Bella, 2½ fr. and fee.

English Church in the garden of Villa Clara.

Baveno (pop. 750), which affords a fine view of the lake, is well adapted for a stay, especially in summer. Many fine villas are scattered over the wooded mountain-slope between Baveno and Stresa. The *Villa Clara*, on the S.E. side of the village, was occupied by Queen Victoria in April, 1879, and by the invalid German Crown Prince in Oct., 1887 (no admission).

The most charming feature of this W. bay of the lake consists of the ***Borromean Islands**, the scenery around which rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur. Only a few of the steamers touch at the **Isola Superiore** or **Isola dei Pescatori** *(Ristorante del Verbano)*, which is almost entirely occupied by a fishing hamlet, but all of them stop at the —

***Isola Bella** (*Hôt. du Dauphin* or *Delfino*, R. 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.), the most famous of the group, which was formerly a barren rock with a church and a handful of cottages, until *Count Vitaliano Borromeo* (d. 1690) converted it into a summer-residence by the erection of a château and the laying out of a garden. The huge but unfinished *Château* contains handsome saloons, a hall with Flemish tapestry of the 17th cent., and a picture-gallery (many copies). The private chapel (adm. only by special permission) contains the magnificent Renaissance tombs of Camillo and Giovanni Borromeo (15th and 16th cent.). The beautiful *Gardens*, laid out in the old Italian style, rise in ten artificial terraces, 100′ above the lake, and command a magnificent view on all sides, extending on the N.W. as far as the snow-peaks of the Alps. They are stocked with lemon and orange trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, laurels, cork-trees, camellias, oleanders, and other luxuriant products of the south. — The island is open to the public daily (except Mon., Wed., & Frid.) from 15th March to 15th Nov., from 9 a.m. to 3, 4, or 5 p.m., according to the season. A servant shows the château (fee 50 c.; for a party 1 fr.), and a gardener the grounds (similar fee). The usual charge for a boat from Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back with two rowers is 3 fr.

Miazzina
M.Cimolo
Premeno
M.Castello
Rovegro
Cossogno
Santino
Unchio
Cambiasca
Bureglio
Ronpaccio
Albagnano
Vignone
Bee
Arizzano
Cargiago
Trobaso
Possaccio
Zoverallo
Biganzolo
Lago di Mergozzo
Fondo Toce
Toce
Bieno
Cavandone
M.Rosso
Valleggia
Belvedere
C.La Puncia
Suna
Feriolo
C.Galli
C.Prevostura
Ronchi
INTRA
PALLANZA
LAGO MAGGIORE
S.Remigio
Vla Messthorf
Gr.Hôt.Eden
Punta della Castagnola
Gr.Hôt.Pallanza
Isolino S.Giov.
I.Madre
Baveno
Laveno
Motto del Casino
1: 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile

1:250.000

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

LOCARNO
Ascona
Ronco
Brissago
Cannobio
Cannero
Luino
Oggebbio
Intragna
Intra
Premeno
Maccagno
Gerra
Ranzo
Pino
Tronzana
Vira
Magadino
Losone
Solduno
Muralto
Minusio
Piazzogna
Vairano
Indemini
M. Tamaro
M. Gradicioli
Agno
Ponte Tresa
Laveno
Germignaga
Porto Valtravaglia
Brezzo di Bedero
Caslano
Pura
Curio
Sessa
Astano
Dumenza
Runo
Agra
Curiglia
Graglio
Musignano
S. Agata
Cavaglio
Falmenta
Gurro
Spoccia
Orasso
Cursolo
Finero
Malesco
S. Maria Maggiore
Craveggia
Toceno
Buttogno
Zornasco
Villette
Folsogno
Dissimo
Olgia
Borgnone
Palagnedra
Rasa
Centovalli
Corona dei Pinci
Intragna
Vigezzo
Gridone
Valle Cannobina
Val Grande
LAGO MAGGIORE
(Verbano)
Engl. Miles

Gravellona & Toce
1: 65.000
2 Kilom.
1 Engl. Mile
LAGO MAGGIORE
Isole Borromee
Iª Madre
Iª Superiore o dei Pescatori
Iª Bella
194
BAVENO
Molino di Ripa
Pallanza
Romanico
M. Zughero
1020
1022
Polveriera
A. P-evartet
Campino
Vª Ruffoni
Vª Emilia
Albergo Isole Borromee
Vª Basile
Vª Duchessa di Genova
Vª Lomellini
Vª Amalia
Vª Pallavicino
Vª Maria
Vª Vignolo
Carciano
STRESA
Levo
M. Croce della Tola
Alpe Giardino
Alpe di Parone
Alpe Scoccia
A. Albero
A. Salè
Alpe Calandro
A. Nuovo
A. Tensa
Ciresola
1088
Madonna del S.
GIGNESE
Nocco
Vezzo
Stroppino
Motta Vineja
568
Vedasco
Passera
Brisino
C. La Sacca
Belgirate
Monte Mottarone
Vª Emilia
A. Sale
Carpugnino
Rie Alpino

The ***Isola Madre** (not a steamboat-station), which also belongs to the Borromeo family, is laid out in the English style and excels even the Isola Bella in the beauty and variety of its vegetation. On the S. side are terraces, with lemon and orange trellises; on the summit is an uninhabited Palazzo, with a beautiful view. The island is open to the public at the same time as the Isola Bella (gardener 1 fr.).

On the bank of the lake, a little to the S.E. of Isola Bella, lies —

Stresa. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel des Iles Boreomées, 1/2 M. from the pier, with a fine garden, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-14, omn. 1 fr., closed from the middle of Nov. to the middle of March; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, on the way to the Mottarone, with a large garden, R. 3, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôtel Milan, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R. 2-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr. — Albergo Reale, on the lake, Italian, very fair, R. 2-2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Italia et Pens. Suisse, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. San Gottardo, Italian, with garden, very fair, R. 1½-2, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 5½-6 fr.

Boat *(barca)* with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each half-hour more. — Diligence to *Gravellona* (7½ M.; p. 491) twice daily in 1¼ hr.; 1 fr. 80, coupé or banquette 2 fr. 70 c.

English Church Service at the Hôtel des Iles Borromées (April-Oct.).

Stresa (pop. 1500), which enjoys a picturesque view of the Borromean Islands, is cooler and airier than the places on the N. bank of the lake, and is therefore inviting for a stay during the hot season. Near the pier is a *Monument to King Humbert I.*, by P. Canonica, erected in 1902. In the vicinity are many villas of the Italian aristocracy. The *Villa Ducale*, to the W. of the Alb. Milano, belongs to the Duchess of Genoa, and a new mansion in the park to her son, the Duke of Genoa. — On the hillside, 1/2 M. to the S., is the *Collegio Rosmini* (875′). The church contains the fine monument of the philosopher and statesman Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with a recumbent figure by Vela. Above the lake, 1/2 M. to the S.E., are the finely situated *Villa Pallavicino* and (1/4 M. farther on) *Villa Vignolo*, with beautiful gardens (visitors admitted).

From Baveno or Stresa to Monte Mottarone, 3½-4 hrs. (guide, prudent in wet weather for novices for middle part of ascent, 5 fr.; mule with guide 8 fr.; hill-car from Stresa to the Hôtel Bellevue 10 fr.). The road from Baveno ascends, mostly through wood, by *Romanico*, *Campino*, and *Somerario* (1500′), where it is joined by a route diverging from the Baveno and Stresa road opposite Isola Bella, to the (1¾-2 hrs.) hamlet of *Levo* (1915′; *Hôt. Levo, pens. 6-7 fr.). A road leads hence to the left to the Hôtel Bellevue (25 min.; see below). The path to the Mottarone ascends over pastures, past the *Alpe Giardino* (3058′), to the (1 hr.) little chapel of *Sant' Eurosia* (3685′), where we keep straight on; 20 min. *Alpe del Mottarone*, amidst fine beeches and elms; 1/2 hr. Albergo Mottarone. — From Stresa we take a road diverging from the higbroad, to the E. of the Hôt. des Iles Borromées; 1 hr. *Ristorante Zanini* (1875′), a chalet on an open meadow (finger-post: to the right to Levo, see above). Our road goes straight on to *Gignese*, on this side of which (25 min. from the Ristor. Zanini) a road diverges to the right to the (1/4 hr.) **Hôtel Bellevue* (2755′; pens. 7-8½ fr.), with view of Pallanza, Intra, and Baveno. We next ascend over pastures, and the *Alpe del Mottarone* (see above), to the (1¾ hr.) **Albergo Mottarone* of the brothers *Guglielmina* (4675′; open from the end of April to Nov. 1st; R. 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, pens. incl. wine 7-8 fr.), 10 min. below the grassy top

of *Monte Mottarone (4890′), the highest of the *Margozzolo* group of hills. The view (panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel) embraces the Alps, from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso on the W. to the Ortler and Adamello on the E. The Mte. Rosa group stands out very grandly, especially by morning-light. At our feet lie the seven lakes of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese, Monate, and Comabbio; more to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its cathedral in the centre; and farther to the W. is Turin with the Superga. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains.

On the W. side a path, steep at places (guide prudent), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (rail. stat., p. 491). — Travellers to *Orta* (4¼ hrs.) take a broad bridle-path on the S. side of the hill, leading (1 hr.) above *Alpe Cortano* (r.), and (40 min.) past the *Madonna di Luciago*, to (40 min.) *Cheggino* (2120′) and (¼ hr.) *Armeno* (1715′; Alb. al Mottarone), on the high-road, which they follow. After 12 min. the road forks: the left branch leads to *Miasino* (p. 491), the right descends by *Carcegna*, crossing the railway to Gravellona (stat. Orta-Miasino lying to the left), to (3 M.) *Orta* (p. 491).

The banks gradually become flatter. On the W. bank is **Belgirate**, with the villas *Cavallini*, *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, etc. Then **Lesa** and **Meina** *(Alb. Zanetta)*. On the E. bank **Angera** (rail. stat.), with an ancient castle of the Visconti, which has belonged to Count Borromeo since 1439.

Arona (695′; pop. 3300; **Hôt. St. Gotthard*, R. 2-4, D. 4 fr.; *Italia e Posta;* both on the quay), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, lies 3 M. from its S. end. In the principal church, *Santa Maria*, is the Borromeo chapel, to the right of the high-altar, with an *Altar-piece of the Holy Family by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (1511). On a commanding height, ½ hr. to the N., rises a colossal *Statue of San Carlo*, 70′ high, resting on a pedestal 43′ high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610).

From Arona to Milan, 42 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65 c.). The chief stations are *Sesto-Calende* and (17 M.) *Gallarate*, junction of the lines from Varese and Laveno (p. 486).

110. From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta

56 M. Railway in 3⅓ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 45, 7 fr. 35, 4 fr. 70 c.); to *Gravellona*, in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 55 c.). Omnibuses for Pallanza and Baveno-Stresa meet the trains (not necessary to secure seats beforehand); carriages also in abundance.

Domodossola, see p. 346. — The line runs through *Val d'Ossola*, on the right bank of the *Tosa* or *Toce*, which divides into numerous channels and fills the whole valley with its gravelly bed. — At (4½ M.) *Villadossola* we cross the *Ovesca*, which issues from the *Val Antrona* (p. 347) to join the Tosa.

5½ M. *Pallanzeno* (750′). At (7 M.) *Piedimulēra* (810′; Corona e Posta, R. 1½-3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Alb. Piedimulera or Cavour; Alb. della Stazione) the *Val Anzasca* opens on the right. (To *Macugnaga*, see p. 380.) We cross the *Anza* to (8½ M.) *Rumianca*, and the Tosa by a bridge 990 yds. long to (9½ M.) *Vogogna* (715′;

Corona), lying picturesquely at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. — 11 M. *Premosello*. Beyond (13½ M.) *Cuzzago* we cross the Tosa again. Near (16 M.) *Ornavasso* are large marble-quarries, on the hill to the left.

20 M. **Gravellona-Toce** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, with large cotton-mills, is the station for the *Lago Maggiore* (R. 109).

To *Pallanza* (6¼ M., by Fondo Toce and Suna), see p. 487 (omn., p. 486; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.); to *Baveno* (5 M., by Feriolo) and *Stresa*, see pp. 488, 489 (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.; to Baveno only 4 or 8 fr.).

The train ascends the valley of the Strona, which falls into the Toce at Gravellona. Long tunnel. 22 M. *Crusinallo*. We cross the river and the *Nigulia Canal*, which drains Lake Orta.

23½ M. *Omegna* (Alb. della Posta), a thriving place with a large paper-mill, at the N. end of the **Lago d'Orta** (950′), a charming lake, now also called *Lago Cusio* after its dubious ancient name. — The train runs high above the lake, with beautiful views. 27½ M. *Pettenasco*. We cross the *Pescone* and the imposing *Sassina Viaduct*.

29 M. **Orta**, also station for *Miasino*. — The Station *(Hôt. Garibaldi)* lies 1 M. above Orta; at the exit we turn to the left, pass under the railway, and then go straight on, past (½ M.) the *Villa Crespi* (in the Moorish style), beyond which a finger-post shows the way (r.) to *Monte d'Orta* and (¼ hr.) Alb. Belvedere.

Hotels. Albergo Belvedere, in a commanding position on the W. brow of the Monte d'Orta, R. 3, D. 4 fr. — Alb. San Giulio, very fair; Alb. Orta, both 1¼ M. from the railway-station, in the market-place on the lake.

The little town of *Orta* (pop. 1900), consisting chiefly of a small piazza opening on the lake, and a long and narrow street, with a number of pretty villas extending towards the station, lies opposite the little *Isola San Giulio*, at the S.W. foot of the finely wooded **Monte d'Orta** (1315′), which juts far into the lake. Ascent halfway between town and station (see above), or from the Piazza through the garden of the *Villa Natta* (50 c.). In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected on the hill in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted lifesize figures of terracotta (the best in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last, the canonisation of the saint; fee 20-30 c. each). The hill, also called *Sacro Monte*, is laid out as a park, with walks affording delightful views. From the Campanile at the top (50 c.) we enjoy a panorama dominated on the W. by the snowy Mte. Rosa.

Boat to **Isola San Giulio** and back 1½ fr. The church, ascribed to St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, has been frequently rebuilt. It contains old reliefs, frescoes, and a Romanesque pulpit; in the sacristy, a Madonna by Gandenzio Ferrari; in the crypt below the high-altar, a shrine of crystal and silver containing the body of St. Julius.

Excursions: to the W. to (1 hr.) *Madonna della Bocciola* (1565′; view), on the hill above the station; to the S. to the (1¼ hr.) *Torre di Buccione* (see p. 492; boat to Buccione 1½ fr.), with view. By *Pella* (p. 492) to (½ hr.) *Alzo*, with granite-quarries (branch-line from Gozzano, see p. 492), and to (1 hr.) the *Madonna del Sasso* (2090′), the church of the hamlet of *Boletto*, on a lofty cliff, another fine point.

From Orta to the Mottarone (4-5 hrs.), by *Carcegno*, *Armeno*, and *Cheggino*, see p. 490; arrows on the houses point 'al Mottarone' or 'al Mergozzolo'; guide 6, mule 10 fr.

Beautiful view of the lake with the island of *San Giulio* (p. 491) as we proceed; on an abrupt rock of the W. bank is the church of *Madonna del Sasso* (p. 491). 30 M. *Corconio*. The train traverses a cutting on the W. side of the *Castello di Buccione*, a conspicuous old watch-tower at the S. end of the lake. 31½ M. *Bolzano*. 33½ M. *Gozzano* is the junction for *Alzo* (p. 491). We traverse the fertile *Val d'Agogna*. 37 M. *Borgomanero*; 47 M. *Momo*; 51 M. *Caltignaga*; 56 M. *Novara* (Italia; Tre Re). Thence to *Milan* (p. 503), 1¼ hr.; to *Laveno* (p. 485), 1½ hr. (comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*).

From Orta over the Colma to Varallo, 4½ hrs. (donkey 6, to the Colma 3 fr.; guide, 5 fr., needless). On the W. bank of the lake lies **Pella** (1000′; *Pesce d'Oro*, rustic), amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. (Boat from Orta in 20 min., fare 1½ fr.) At Pella we strike the road leading on the hillside from Alzo (p. 491) to (3 M.) *Arola* (2020′; fine view towards the Lake of Orta behind us). The path turns to the left 5 min. above the village, descends a little, and runs level for ½ hr., skirting the gorge of the Pellino (waterfall). We next ascend through wood, and over crumbling rocks, to the (¾ hr.) wooded **Colle della Colma** (3090′). The height to the left commands Mte. Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain; the view is more extensive from *Monte Briasco* (3885′), ¾ hr. to the S. In descending (keep to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia*, dotted with villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (¾ hr.) *Civiasco* (2415′; several taverns), whence a new winding road (short-cut by the old road, down to the left), at first in view of Mte. Rosa, leads to (2 M.) —

Varallo. — **Hotels.** Italia, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. incl. wine 3, D. incl. wine 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; Posta, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr., these two very fair; Alb. Parigi; Croce Bianca. — *Post Office* in the Palazzo di Città. — *Club Alpino*, in the Piazza Nuova, with reading-room (visitors admitted).

Varallo (1480′; pop. 3300), the capital of the *Val Sesia*, and terminus of the Novara-Varallo line, is situated at the mouth of the *Mastallone*. In the Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, rises a *Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, by Antonini (1862). Here, too, is the old collegiate church of *San Gaudenzio*, with an altar-piece (Marriage of St. Catharine) by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (ca. 1471-1546). Frescoes by Gaud. Ferrari are to be seen in the church of *Santa Maria delle Grazie* (on the rood-screen, the *Passion, in 21 scenes; others in the left aisle), at the ascent to the Sacro Monte, and above the portal of *Santa Maria di Loreto* (Adoration of the Child). His statue in marble, by Della Vedova (1884), stands in the square named after him. The *Società per l'Incoraggiamento alle Belle Arti* has a small picture-gallery and

natural history collections. — Near the bridge over the Mastallone is a *Statue of General Giac. Antonini*, by Antonini. Beyond the bridge are a large **Stabilimento Idroterapico* (pens. 9-11 fr.) and the *Cotonificio Cuorgnè-Varallo*, a cotton-mill. — A paved path, shaded with fine chestnut-trees, ascends from Santa Maria delle Grazie to the (20 min.) **Sacro Monte** (*Santuario di Varallo;* 1995′), a great resort of pilgrims, and a beautiful point of view. On the top and the slopes are a church and 46 chapels, or oratories, containing Scriptural scenes in lifesize figures of painted terracotta, mostly of the end of the 16th century. The hill now belongs to the town (*Albergo-Pensione Alpina* and *Café* at the top).

FROM VARALLO TO PONTEGRANDE VIÂ FOBELLO (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly needed. A road ascends the pretty *Val Mastallone*, to the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte della Gula* (100′ high), *Cravagliana*, and *Ferrera*, crosses the *Landwasser* (see below) by the (5½ M.) *Ponte delle Due Acque*, and reaches (2 M.) **Fobello** (2887′; *Posta; Italia*). Thence a bridle-path by *Boco*, *Piana*, *Santa Maria*, and *Giavino* to the (3 hrs.) **Colle di Baranca** (5970′), with a chapel and a small inn belonging to the I.A.C. (open after July 15th). Steep descent, with superb view of the Val Anzasca, through the *Vall' Ollocchia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Pontegrande* (p. 379). — From the Ponte delle Due Acque (see above) a road ascends the Landwasser to (3 M.) **Rimella** (4278′; pop. 1100,; **Alb. Fontana*), a German commnnity of a dozen hamlets, grandly situated. A fine but toilsome route leads hence over the *Colle d'Orchetta* or *Drochetta* (5970′) to *Bannio* and *Pontegrande* (p. 379; 5 hrs.; gnide).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (23 M.; omnibus twice daily in 5 hrs., farc 4 fr.; carr. 14, with two horses 20, landau 25 fr.). We ascend the fertile valley, on the left bank, to *Valmaggia*, *Vocca*, and (7 M.) *Balmuccia* (1900′), at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[From Balmuccia a road ascends the picturesque **Val Sermenza** (*Valle Piccola*), by (1½ M.) *Boccioleto* (2188′; *Pens.-Restaurant della Fenice) and *Ferrera*, to (1½ hr.) *Fervento* (Restaurant Valle Sermenza), and a bridle-path thence to (1 hr.) *Rimasco* (2970′; two inns, the upper the better), where the valley divides: in the *Val d'Egua*, to the right (E.), lies (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (4280′; Monte Moro, plain), and in the *Val Piccola*, to the left (W.), are *Rima San Giuseppe* and (2 hrs.) **Rima** (4650; **Alb. Tagliaferro*), another of the German hamlets at the S. base of Mte. Rosa (comp. p. 381). — FROM CARCOFORO TO PONTEGRANDE, over the *Colle d'Egua* (7335′) and *Colle di Baranca* (p. 493), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to PESTARENA over the *Passo della Moriana* (7875′), 5-6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; to MACUGNAGA over the *Colle della Bottiglia* (8765′), 6-7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing; to RIMA over the *Colle del Termine* or *Termo* (7700′), 4½ hrs., with guide, easy. — FROM RIMA TO MACUGNAGA over the *Col del Piccolo Altare* (8630′; refuge), 6 hrs., bridle-path; to ALAGNA over the *Colle Moud* (7640′; 4½ hrs.), or the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7936′; 6 hrs.), see p. 382.]

The road, keeping to the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by (8½ M.) *Scopa* (Alb. Topini), *Scopello* (Alb. Deblasi; Valsesia), *Pila*, (13 M.) *Piode*, and *Campertogno* to (16 M.) *Mollia* (2887′; Ristorante delle Alpi, primitive). Thence through the narrowing valley to (21 M.) **Riva-Valdobbia** (3628′; **Hôt. delle Alpi*), beautifully situated, where several peaks of Mte. Rosa become visible to the N. The church-façade is adorned with a large fresco of the Last Judgment, of the school of Gaud. Ferrari. — 23 M. *Alagna*, see p. 382.

111. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

42 M. Steam Tramway from Luino to (8 M.) *Ponte Tresa* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30 c.). Steamer from Ponte Tresa to (15 M., in 1¾ hr.) *Lugano* and (26 M., in 2¾ hrs.) *Porlezza* (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Steam Tramway from Porlezza to (8 M.) *Menaggio* in ¾ hr. (2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at reduced rates also to be had on board the steamers. — Swiss and Italian custom-house examination on board the steamers. Italian frontier at Porlezza or Ponte Tresa.

Luino, see p. 484. The tramway-station adjoins the pier. Our train crosses the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station, and at (2 M.) *Creva* (745′), a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the efflux of Lake Lugano (p. 484). Winding up the abrupt right bank of the Tresa, we cross the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, pass through two tunnels, and stop at (4½ M.) *Cremenaga* (833′). We then follow the left bank, obtaining fine views of picturesque villages and churches, to (8 M.) **Ponte Tresa** (912′), on the Italian side of the river. The village, on the Swiss side, lies on a mountain-girt bay of the *Lake of Lugano*.

The Lugano Road (6 M.) leads across the *Magliasina* to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, and to (1½ M.) **Agno** (968′). Crossing the *Vedeggio* (p. 474), and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano*, we gradually ascend to the Restaurant du Jardin at *Sorengo* (p. 476), and descend to (3 M.) *Lugano* (p. 474).

The Steamboat steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena* (with the abrupt *Sassalto*, 1720′, on the left) into the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (900′; Ital. *Lago Ceresio*). We soon obtain a view, to the N., of the bay of *Agno* (p. 494), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing *Figino* on the left (with Mte. San Salvatore in the distance, p. 477) and *Brusimpiano* on the right. We skirt the wooded slopes of *Mte. Arbostora* (2710′) on the left. In a bay of the S. bank lies **Porto** or *Porto Ceresio*. (Railway to *Varese*, see p. 485.) On a distant hill to the S. is the *Madonna del Monte* (p. 485).

The steamer turns to the N., to **Morcōte** (*Hôt.-Restaurant Morcote*, with a terrace on the lake, pens. from 4½ fr.; *Restaurant Arbostora*, ¼ M. to the W., pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), a little town, with arcaded houses, picturesquely overlooked by a lofty church and a ruined castle, and finely situated on the S. angle of Mte. Arbostora. We follow the W. bank; *Brusin-Arsizio* lies on the right. The long indented crest of *Mte. Generoso* soon appears (p. 479). We touch at *Melide* (W.) and *Bissone* (E.), and pass through the railway-viaduct (p. 478; picturesque view through the arch). On the E. bank, *Campione;* interesting old frescoes in the church. To the left, *Mte. San Salvatore* (p. 477), to the right, *Mte. di Caprino* (p. 477).

Lugano (three piers), see p. 474. The St. Gotthard Railway Station lies high above the town, 1 M. from the lake.

The finest part of the lake is between Lugano and San Mamette. On the N. bank, *Castagnola*, picturesquely situated at the foot of *Mte.*

Brè (p. 477); then **Gandria,** with its lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. The lake assumes a wilder character. Next are (l.) *Bellarma* (Swiss frontier); *Oria*, with the *Villa Bianci; Albogasio*, with a picturesque church; and *San Mamette* (Stella d'Italia), most romantically situated at the mouth of the *Val Solda*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 478). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left, *Loggio*, *Cressogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Ostĕno** *(Hôt. du Bateau; Restaurant della Grotta)*, with its curious 'grotto' or gorge (return-ticket 2 fr. 35 c ; ticket for the grotto, sold on board the steamer, 75 c.).

The **Grotto of Osteno** (*Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fisherman's gorge') is 7 min. from the pier. We skirt the village; outside the gate we descend to the right on this side of the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The gorge opens near a jutting rock (restaurant), with a small waterfall. A small boat takes us into the grotto, which is occupied by the brook, and threads its way between rocks curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above us we see overhanging bushes, with glimpses of blue sky. The gorge ends with a waterfall. — Time permitting, the *Tufa Grottoes of Rescia* may also be visited (1 hr. there and back). Boat (with two rowers, and back, 2 fr. each) round the headland to the E. of Osteno in 1/4 hr. to the hamlet of *Rescia;* thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (adm. and torches, 1/2 fr.). From the second is seen a small waterfall in a gorge. Near them are tufa-quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (5 M.) **Lanzo d'Intelvi** (*Pens. Lanzo d'Intelvi; Caffè Centrale*, déj. 2 fr.); 1 M. above it is situated the **Grand-Hôtel et Belvedere* (3015′; pens. 9-10 fr.), pleasant for some stay, with a fine view of Lake Lugano and the Alps with Mte. Rosa (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). [Those bound for the Hôtel Belvedere take the path to the right, 1/2 M. short of Lanzo, which soon joins the road to the hotel.] A road also leads to Lanzo from *Maroggia* (9 M.; p. 478) viâ *Arogno;* another from *Argegno* on the Lake of Como (12 1/2 M.; p. 501). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of *Paraviso*. Footpath to *Mte. Generoso* (p. 479), 4 1/2 hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end lies **Porlezza** *(Alb. del Lago; Posta* or *Angelo)*, with the Italian custom-house.

From Porlezza to Menaggio. The tramway (comp. p. 494) ascends the broad valley of the *Cuccione*, by *Tavordo*, *San Pietro* (last view of Lake Lugano), and (2 1/2 M.) *Piano*, on the little *Lago del Piano* (915′). Then more rapidly (4 : 100), by *Bene-Grona*, to (5 M.) *Grandola* (1260′), the highest point on the line, 560′ above the Lake of Como. It next descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous curves. Beyond a tunnel the line takes a long bend to the S., affording a delightful *View of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriant banks sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running to the S. for 1/2 M. the car turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5 : 100) to (8 M.) *Menaggio* (p. 498), where the terminus is close to the pier and the Hôtel Menaggio.

112. From Chiavenna to Como. The Lake of Como.

RAILWAY to (17 M.) *Colico* in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.).

The roads from Switzerland over the Splügen (R. 96) and the Maloja Pass (R. 104) converge at —

Chiavenna. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL-PENSION CONRADI ET POSTE, 5 min. from the station, with railway-ticket and post office, and pleasant garden, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3-4½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8, omn. ½-¾ fr.; *ALBERGO SPECOLA, at the station, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; CRIMEA E CHIAVE D'ORO, on the Promenade, R. 1½, D. 2-3, pens. 6 fr., Italian style; HÔT. SAN PAOLO, unpretending.

The **Station** (Café-Restaurant, déj. 2½ fr.) lies to the S.E. of the town. Through-tickets are issued to the steamboat-stations on Lake Como, with omnibus-coupons for Colico.

Chiavenna (1090′; pop. 4086), the Roman *Clavenna*, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the *Mera*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 466). Opposite the Hôtel Conradi are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons; picturesque view from the '*Paradiso*' or garden on the top of a high rock (adm. 50 c.). *San Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached Campanile, rising from the old burial-ground. In the octagonal baptistery (closed, fee 15-20 c.) is a font of 1206, with reliefs. In the (1½ M.) *Val Capiola* several giant cauldrons ('Marmitte dei Giganti') were recently discovered (guides at the hotels).

RAILWAY TO COLICO. Three tunnels, looking back beyond which we enjoy a fine view of Chiavenna. The low land here is much exposed to the inundations of the Liro and Mera, which unite below Chiavenna. The valley *(Piano di Chiavenna)* is flanked with lofty mountains. On the right bank of the Mera lies *Gordona*, at the mouth of the *Val della Forcola* (p. 427), beyond which the *Boggia* descends in a fine fall from the narrow *Val Bodengo* (p. 427). — 6 M. *Samolaco* is the station for the large village of that name on the right bank of the Mera, at the mouth of the *Val Mengasca*. Before (8½ M.) *Novate* we reach the *Lago di Mezzola*, once the N. bay of the Lake of Como, now separated from it by the deposits of the *Adda*, but connected with it by the narrow navigable channel of the Mera. To the S. appears the pyramidal Mte. Legnone (p. 497). The train crosses the diluvial land formed by the torrent of the *Val Codera* on the left, and skirts the E. bank of the lake, by *Campo* and *Verzeia*. Several embankments and tunnels. We cross the Adda beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino*. The Val Tellina railway (p. 464) joins ours on the left. Among fields of maize, on a hill to the right, is the large ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Val Tellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

17 M. **Colico** (722′; *Rail. Restaurant*). The station is ⅓ M. from the pier, to which there is ample time to walk. Omnibus-coupons are collected at the exit from the station. Opposite the pier is the *Hôtel & Café-Restaurant Risi.* — From Colico to Sondrio-Tirano, see pp. 464-462.

Geograph. Anstalt von 1:250.000 Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Airolo
Claro
San Vittore
Roveredo
Lumino
Gnosca
Gorduno
Arbedo
BELLINZONA
Giubiasco
Camorino
Cadenazzo
S. Antonino
Pianezzo
S. Antonio
Carena
Val Morobbia
Costa del Albara
M. Cavaldrossa
M. Bigorio
Bidogno
Colla
Bogno
Cavargna
S. Nazzaro
Bartolomeo
Cusino
Carlazzo
Porlezza
Taverne
Tesserete
Sala
Villa
Sonvico
Val Solda
Cima
Dongo
Gravedona
Domaso
Gera
Colico
Musso
Pianello
Cremia
Rezzonico
Dervio
Corenno
Bellano
Varenna
Lago di Como (Lario)
Olgiasca
Piona
Dorio
Sueglio
Germasino
Garzeno
Stazzona
Consiglio di Rumo
Peglio
Livo
Trezzone
Montemezzo
Sorico
Adda
Engl. Miles

Lake of Como.

Steamboats (some of them fine saloon-boats; good restaurants, déj. 3, D. 4½ fr.), thrice daily from Colico to Como 4-5 hrs. (5 times from Bellagio to Como; 8 times from Torriggia to Como); thrice between Colico and Lecco (3½-4 hrs.); and thrice between Como and Lecco (3-4 hrs.). In our description the stations with piers are marked P, small-boat stations B. — The steamers are often unpunctual.

Railway on the E. bank from *Colico* (p. 496) to *Lecco*, 24 M., in 1-1½ hr., of little interest to tourists. Numerous tunnels and viaducts. The stations are marked S. in our description, immediately following, of the steamboat-route. — Return-tickets from Bellagio, Cadenabbia, or Menaggio to *Milan* (valid for a week and available by steamer or railway viâ Varenna, Como, or Lecco) cost 10 fr. 50 c. (1st cl.) or 7 fr. 50 c. (2nd cl.), including omnibus from the pier to the railway-station at Como, Lecco, or Varenna.

Boats *(barche)*. First hour 1½ fr., each hour more 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, or vice versâ, each rower 2½ fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also 2½ fr. each rower; Bellagio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, each rower 3 fr. (*'basta uno'*, *i.e.* 'one is enough', unless time is limited). The boatmen reduce their fares at slack times. The following phrases may be useful: *'Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo; vi darò un franco (due franchi)'*, etc. — The boatmen generally expect a fee *(mancia* or *buonamano)* of ½-1 fr. besides the fare.

The **Lake of Como* (700′), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the Roman *Lacus Larius*, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is considered by many the finest lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. long; between Menaggio and Varenna it is nearly 2½ M. broad; and its greatest depth is 1340′. Numerous towns and villages, and many gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, and above these groves of chestnuts and walnuts are scattered along the bank of the lake.

Eastern Bank.

Olgiasca, *Piona* (S), *Dorio* (S), *Corenno*, with a ruined castle.

Dervio (B & S), at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Mte. Legnone* and its spur, *Mte. Legnoncino* (5678′).

**Monte Legnone* (8565′), the highest peak in Lombardy, is ascended hence in 7 hrs., with guide (easy, and very attractive). Bridle-path to (1½ hr.) *Sueglio* (2580′; Osteria Bretagna, plain), on the slope of the Legnoncino; thence a red-marked path leads viâ *Artesso* to the (2 hrs.) *Ricovero* of the I. A. C. near the *Roccoli Lorla* (4800′; good quarters), on the ridge between Legnone and Legnoncino (fine view). Thence 2 hrs. to the *Capanna Legnone* (7010′; no quarters) and 1¼ hr. more to the top, with superb view. The ascent on the N.

Western Bank.

Domāso (P), with charming villas.

An interesting excursion may be made hence viâ the *Val Domaso* to the (6 hrs.) **Capanna Como** of the I. A. C., on the *Lago di Darengo* (5832′), whence the *Pizzo Martello* or *Campanile* (8060′) and the *Pizzo Cavregasco* (8320′) may be ascended.

Gravedōna (P; Hôtel d'Italie; Hôt. Victoria), with 1120 inhab., lies at the entrance of the *Liro Ravine*. At the upper end of the village rises the *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected at the end of the 16th century. Adjoining the old church of *San Vincenzo* is the baptistery of *Santa Maria del Tiglio*, of the 12th cent.,

EASTERN BANK.

side, from *Delebio* (p. 464), is easier: bridle-path up the *Val della Lesina* to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Cappello* (4993), and over the *Bocchetta di Legnone* in 3-3½ hrs. to the top.

Bellano (P & S; *Hôt. Restaurant Tomaso Grossi*, R. 2-4, D. 3½, pens. 5 fr.; *Alb. Bellano, Alb. Porta*, both on the lake), with 2100 inhab. and important manufactories, at the entrance of the *Val Sassina*. Near the pier is a monument to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (1790-1853), a native of Bellano. A broad road leads thence to the rail. station. Behind Bellano lies the *Orrido*, a picturesque gorge, in which the *Pioverna* forms two falls.

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic of *Regoledo*, 500′ above the lake (cable-tram).

Perledo is the railway-station for *Varenna*.

Varenna (P; *Alb. Vittoria*), with beautiful gardens and marble quarries, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of *Val d'Esino*. View from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town (¼ hr.). Near Varenna several tunnels are hewn in the rock for road and railway (p. 497).

To the S. (¼ hr.) the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000′ (copious in spring, dry in summer).

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containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

To the W. opens the *Val di Gravedona*, through which a fatiguing bridle-path, crossing the **Passo di San Jorio** (6415′), and descending the *Val Morobbia*, leads to (10 hrs.) Bellinzona (p. 473). Provisions and guide necessary; no inn on the route.

Dongo (P), a large village in a sheltered situation.

On an abrupt rock above *Musso* (B) is the ruined castle where Giov. Giac. de' Medici, the 'Castellan of Musso', resided in 1525-32 and held sway over the whole lake. He also took part in the 'Valtelline War'.

Pianello and *Cremia* (P), with the tasteful church of San Michele (altar-piece of *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzonico (B), with a restored castle of the 13th cent.

Acquaseria (P), the chief place in the parish of *Sant' Abbondio*. The fine new *Strada Regina Margherita*, 65-100′ above the lake, leads hence, through numerous rock-cuttings and galleries, to Menaggio.

Menaggio (P). — Two *Steamboat Piers:* one, to the N. (*Pontile Comunale*) near Hotels Victoria and Corona; the other (*Pontile Ferrovia*) near Hôtel Menaggio, for the *Steam Tramway* to Porlezza (Lugano, p. 495). Hotel-omnibuses at both piers.

Hotels: *GRAND-HÔTEL VICTORIA, R. 5-7½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-13 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; *GRAND-HÔTEL MENAGGIO, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-11 fr., both with gardens on the lake; CORONA, R. 1½, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 5 fr., plain but good.

Menaggio (pop. 1600), with a large silk-factory, affords a fine view of Bellagio. A little way to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius*.

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***Monte Grigna** (7907'; 8 hrs.) is a fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to (2½ hrs.) *Esino* (*Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide prudent; to the club-hut 4, top 7 fr.) to *Alp Cainallo* 1½ hr., *Alp Prada* 1½ hr., *Capanna di Moncodeno* of the I.A.C. (5933') ½ hr., and the top (*Grigna di Moncodeno*) 2 hrs. (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Ortler (the Mte. Rosa group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. Steep descent on the W., through the *Val Meria*, to *Mandello*, or to the E. to *Pasturo* in the *Val Sassina* (p. 498).

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A good road, to the right of the Cadenabbia road, ascends in windings to (½ hr.) *Loveno Superiore* and the Villa Vigoni (formerly *Mylius*; gardener 1 fr.), which adjoins the village-church. It affords a superb view of Bellagio and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* and a group in marble by *Argenti*. — Near this is the *Villa Massimo d'Azeglio*, once owned by the well-known statesman and author (1798-1866), and containing paintings by him.

Finest view from the church of *Madonna della Breglia*, an ascent of 1½ hr. from the Villa Vigoni.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms: to the S.E. the *Lake of Lecco*, with imposing mountain-scenery, and to the S.W. the LAKE OF COMO, of greater loveliness if less majestic, along which the principal steamboats ply.

Bay of Como.

EASTERN BANK.

Bellagio (P). — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO, with garden, R. 5-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr., with the dépendance VILLA SERBELLONI (pens. 10-14 fr.), in the fine park mentioned at p. 500; *GRANDE BRETAGNE, with large garden, pens. 12 fr.; both of the first class (closed from Nov. to March); *GENAZZINI ET MÉTROPOLE, with *Grand Restaurant*, on the lake, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr. — Less pretentious, all on the lake, with cafés-restaurants (Munich beer): *HÔT.-PENS. FLORENCE, with terrace near the steamboat-pier, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 7½-9 fr.; HÔT. DU LAC, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-11 fr.; HÔT.-RESTAURANT-PENS. SUISSE, R. 2½-3, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DES ETRANGERS, D. 3, pens. 6½ 8 fr. — *Boats*, p. 497. — *Lake Baths*, near the Villa Melzi, ½ M. to the S. (1 fr.). — Olive-wood, silk goods, lace, and antiquities in numerous shops. — Chemist, *Lavizzari*. — *English Church* in the grounds of the Grande Bretagne (April-Oct.).

Bellagio (708'; pop. 1100), at

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Cadenabbia (P). — **Hotels.** *BELLEVUE, next the Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake, pens. 11-16 fr. (closed Dec., Jan., & Feb.); *BELLE-ILE, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *BRITANNIA, R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. CADENABBIA, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr. — *Café Lavezari*. — *English Church* (April-Nov.).

Cadenabbia, 2 M. to the S. of Menaggio, is the most sheltered place on the lake. — A little way to the S.W., on the road skirting the lake, stands the entrance-gate of the famous ***Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommariva*), the property of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. The gate is opened every ½ hr. (adm. 8-5; 1 fr.).

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze with celebrated *Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid 14,286*l.* in 1828); it also contains sculptures by *Canova* (Cupid and Psyche, Mag-

Eastern Bank.

the W. base of the promontory between the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy.

On the hill above Bellagio (25 min. from Genazzini's Hotel to the highest point) stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (adm. 1 fr.; guests of Grand-Hôtel Bellagio free). The park (beautiful views) extends to the end of the headland.

Going to the S. from the lower entrance to Villa Serbelloni, and passing the cemetery, we reach (1 M.) a blue gate on the left side of the road to Civenna (see below), the entrance to the **Villa Giulia** of Count Blome of Vienna, with beautiful gardens overlooking the Lake of Lecco (open on Sun. and holidays, in summer daily; adm. 1/2 fr.).

The road runs on, with continuous views of both arms of the lake, to (2-2 1/2 hrs.) **Civenna** (*Hôt. Bellevue*), a delightful excursion (carr. 8 fr.; there and back 3 hrs.).

***Monte San Primo** (5530'; from Bellagio 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), interesting. We ascend by Villa Giulia and *Casate* to a (2 hrs.) chapel; thence by the cart-road to the right to the *Alpe del Borgo*, and by a good path to the (2 1/2 hrs.) top: superb view of Lake Como, the Brianza, and the High Alps.

On the Bay of Como, 1/2 M. to the S. of Bellagio, is the **Villa Melzi,** belonging to the Duchess of Melzi, with many art-treasures and a delightful garden (the latter shown on Thurs. and Sat.; entrance by the S. gate, 1 fr.).

On the slope is the *Villa Trivulzio*, formerly *Poldi*, with a modern tower-shaped mausoleum.

San Giovanni (B). On the lake lies *Villa Trotti*, the beauty of

Western Bank.

dalen, Palamedes, and Venus) and others.

The *Garden displays a wealth of southern vegetation; on the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1 1/2 ft. in diameter. Striking vistas of the sunlit lake from the deep shade of the trees. The trellis-walk of lemon-trees is covered in winter.

Behind Cadenabbia rises the *Sasso San Martino*.

Halfway up the Sasso lies the little church of *Madonna di San Martino*, with a cool spring and superb view. Ascent 1 1/2 hr.: we follow the road through *Griante* to the little chapel of *San Rocco*, and then a paved path.

Monte Crocione (5365'), a higher hill to the W. (3 1/2-4 hrs.; with guide, 5 fr.; fatiguing; to avoid heat, start at 2 a.m.), commands a striking view of Lake Como and Bellagio. More extensive, including the Valaisian Alps, from ***Monte Galbiga** (5600'), adjoining the Crocione on the W., reached from it by the ridge in 3/4 hr. Descent by *Alp Ponna* to (3 hrs.) *Osteno* (p. 495).

The road goes on from the Villa Carlotta to —

Tremezzo (P; ***Hôt.-Pens. Bazzoni et du Lac**, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Mazetti & Pens. Belvedere*, pens. 6 fr., well spoken of), the principal place in the luxuriantly fertile *Tremezzina* district, with numerous villas.

Fine walk (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* (Ristor. Brentani) to **Santa Maria del Soccorso** (1374'), a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (rfmts. at the sacristan's); back by *Mezzegra*.

In the bay lie *Azzano* (B) and *Lenno* (P). Before us, on the long *Punta d'Avedo*, is the *Villa Arconati*, with a colonnade.

To the S. is *Campo*, and beyond it *Sala* (P); between these lies the islet of *Comacina*, with the little church of *San Giovanni*. Then *Colonno* (B).

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whose grounds, laid out in the English style, is enhanced by their southern vegetation.

Near *Lezzeno* (B), on the lake, and accessible by boat only, is the *Grotta del Bulgaro*, partly artificial (open March-Nov., 1 fr.).

Nesso (B), at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*, which ascends to the *Piano del Tivano* (3800′), with a waterfall in a narrow gorge.

Careno; Quarsano; Pognana (B); *Riva di Palanzo* (P).

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, is the property of Marchesa Trotti. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinys.

Torno (P; Alb. Belvedere). A road runs hence along the lake to Como.

Blevio (B).

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Argegno (P; *Alb. Belvedere; Alb. d'Argegno*), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi.*

Road hence by *Castiglione d'Intelvi* (1968′; Alb.-Ristorante Castiglione) and *San Fedele d'Intelvi* (2624′; Alb. San. Fedele) to (13½ M.) *Lanzo* (carr. in 3 hrs.; see p. 495).

Brienno (P), embosomed in laurels.

Torriggia (P); on a headland, *Villa Elisa.* To the S., on the lake, rises a lofty *Pyramid*, over a tomb.

Germanello, Laglio, Carate, Urio (P), all with fine villas.

Moltrasio with the large *Palazzo Passalacqua*, rising above its terraced gardens.

Cernobbio (P). — **Hotels.** *GR.-HÔT. VILLA D'ESTE ET REINE D'ANGLETERRE, patronized by English and Americans, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr., with fine park; hotel-omn. at the pier and at the Como station. *HÔTEL REINE OLGA, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; MILANO, R. 1½, B. ¾, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 5 fr., Italian, very fair.

Cernobbio, with many villas, is connected by tramway with Como.

The **Monte Bisbino** (4390′), with a pilgrimage-church (fine view), is easily ascended from Cernobbio viâ *Rovenna* in 3 hrs.

Farther on, *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

Beyond the headland *Punta di Geno*, on the E. bank, the Bay of Como unfolds itself to our view, and we perceive the town stretching out along the shore, surrounded by country-seats, on the W. *Borgo San Giorgio*, with the *Villa dell' Olmo* (p. 502), and on the E. *Borgo Sant' Agostino* (high above is *Brunate*, p. 502).

Como. — **Hotels** (all near the pier). *Grand-Hôtel Plinius (Pl. p), a first-class new house (closed Dec. 1st-Feb. 15th), R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Hôtel Volta (Pl. v), R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. d'Italie (Pl. i), R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole et Suisse (Pl. m), R. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (Pl. b), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr., these five in the Piazza Cavour.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Marinoni* (at the Hôt. Bellevue), *Barchetta* (with rooms to let), and others in the Piazza Cavour (beer at most).

Baths in the building to the W. of the Hôt. Plinius, with café. Lake-baths by the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier; bath and towels 70 c.).

Local Steamboats ply six times daily between Como (second stopping-place: *Como Funicolare*, see below) and *Villa dell' Olmo* (see below), *Tavernola* (p. 501), *Cernobbio*, *Pizzo*, *Blevio*, and *Torno*; fare 20 c., Sun. 30 c.

The Station of the St. Gotthard Railway (*Stazione Como San Giovanni* or *Mediterranea*) lies ½ M. to the S.W. of the pier (omn. 30 c.; free to holders of through-tickets). The *Stazione Como Lago* or *Ferrovie Nord*, for the lines Saronno-Milan and Varese-Laveno (p. 485), is 4 min. to the E. of the pier.

Como (705′; pop. 38,000), the Roman *Comum*, still partly surrounded by its ancient walls, is a thriving industrial town, with large silk-factories and dye-works. It is situated on the S. bay of the Lake of Como, at the foot of verdant rocky heights, dotted with villas and villages. — The most animated parts of the town, especially in the evening, are the *Piazza Cavour*, near the pier, and the streets running thence to the W. along the lake to the *Giardino Pubblico*. — A short street leads to the S.E. from the Piazza Cavour to the *Piazza del Duomo*, on the left side of which is the *Broletto* (completed in 1215; now a record-office), constructed of alternate courses of light and dark stone. The **Cathedral*, built entirely of marble, is one of the best in N. Italy. Begun in 1396 in the Gothic style, it was altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso Rodari in 1487-1526. The richly sculptured main portal and N. side-portal are specially noteworthy. Beside the former are statues (erected in 1498) of the elder and younger Pliny, both of whom were natives of Comum. — The little Piazza Volta, to the S.W. of the Piazza Cavour, contains a statue of *Count Al. Volta* (1745-1827), the physicist, another native of Como. — In the Piazza Vittoria is a bronze *Statue of Garibaldi*, by Vela (1889). — In the Viale Varese, bordered by plane-trees, is the highly ornate church of the *Santissima Annunziata*, of the 17th cent.; ½ M. beyond it, on the hillside, is the handsome *Basilica Sant' Abbondio*, of the 8th and 11th centuries.

Excursions (local steamboats, see above). On the W. bank a road leads through the suburb of *Borgo San Giorgio* to the (25 min.) *Villa dell' Olmo, the property of the Duke Visconti-Modrone, with handsome apartments and a fine large park (visitors admitted). — On the E. bank, through the suburb of *Borgo Sant' Agostino*, and high up along the slope (fine views) to *Blevio* and (1½ hr.) *Torno* (p. 501).

From the Borgo Sant' Agostino a Cable Railway (*Funicolare*; every ½ hr.; fare up 1½ fr., down 1 fr.; return-ticket 2 fr., before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. 1 fr.) ascends to (¼ hr.) **Brunate** (2405′; **Grand-Hôtel Brunate*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5 fr.; *Alb. Bellavista*, R. 2, déj. 2, D. incl. wine 3 fr.;

Cernobbio
Torno
S. Maurizio
Chiasso
Lecco
LAGO DI COMO
Capriccio
Vla Grumello
P. di Geno
Bignanico
Carnasino
Vla S. Pietro
C. Valeria
Vla l'Olmo
Vla Adelaide
S. Giorgio
C. Torchiazzo
Camatta
Bagni
Giardino Pubblico
Borgo
Porto
Vla Nessi
Val di Vico
Camporino
Mancucco
Galbina
C. al Torchio
Staz. di Como S. Giovanni (Mediterranea)
Vla all'Olmo
M. della Croce
C. Ronco
Rondineto
Croce S. Eutichio
Vla Bianchi
S. Abbondio
COMO
Nosetta
Cna Prascia
Ost. dei Piani
C. Carescione
Staz. Funic.
C. Valle
S. Agostino
Staz. di Como Lago (Ferr. Nord)
BRUNATE
Gr. H. Brunate
S. Donato
S. Giuliano
S. Croce
Garzola
C. Nisia
C. Scot
S. Agata
S. Martino
Staz. di Como Borghi
Rienza
S. Bartolomeo
Manicomio
Crotto

Grand Ristorante Spaini, with terrace, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr.), which commands an extensive view (in summer clear only in the early morning) of Como and the hills around, of the mountains as far as Monte Rosa, and of the plain of Lombardy. Pretty walks from the Alb. Bellavista to the (10 min.) *Fontana Pissarottino*, overlooking Cernobbio and Monte Bisbino, and to (25 min.) *San Maurizio* (2857'; Alb. Ristorante San Maurizio) and the *Tre Croci* (2972).

The *Castello Baradello* (see below) also affords a fine prospect: it is reached in 1½ hr. by following the Milan road to the S. from the Piazza Vittoria, and then by a good footpath.

113. From Como to Milan.

29 M. Railway (continuation of the St. Gotthard line, p. 478) in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 70 c.; express fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c.). The *Ferrovia Nord* (p. 502) and the *Tramway* are too slow to be considered by the average tourist.

Como, see p. 502. — On a hill (1414') near (3 M.) *Albate-Camerlata* rises the tower of *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa resided in 1176. 5½ M. *Cucciago* (tunnels); 7½ M. *Cantù Asnago*; 9½ M. *Carimate*; 12 M. *Camnago*. The fertile hilly district to the right and left is the *Brianza*, with many villas; in the background, the long, indented *Mte. Resegone*, near Lecco. 15½ M. *Seregno*; 17½ M. *Desio*.

21 M. **Monza** (pop. 11,800; *Alb. del Castello e Falcone*), an old town. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the '*Iron Crown*' of the Lombard kings (shown for 5 fr.) and a rich treasury (1 fr.). The royal *Summer Palace* near Monza has a fine large park.

25 M. *Sesto San Giovanni*.

29 M. **Milan.** — The Central Station (Pl. F, G, 1; *Restaurant*) is a handsome building adorned with frescoes and sculptures. Cab into the town (day or night) 1 fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus ¾-1½ fr. — Tramway from station to town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c. — The *Milano-Nord Station* (Pl. C, 4) is for Saronno-Como, Laveno, etc.

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; F, 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; *Hôt. Cavour (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Cavour; *Gr.-Hôt. Milan (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), Via Alessandro Manzoni 29; *Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; all these of the first class, R. from 4½ or 5, B. 1½, déj. 3½-4, D. 5-6, omn. 1½ fr. — Also of the first rank, but less expensive: *Grande Bretagne et Reichmann (Pl. d; D, E, 6), Via Torino 45; *Métropole (Pl. q; E, 5), Piazza del Duomo; Rebecchino (Pl. p; E, 5), Via Santa Margherita 16. — *Europa (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; *Manin (Pl. k; F, 2), Via Manin; *Roma (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; *Hôt. National (Pl. s; E, 4), Piazza della Scala 4; *Pozzo et Central (Pl. l; F, 6), Via Torino, D. incl. wine 4½ fr.; *Francia (Pl. m; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 19. — *Bella Venezia (Pl. i; E, F, 5), Piazza San Fedele; *Ancora e Ginevra (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; *Angioli, Via San Protasio; *Victoria et Lion (Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele; *Biscione et Bellevue (Pl. t; F, 5), Piazza Fontana, adjoining the Piazza del Duomo, R. 3, D. incl. wine 4 fr. — Near the Central Station, for passing tourists: *Palace Hotel (Pl. r; G, 1), first-class, with restaurant and tourist-office, R. 5-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, omnibus ½ fr.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. u; F, 1), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. d'Italie (Pl. z; F, 1); Concordia, R. 2-3 fr.; Hôt. Terminus (Pl. v; G, 1), very fair; Hôt. du Parc (Pl. x; F, 2), R. 2-3, D. 3½ fr.; Schmid, Via Marco Polo (Pl. F, 1), unpretending.

Café-Restaurants. **Biffi*, **Gambrinus-Halle*, *Savini*, *Fiaschetteria Toscana* (Tuscan wines), all in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Cova*, with garden, Piazza della Scala. *Caffè latte*, coffee with milk; *caffè nero*, black coffee. — **Birrerie** (beer-houses). **Spatenbräu*, Via Ugo Foscolo 2; *Orologio*, to the E. of the cathedral; *Milanese*, Piazza Conclusio (Pl. D, E, 5); *Pilsen*, Galleria de Cristoforis (Pl. F, 4).

Baths. *Bagno di Diana* (Pl. H, 2), outside Porta Venezia; *Terme di Milano*, Foro Bonaparte 68.

Cabs ('*Cittadine*' or '*Broughams*') 1 fr. per drive (day or night); per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; from station to town, 1 fr.

Electric Tramways every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza del Duomo to most of the city-gates and to the Cimitero. — **Electric Railway** to *Monza* p. 503) in 20 min. (60 or 35 c.).

Post Office (Pl. E, 6), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the Palazzo Reale, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. A new building is in course of erection in the Via Boschetto, near the Borsa (Pl. D, 5). — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5), in the *Borsa*, Piazza dei Mercanti 19.

Theatres. *Teatro alla Scala* (Pl. E, 4; p. 505), for operas. *Teatro Lirico Internazionale*, Via Larga (Pl. F, 6), operas. *Teatro Manzoni* (Pl. E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *Teatro Dal Verme* (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet. *Teatro Filodrammatici* (Pl. E, 4), operas.

English Church (*All Saints'*, Via Solferino 15); services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Milan (for a full description, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*), rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circuit and has a population of about 500,000, including the suburbs. It is the seat of an archbishop and the headquarters of the 2nd Italian Army Corps. In 1277-1447 it was under the sway of the Visconti, in 1450-1536 under that of the Sforza; it subsequently became subject to Spain; and in 1714-96 and 1815-59 it was held by the Austrians.

The centre of business and traffic, and the focus of the tramway and omnibus system is the *Piazza del Duomo (Pl. E, F, 5), the present aspect of which dates from 1865, when it was flanked with palatial edifices, designed by *Gius. Mengoni*. In the middle of the piazza is an *Equestrian Statue of Victor Emanuel II.*, by E. Rosa (1896).

The construction of the Gothic **Cathedral (Pl. E, F, 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and adorned with 98 turrets and 2000 statues, was begun in 1386 by the splendour-loving Giangaleazzo Visconti, and continued with many interruptions until about the end of the 16th century. The late-Renaissance façade was added in 1805.

The **Interior (guide needless), with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, is very impressive owing to the way in which the light falls through the richly coloured windows. In the S. aisle is a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. in memory of his brothers. Near the adjacent ambulatory is an anatomically interesting Statue of St. Bartholomew by Agrate (1562); the saint is represented flayed, with his skin on his shoulder. In the left transept, in front of the altar, is a **Bronze Candelabrum* (13th cent.). The chapels of the N. aisle contain a few fair paintings and the wooden *Crucifix*

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

carried by San Carlo Borromeo (p. 490) in his missions of mercy during the plague. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, is now a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella San Carlo* contains the tomb of San Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.). The body of the saint is shown for a farther fee of 5 fr.

The ascent (door near the Medici monument in the right transept; open 6 a.m. to 6 p.m) of the *Roof and Tower (354'; ticket 25 c.; 157 steps to the roof) enables the visitor to enjoy a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines (Panorama by Bossoli, 1 fr.).

The ***Galleria Vittorio Emanuele** (Pl. E, 5), the largest and finest arcade of the kind in Europe, built by *Gius. Mengoni* in 1865-72, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the *Piazza della Scala* (Pl. E, 4). In the latter rises a statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519), by Magni. The Piazza della Scala is bounded on the N.W. by the *Teatro della Scala*, built in 1778, one of the largest in Europe (3600 seats; performances in winter only).

Of the other churches of Milan the following are noteworthy. ***Sant' Ambrogio** (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent.; the present Romanesque building probably dates from the 12th century. It contains gold and silver reliefs of the 9th cent. on the high altar (fee 5 fr.), pictures by Luini, Gaud. Ferrari, etc. — ***Santa Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., has rich terracotta decorations and a fine dome by *Bramante*. In the refectory of the monastery belonging to the church is *Leon. da Vinci's* far-famed *Last Supper, painted on the wall in oils, and now in poor preservation (daily, 9-4, 1 fr.; Sun., 12-3, gratis). — **San Maurizio** (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. — ***San Lorenzo** (Pl. D, 7) is the oldest church in Milan, but has been several times rebuilt; the isolated colonnade in front of it, borne by sixteen Corinthian columns, is the most important fragment remaining of the Roman Mediolanum.

The ***Brera** (Pl. E, 3), or *Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, which was built in 1615 et seq. as a Jesuit college, has a handsome court, in which are a statue of Napoleon I. as Roman Emperor, by Canova, and other statues. Besides other collections, the building contains the *Public Library* and the *Picture Gallery (*Pinacoteca;* open daily, 9-4, 1 fr.; Sun. and holidays, 12-3, gratis), with works by *Tintoretto* (Room IV), *Cima da Conegliano* (R. V), *Titian*, *Lor. Lotto* (R. VI), *Mantegna*, *Crivelli*, *Giov. Bellini* (R. VII), *B. Luini* (RR. XII and XIII), *Correggio* (R. XVI), and *Raphael's* celebrated work the 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504 (R. XXIII).

The famous **Bibliotheca Ambrosiana* (Pl. D, E, 5), open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 1-3 (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., free on Wed.), also contains a picture gallery, with drawings by L. da Vinci and Raphael.

The **Museo Poldi-Pezzōli* (Pl. F, 4), Via Morone 10, contains valuable pictures, Persian carpets, weapons, and other antiquities, exhibited in the house of the founder (d. 1879). Adm. daily 9-4, 50 c.; Sun. and holidays 10-3, 1 fr.

The **Ospedale Maggiore* (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun in 1456, but not completed till 1624, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation and the rich and beautiful windows are probably unsurpassed.

The **Castello* (Pl. D, 3, 4), of the 14-15th cent., once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, was rebuilt in 1893. It contains the municipal art collections (open 10-5, Mon. 1-5; adm. 1 fr., Sun. 20 c., Thurs. 50 c.). In the W. part of the unassuming *Rocchetta* is the small Museo del Risorgimento Nazionale, while the N. part, the *Corte Ducale*, contains the archæological collections, the museum of industrial art, and ancient and modern paintings. — The *Nuovo Parco* (Pl. B, C, 2-4) offers but little shade at present. On the N.W. side rises the *Arco della Pace* (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon I. in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (ascent 50 c.).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), between the Corso Venezia and Via Manin (café-restaurant), are beautifully laid out. On the E. side is the *Museo Civico*, containing natural history collections (adm. daily, except Mon., 10-4, 50 c., Sun. 20 c.). On the W. side is a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, by Tabacchi (1865).

The large **Cemetery* (*Cimitero Monumentale*; comp. Pl. C, D, 1; electric tramways from the rail. station and the Piazza del Duomo) is one of the most remarkable in Italy, and constitutes with its wealth of marble monuments a museum of modern Milanese sculpture. In the last section is a 'Tempio di Cremazione'. *View of the Alps.

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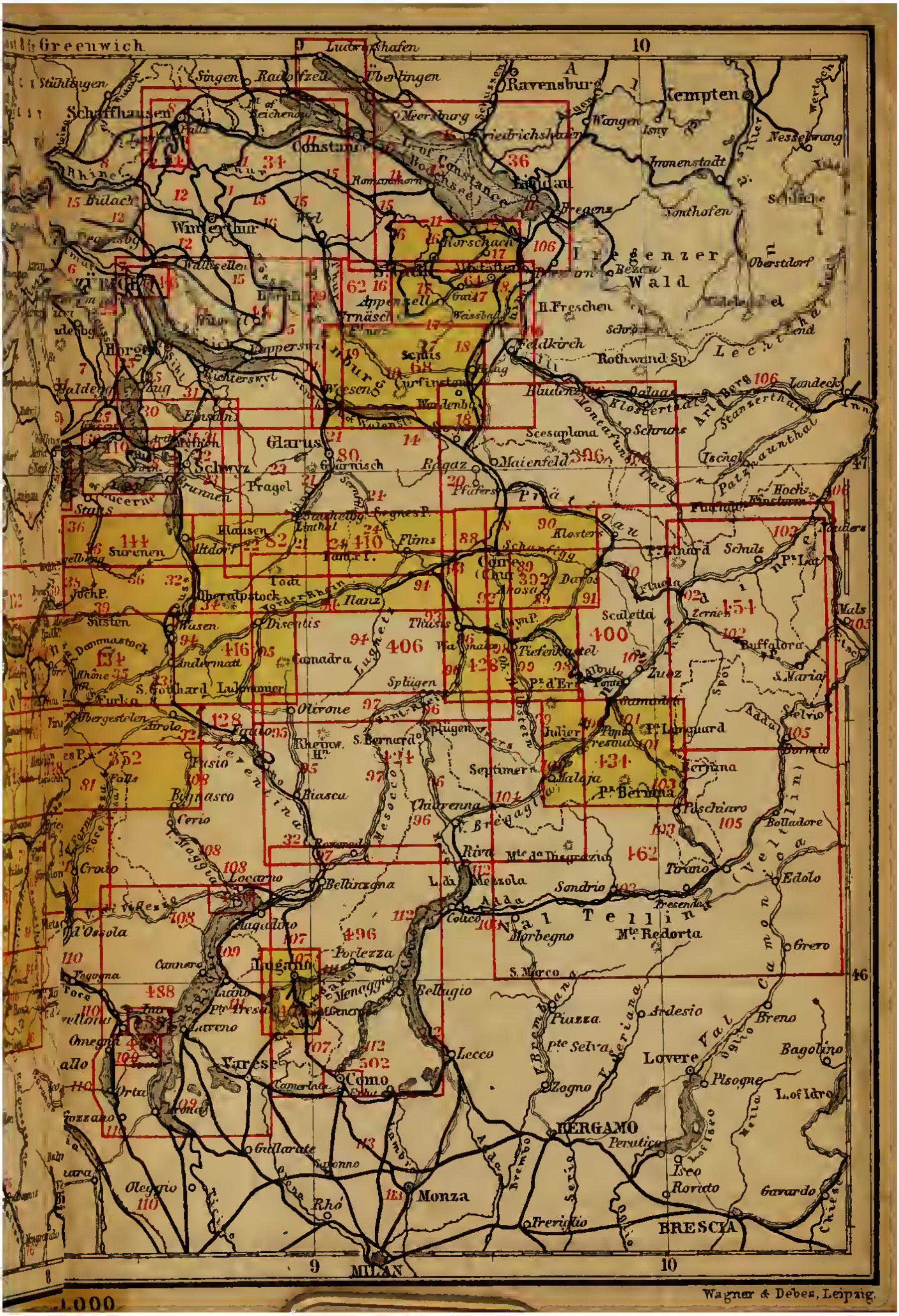
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